

A NEW
DICTIONARY,
SPANISH and ENGLISH,
AND
ENGLISH and SPANISH,

Much more Copious than any other hitherto Extant.

L A Y I N G D O W N

The true Etymology of Words, with their various Significations;
Terms of Arts and Sciences, Proper Names of Men and Women, Surnames
of Families, Titles of Honour, the Geography of *Spain* and the *West
Indies*, and principal Plants growing in those Parts.

To all which are added, Vast Numbers of

PROVERBS, PHRASES, and DIFFICULT EXPRESSIONS,
all literally explained, with their Equivalents.

By Captain JOHN STEVENS.

D I C I O N A R I O
N U E V O

Español y Ingles, y Ingles y Español;

Mucho mas copioso que quantos hasta aora han salido à luz.

En el qual se pone la Etymologia de las Palabras, con sus varias Significaciones;
Terminos de Artes y Ciencias, Nombres propios de Hombres y Mugeres, Ape-
llidos de Casas o Familias, Titulos de Nobleza, la Geographia de *España* y de las
Indias Occidentales, y las principales Plantas que se crían en dichas partes.

A lo qual se ha añadido una inmensidad de Refranes, Phrases, y Modos de hablar Obscuros,
Todos explicados à la Letra, con sus Equivalentes.

Por el Capitan Don JUAN STEVENS.

L O N D O N :

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PROLOGO. P R E F A C E.

SON tantos los Dictionarios de todos generos, y tan varios los particulares Prologos dellos, que sera casi imposible dezir algo en este, que no se aya dicho antes en algun otro; por lo qual, aquellos mal acondicionados, que dessean ser tenidos por Criticos, à costa del credito de los que procuran en alguna manera ser de algun util en esta vida, comunicando lo que saben à los demas que aun no han alcanzado el mismo saber no dexaran de diffamar al escritor con el titulo de Plagiario. Por esta, y otras no menos sustanciales razones, se evitara toda prolixidad. Lo primero de que le parece al autor desta obra advertir al lector es, que no se halla con bastante caudal de vanidad, para engañar al mundo, alegando, que las ordenes precisas de personas calificadas, y la importunidad de amigos, le han obligado à emprender este trabajo, esos motivos no han

D ICTIONARIES of all sorts are so numerous, and the respective Prefaces to them so various, that it will be next to an impossibility to say any thing in this, that has not been before said in some other, for which those ill-natur'd persons, who would be thought Criticks, at the expence of the reputation of such as endeavour to be some way serviceable in their generation, by imparting what they know to the rest that have not yet attain'd the same knowledge, will be ready to revile the Writer with the title of a Plagiary. For this, and other no less substantial reasons, all prolixity shall be here avoided. The first thing the compiler of this Work thinks fit to acquaint the Reader with is, that he has not the vanity to impose upon the publick, by telling them, the commands of great men, and the importunity of friends have

A 2 oblig'd,

han llegado à inducirle : Ningun gran personage conoce, cuya generosidad alcance à soportar semejante empleo, ni buvieran sido facil persuadirle amigos pretendidos, que se tomassen la libertad de aconsejarle que se impusiesse tan trabajosa tarea, sin mostrarle el fruto que avia de sacar della. Solos los libreros han prevalecido, los quales echando de ver que no se hallava un Dicionario Español, concluyeron que el sacar uno à luz les seria provechoso, y por algunas razones le juzgaron capaz de cumplir lo que desearan, y conformemente se lo propusieron en terminos que le parecieron razonables. Esto es hablar claro ; los demas son solo pretextos vanos, dictados por la presuncion, pues no obstante todas las falsedades que publican para encubrir su avaricia ; los mas realçados personages no aspiran à mas que su interes, y los mas aplaudidos defensores de sus patrias las buvieran dexado perecer, sino se engrandecieran à si por los mismos medios con que procuran engaytar el mundo, como si fueran effetos de un zelo puro por el bien de sus dichas patrias.

En lo que toca à este Dicionario, ni se puede esperar que el autor hable con desprecio de su obra, lo qual fuera contrario à nuestro natural, pues todos en general tienen algun amor à lo que han producido ; ni le està bien alabarla, lo qual no dexara de parecer muy grande arrogancia, contra todas reglas de modestia,

oblig'd him to undertake this work, those motives have been remote from him, he is a stranger to any mighty persons who have so much generosity as to encourage such an undertaking, and would not easily comply with such pretended friends as should take the liberty to put him upon such a laborious task, without showing him what account it would turn to. The only inducement he has had, has been from the Bookfellers, who finding a demand for a Spanish Dictionary, concluded it would be for their advantage to print one, and for several reasons judg'd him capable of answering their expectation, and accordingly propos'd to him such terms as he thought fit to accept of. This is plain dealing, all other pretences are but empty notions inspir'd by vain-glory, when whatsoever falsehood they give out to palliate their avarice, all that the greatest men really aim at is nothing but their interest, and the most celebrated patriots would suffer their country to perish, did they not raise themselves by that which they would have thought a zeal to support it.

As to this Dictionary, neither can the Author be expected to speak meanly of his performance, which would be unnatural, all men being apt to have some esteem for their own productions, nor may he presume to extel it, because that would justly be look'd upon as a notable piece of arrogancy, against all the rules of

destia, y por consiguiente antes fuera quitar que añadir à su estimacion. Esto se puede afirmar con verdad, y sin incurrir censura, à saber, que es el mas copioso de quantos hasta aora han salido à luz, por quanto todos los que estavan antes impressos en varias lenguas, y se pudieron aver por dinero, han sido repassados, para las adiciones, como se puede echar de ver en este, por estar los autores citados, quando algunas palabras parecen dudosas. Ademas, el autor estos años passados ha leydo muchos libros Españoles, que no avia visto antes, sin omitir cosa que se hallasse en ellos propia para sus adiciones, nombrando los escritores, quandoquiera que las palabras de que se sirven se apartan mucho del estilo de los mas modernos, ò del que al presente se usa en conversacion. Acerca de lo qual se ha de reparar, que en la lengua Española se han admitido mas novedades, desde el tiempo que se instituyeron academias en aquella nacion, y que ha sido tan grande y tan familiar el comercio con Francia, por razon de aver admitido un Rey Frances, que en dozientos años antes de aquellos dias, de manera que al presente se halla una multitud de palabras nuevamente forjadas, de que no avia noticia alguna antes deste siglo en que estamos. Escusado sera aqui enseñar à los que aprenden, el sonido y pronunciacion de todas las letras del alphabeto, por quanto las hallaran perfectamente explicadas en sus particulares

of modesty, and consequently rather lessen than add to its esteem. This may be asserted with truth, and without incurring any censure, viz. that it is the most copious of any yet extant, in regard that all those which were publish'd before in several languages, and could be purchas'd, have been consulted, to make the improvements, as may appear upon perusal, their several authors being quoted, where any words are liable to be call'd in question. Besides, the compiler has read many Spanish authors of late, which he had not seen before, and omitted nothing he could find in them, that was proper to be added, mentioning them particularly where the terms they use seem to deviate very much from the stile of the more modern authors, or what occurs in common conversation. Wherein it is to be observ'd, that the Spanish language has receiv'd greater alteration since the erecting of academies in that nation, and the great and familiar intercourse with France, upon their admitting of a French king, than it did in two hundred years before that time, so that there is now a multitude of new fram'd Spanish words, which were utterly unknown before this present century. It will be needless to instruct learners here in the Spanish way of founding and pronouncing the several letters of the alphabet, because they will find the same in their proper and respective places, fully explain'd, after the most

y propios lugares, en el modo mas inteligible, porque algunas dellas son muy diferentes de lo que se usa en Ingles, pero en lo general concuerdan con el Latin, del qual el Español trae su origen, y la semejança que le tiene es tan grande, que el que tuviere algun razonable conocimiento del primero podra con brevedad aprender el segundo. La mayor diferencia consiste en algunas palabras que introduxeron los Godos y los Alarabes mientras fueron señores de España, los quales tambien hizieron alguna mudança en la pronunciacion: à lo qual se puede añadir lo que se tocò arriba, acerca de las palabras que se han introducido de nuevo desde la grande correspondencia con Francia, y algunas pocas tomadas de la lengua Italiana. Las mas destas ultimas se hallan principalmente entre la gente culta, Narcissos y Damas remilgadas, que aman hablar un language, que muchas vezes ni ellos, ni los que los oyen entienden, como lo vemos demasiadamente practicado en Inglaterra, adonde no son menos apetecidas las palabras nuevas, aunque aya otras viejas proprias de mayor significacion; y à la verdad, no es menos enfadoso que ridiculo el oyr hombres ignorantes, y mugeres tontas que se cansan por dar à conocer su poco seso en una gerigonça, que no ay quien la entienda.

most intelligible manner, several of them differing very much from what is usual in English, but most generally agreeing with the *Latin*, from which the Spanish derives its original, and so much resembles it, that any one who is knowing in the former may soon make himself master of the latter. The greatest difference consists in some few words introduc'd by the Goths and the Arabs, whilst they rul'd in *Spain*, who also vary'd the pronunciation; to which may be added, what was hinted before, of the new coin'd words since the extraordinary intercourse with *France*, and some few borrow'd from the Italian. Most of these last are chiefly in use among the affected part of the nation, Beaus and Bels, who are fond of delivering themselves in such a language, as very often neither they, nor their hearers understand, as we see too often practis'd in *England*, where we are no less fond of new coin'd words, tho' we have old ones more significant of our own; and it is no less provoking than ridiculous to hear ignorant men and silly women labouring to expose their nonsense in an unintelligible jargon.

Los verbos irregulares van todos conjugados, hasta donde llegan sus irregularidades,

The irregular verbs are all conjugated, as far as their irregularities extend, which

laridades, lo qual fera de mucho util à los que han menester servirse dellos; otras cosas que se encaminan por reglas ciertas, se han de aprender, ô por la grammatica, ô la costumbre, como no pertenecientes à esta obra. Son tantos los refranes y las frases Españolas, que los curiosos apenas hallaran alguna sentencia, ô en libros, ô en conversacion, que no esté aqui bastantemente explicada. El language deste Dicionario es el mismo que se habla en la corte de España, y entre toda la gente acendrada de aquella nacion, y por consiguiente el mismo que se halla en todos sus escritores mas afamados; y adonde ocurrieren otras palabras, siempre llevan su nota de que son antiguas, ô particulares de algunas provincias; y se ha de reparar que la misma lengua es universal en toda aquella inmensa monarchia, à saber, en todas partes de las Indias Occidentales, las Islas Philipinas, &c. con sola alguna poca diferencia en la pronunciacion, en provincias muy remotas, como se vee en otros reynos. Verdad es que ay una lengua particular en Biscaya, que se habla entre aquella gente, pero apenas se halla alguno que no hable Español. Lo mismo se puede dezir de Cataluña, adonde tambien tienen una mescla del antiguo Frances, ô language Limosin, y el Español que ya passò, pero la lengua universal siempre se conserva entre todos estados. Esto bastara para evitar la repeticion de lo mucho que otros han dicho, y para no enfadar al lector.

is a considerable help to all that have occasion to make use of them; other things that are according to the establish'd rules, must be learnt either by grammar or use, as not appertaining to this work. The Spanish proverbs and phrases are so numerous, that the curious can scarce fail of finding any thing thoroughly explain'd, which may occur to them either in reading, or conversation. The language of this Dictionary is the same that is spoken at the court of *Spain*, and by all the polite persons of that nation, and consequently the same that is found in all their most celebrated authors; for where other words occur, they are always noted as obsolete, or peculiar to some provinces; and it is to be observ'd, that the same is universal throughout that great monarchy, that is, in all parts of the *West Indies*, the *Philippine Islands*, &c. only allowing some small difference in the pronounciation in remote provinces, as is usual in all other countries. It is true, there is a peculiar language in *Biscay*, spoke among those people, yet there are scarce any of them that do not speak Spanish. The same may be said of *Catalonia*, where they also use a composition of old French or Limosin, and antiquated Spanish, but still the universal tongue is preserv'd among all degrees of people. This may suffice to avoid repeating too much of what has been said by others, and tiring the patience of the reader.

D I C C I O N A R I O

N U E V O

E S P A Ñ O L y I N G L E S.

A

New SPANISH and ENGLISH

D I C T I O N A R Y.

A A

A,

The first letter of the alphabet, and the first of the vowels, as standing in need of no other to be pronounced, as the consonants do. In *Spanish* it is pronounced as in *Latin*, that is, opening the mouth; as in the words *all*, *ball*, &c. not as in the words *hard*, *bard*, and others of that kind. The *Greeks* call it *Alpha*, the *Hebrews* *Aleph*, the *Arabs* *Aliph*, the *Phœnicians* *Allox*, the *Indians* *Alephu*, and so other nations.

A is the beginning of *Spanish* verbs form'd out of nouns, as *alancear*, *abrasar*, *acarrear*, from *lança*, *brasa*, *carro*, &c.

A, a preposition, to, at, towards.

A, an adverb, a way of calling, as *A Juan*, Ho there *John*; also a note of reprehension, as *A travieso*, O unlucky one!

A, a verb, the third person singular of the verb *e*, or *be*; as *To be*, I have; *Tu has*, Thou hast; *El ha*, or *a*, He has.

A sometimes stands for *ay*; as *Muchos días a*, many days since.

A denotes the dative case, as *Dado a Pedro*, give it to *Peter*; sometimes the accusative, as *amo a Dios*, I love God; and sometimes the infinitive mood, as *Voy a comer*, I go to eat.

AARO'N, o *Barba de Aarón*, the herb wake-robbin, or calves-foot; also the proper name *Aaron*.

A B A

A'BA, take heed, beware; as *'Aba el lobo*, take heed of the wolf.

ABABO'L, a poppey. Vid. *Amapola*.

ABACA'RES, a nation in *South America*.

A'BACO, the *abacus*, is a quadrangular piece, commonly accompanied with a *cymatium*, and serving instead of a *corona*, or drip to the capital, whereof it is the superior or highest part; that is, it supports the lower face of the architrave. So call'd from the *Greek* *abacion*, which signifies a square trencher or table.

ABACO'A, one of the *Lucayan* islands of *America*, 12 leagues long, and hardly half a league broad.

ABA'D, an Abbat, chief of a monastery of Monks of the orders of *St. Benedict*, *St. Bernard*, *St. Basil*, and some others. In *Spain* some houses of *Canons Regular* have Abbats. In the country in *Spain* they also in many places call the Parson of the parish, *Abad*. It is derived from the *Hebrew* *Aba*, signifying a father, superior, or master.

Prov. *El Abad de donde canta yanta*: Where the Abbat sings, there he gets his dinner. To signify that churchmen are to live by their function.

Prov. *Como canta el Abad, responde el monacillo*: As the Abbat sings, so the Acolyte, or the Clerk answers. To advise men to good breeding; because tho' a man be a superior, if he gives bad language, he may meet with worse. Our scolds say, I gave her as

A B A

good as she brought, much to the same effect.

Prov. *De casa del Abad, comer y llevar*: At the Abbat's house eat and carry away. To shew the great hospitality of Abbats and churchmen, and especially their charity to the poor, who have enough to eat and carry away.

Prov. *Abad y Ballestero*: An Abbat and Cross-bow-man, or, as we now say, a Gunner. A reflection upon churchmen, who presume, contrary to the canons, to follow hunting, or such like sports. A general term to express a scandalous churchman.

Prov. *Adelante está la casa del Abad*: The Abbat or the Curate's house is farther on. An uncharitable way of refusing any thing that is asked, as laymen us'd to do by pilgrims, or other poor, sending them away to the Curate's or Religious Houses.

Prov. *Abad acaviento por un bodigo pierde ciento*: A covetous Curate loses an hundred loaves or cakes to get one. This is when the Curate quarrels with a parishioner for not offering, and he never offers after. Not unlike, All cover, all lose.

Prov. *Abad de carcuéla comistes la olla, pedis la caçuéla*: Curate of *carcuéla* eats up the pot, and asks for the pipkin. This was some very hungry curate of that place, from whom it became a proverb, applied to any man

B

that

that has had much, and still covets more.

Prov. *Abád balaguéro, tenéd el cuélllo quédo*: Fawning Abbat, hold your neck still. Applied to any man that is over ceremonious, cringing, and fawning, and uses many indecent actions with his head.

Prov. *Quando el Abád lame el cuchillo, mal para el monacillo*: When the Curate licks the knife, it's bad for the Acolyte or Clerk. It's a sign the commons are short: and when the master fares ill, it must be worse with the servant.

S. ABA'D, a port in the great island of *California*, on the back of *North America*.

ABA'DA, a beast in the *East-Indies* of a great bulk, cover'd with a sort of shells or scales like armour, and proof against any weapon, and having one horn in the forehead; commonly call'd a Rhinoceros.

ABADE'JO, that sort of salt-fish we call Poor Jack; the bird call'd a Wag-tail; and the fly we call the *Spanish Fly*, or *Cantharis*, us'd for raising blisters.

ABADE'NGO, belonging to an Abbat; the territory belonging to an Abby.

ABADE'SA, an Abbess of a Monastery of religious women.

ABADIA, the dignity of an Abbat, or an abbey.

ABAHADO, close cover'd, so that the steam is kept in.

ABAHAR, to cover close, to keep in steam, and therefore sometimes used for stifling, because that keeps in the breath. From *báko*, the steam.

ABAJAR, vid. *Abaxár*.

ABAI'BES, a ridge of high mountains in *South America*.

ABAJO, vid. *Abáxo*.

ABALADO, Obs. loose, puffy, not lying close.

ABALANÇADO, put or thrust forward, hazarded.

ABALANÇADOR, one that thrusts forward, or hazards.

ABALANÇAR, Pref. *Abalanço*, *abalanças*, *abalança*; Imperf. *Abalançava*; Pret. *Abalançé*, *abalançaſte*, *abalançaſo*; Imp. *Abalança*; to put forward, to venture, to hazard; saying or doing any thing without consideration. From the Greek *ballo*, to cast or throw.

ABALDONADO, reproach'd, ill spoken of; also as *Abandonado*, abandon'd, forsaken.

ABALDONAR, to taunt, to cast reproaches upon one, to give ill language. From *balón*, a reproachful word. It

is also found sometimes for *Abandonar*, to abandon or forsake.

ABALLAR, to move any thing with difficulty, to put away with force.

ABALORIO's, bugles.

ABA'NA, vid. *Havana*.

ABANADO, fann'd.

ABANADOR, a fan, or one that fans.

ABANAR, to fan.

ABANCA'Y, a small river in the kingdom of *Peru* in *America*, which falls into the great river *Marañón*.

ABA'NÇO, or *Avânço*, advance-money, this is paid beforehand.

ABANDERA'DO, a soldier or an ensign's servant that carries the colours for him; a ship, or any place that is adorn'd with many colours, flags, and streamers.

ABANDE'RAR, to hang or adorn a place with colours and streamers.

ABANDONADO, cast off, forsaken, abandon'd, given over.

ABANDONAR, to abandon, forsake, cast off, or give over.

ABANICA'RSE, to fan one's self.

ABANI'CO, a fan, such as women use.

ABANILLO, a fan.

ABANI'NO, a small sort of ruff or gorget, formerly worn by women in *Spain*.

A'BANO, any sort of fan.

ABANTA'L, an apron. Vid. *Avantál*.

ABANTA'R, to row on, to pass forwards.

ABA'QUE, a small island on the South side of *Hispaniola* in the *West Indies*.

ABARATA'DO, cheapned, or become cheap.

ABARATADOR, one that cheapens.

ABARATAR, to sell cheap; also to cheapen, or beat down the price of a thing.

ABA'RCA, a sort of shoes used by country people that live on mountains or rocky places. There are two sorts of them; the one made all of wood, such as the French call *Sabots*, call'd in Spanish *Abarcas*, because they are made like a boat, which they call *Barca*; the other sort is of raw hides, bound about their feet with cords, which secures them against the snow.

ABARCA'DO, shod with *Abarcas*; also grasp'd or secur'd within one's arms.

ABARCAR, to clasp in the arms, to rake together much wealth, to assume command, to aspire to honour. Hence the

Prov. *Quién mucho abarca, poco aprieta*: He that grasps at much, holds fast but little; or, All covet, all loss.

ABARLOAR, to fail to windward,

to gain upon a wind, to tack from side to side.

ABARRA'DO, dash'd or flung against a wall, or other place.

ABARRAGANA'DA, a lewd woman, or mistress kept by one man, a whore that is in keeping. Vid. *Barragán*.

ABARRAGANA'DO, a man that keeps a wench.

ABARRAGANAMIE'NTO, the lewd life of a man and woman who live together in fornication.

ABARRAGANA'RSE, to give one's self up to live in fornication.

ABARRAJAR, or *Abarraxár*. vid. *Barrajar*.

ABARRANCADE'RO, a steep downfall, a dangerous hill or rock, a precipice.

ABARRANCA'DO, sticking in clefts or craggy places, or in bogs between hills.

ABARRANCA'R, Pref. *Abarranco*, Pret. *Abarranqué*; to fall or throw down headlong, to tumble off precipices, to stick in bogs. Met. To run one's self into dangers, or troublesome business that is not to be got through.

ABARRANQUE, vid. *Abarrancár*.

ABARRAR, to dash or fling against a wall.

ABARRAZ, an herb call'd Staveacre, or Loufe-banc.

ABARRISCO, wholly, altogether; utterly, perfectly, thoroughly. From *barrido*, swept clean.

ABARRO'TES, by English sailors call'd Dennage, being small parcels of goods to fill up the cavities in stowing of a ship.

ABASTADO, well furnish'd or provided; *Casa abastada*, a house well stored.

ABASTANÇA, or *Abáſto*, sufficiency, store, plenty.

ABASTAR, to store, furnish plentifully, or fully provide.

ABASTECE'R, to furnish, provide, supply, or store with provisions, or otherwise.

ABASTECIDO, furnished, provided, supply'd.

ABASTIONADO, in the shape of a bastion, or fortified with bastions.

ABASTIONAR, to fortify with bastions.

ABA'STO, plenty, abundance, sufficiency. Vid. *Abastár* and *Abastança*.

ABATANA'DO, full'd or mill'd, as cloth is thicken'd. From *batan*, a fulling-mill.

ABATANA'DOR, a fuller of cloth.

ABATANAR, to full or mill cloth.

A B D

ABATIDAME'NTE, meanly, basely, faintly, negligently, feebly, humbly.

ABATID'RO, mean, abject, humble, discouraged, dismay'd, low in spirit, cast down.

ABATIDOR, a person that oppresses or casts down others, or discourages them.

ABATIMIE'NTO, discouragement, disheartening, debasing, humbling, casting down. In the sea-man's phrase, leeward way.

ABATIR, to beat down, to discourage, or cast down, to debase, to humble.

Abatir la vándera, to strike the colours.

Abatir la vándera por guindamáina, to strike the colours, and hoist them again as soon as run down.

Abatirse, to humble or submit one's self.

Abatióse el Gerifálte, the Gerfaulcon stoop'd.

ABAXADE'RO, a place to descend or come down, as the side of a hill, or the like.

ABAXA'DO, come down, or brought down, humbled, set lower, abased, lessen'd, or diminish'd.

ABAXADOR, he that takes down, humbles, lessens, or abates any thing.

ABAXAMIE'NTO, an humbling, debasing, lessening, taking down, or abating.

ABAXA'R, to come down, to stoop, to bring down, to humble, to lower, to descend.

Abaxár la cabéza, to hang down the head, that is, to submit or assent.

Abaxár los párpados, to wink.

Abaxár los bríos, to cool a man's courage.

Abaxár la maréa, to ebb as the water does.

Abaxár las réntas, to lower the revenue.

Abaxár el Halcón, [in faulconry] to bring down a hawk's fat.

Abaxár el tóno, to lower the voice, or set the tune lower.

ABA'XO, below.

De Dios abáxo, under God.

A B B

ABBREVIATURA, vid. *Abreviatura*.

A B D

ABDALA', a Moorish proper name of a man, signifying God's servant.

ABDALAÇIZ, another Moorish proper name of a man, signifying the servant of the Powerful or Mighty.

ABDICACIÓN, abdication, resigning, renouncing.

A B E

ABDICA'DO, abdicated, resigned, renounced.

ABDICA'R, to abdicate, to resign, to renounce.

A B E

ABECE', the alphabet, a, b, c.

ABECEDA'RIO, the first book in which children learn to read, like our Primer, so call'd from the a, b, c.

ABECHÚCHO, a bird of prey, the Tassel of a Sparrow-hawk.

ABE'JA, a bee, so call'd from the Latin *apes*.

Prov. *Abéja, y ovéja, y piedra que trevéja, y péndola tras oreja, y parte en la Igréja, deffea a su hijo la vieja*: The old woman wishes her son bees, sheep, a working-stone, (that is, a mill) a pen behind his ear, (that is, a good clerkship) and a place in the church; because these are all profitable things.

Prov. *Quando cuga el abéja miel torna, y quando el araña ponçona*: When the bee sucks, it turns honey; and when the spider, it becomes poison. Apply'd to those who make ill use of good things, and convert them to bad purposes, when others make the best of those same things.

ABAJARRÓN, a sort of locust that devours the leaves and buds of trees.

ABEJARÚCO, vid. *Abejerico*.

ABAJE'RA, the herb call'd balm, gentle, or beewort.

ABEJERIA, a place where they keep many bees.

ABEJERÚCO, a bird that devours the bees, call'd a Witwall, or a Woodwall.

ABEJILLA, a little bee.

ABEJÓN, a bee that has lost its sting, a drone.

ABEJÓN JUE'GO, a sort of play among children, at which one cries Buz, and if the other is not watchful to pull away his head, he gives him a cuff on the ear. Thence *Jugar con uno al abejón*, is to make sport of, or make a jest of a man.

ABEJONA'ZO, a great bee, or a wasp.

ABEJORÚCO, vid. *Abejerico*.

ABEJUE'LA, a little bee.

ABEJURÚCO, vid. *Abejerico*.

ABEMOLA'R, Obs. to soften, to supple.

ABENE'NCIA, vid. *Avenencia*.

ABENIR, vid. *Avenir*.

ABENRUY'Z, the name of a famous Arabian physician, whence the

Prov. *Abenruyz y Galéno traén a mi casa el bien agéno*: *Abenruyz* and *Galen* bring other mens goods to my house. The saying of physicians, who by reading *Abenruyz*, *Galen*, and other fam'd physicians, get wealth.

A B I

ABENÚZ, the ebony-tree, a wood well known for its blackness; it bears no fruit. This name I take to be Arabic, for the common Spanish name is *Ebano*.

ABERIGUACIÓN, vid. *Averiguación*.

ABERIGUA'DO, vid. *Averiguado*.

ABERIGUA'R, vid. *Averiguar*.

ABERTÚRA, an opening, a chink, breach, or cleft; a yawning; a leak in a ship. In architecture the doors and windows of a house are call'd *Aberturas*. From *abrir*, to open.

ABE'SO, bad, naught. Obs.

ABESTIALIZA'DO, become beastly or brutal.

ABESTIALIZA'R, to make beastly, or brutal.

ABESTRÚZ, or *Avestruz*, an ostrich, the largest of all birds, and therefore cannot fly, but makes use of its wings to run the faster: Its feathers make the fine plumes we see put to several uses.

ABE'TO, the fir-tree. From the Latin *abies*.

ABETUNA'DO, daubed over with any glutinous stuff.

ABETUNA'R, to daub over with bitumen or any glutinous, sticking stuff. From *betun*, any such sort of daubing stuff.

ABEZADAME'NTE, knowingly, customarily, like one that has been taught or used to a thing.

ABEZA'DO, accusom'd, used, inur'd.

ABEZAMIE'NTO, accusomming, learning, inuring.

ABEZA'R, to accusom, to inure, to teach.

ABE'ZO, as *Abexamiénto*.

A B I

ABIA'R, to put into the way, also to prepare. Properly *aviar*, from *via*, the way.

ABIA'S, **ABIA**, a proper name of a man in scripture; it signifies the Father of the Lord, or the Will of the Lord.

ABIATHA'R, a scripture proper name, and signifies Excellent Father, or Father of the Remainder.

ABIBE, a ridge of mountains in the province of *Uraba* in *South America*; the length of it not known, but in some places 20 leagues over.

ABJECCIÓN, abjectness, vileness, baseness.

ABJE'TO, abject, vile, base. Latin, *abjectus*.

ABIERTAME'NTE, openly, plainly, manifestly, evidently.

ABIE'RTO, open, clear, manifest, plain, evident. From the Latin *aper-tus*.

A B I

Crédito abierto, a term among merchants, signifying full credit without any limitation.

ABIGAIL, a scripture proper name of a woman, the wife of *Nabal Carmelus*, and afterwards of king *David*; and another who was daughter to *Nahas*, sister to *Servia*, and mother to *Joab*. It signifies, Rejoicing of the father.

ABIGARRA'DO VESTIDO, a garment of several colours, flash'd, that they may all appear, formerly worn by soldiers; supposed to be derived from *bizarro*, that is, fine or gay.

ABIGL'O, a driver of cattle; properly he that drives a whole flock or herd to steal it. From the *Latin* *abigo*, to drive.

ABIL, or *Habil*, apt, fit, handy, proper, convenient, able.

A'BILA, or *Abyla monte*, the name of a mountain in *Africk*, opposite to another in *Spain* call'd *Calpe*, both at the mouth of the *Streights*. The *Moors* at present call it *Alcudia*. These two mountains are the celebrated *Hercules's Pillars*. The etymology of *Abyla* is supposed to be *Hebrew*, signifying a boundary, or limit of a country.

ABILIDA'D, or *Habilidad*, ability, handiness, capacity.

ABILITA'DO, or *Habil'tado*, made capable, able, fit, empower'd, enabled.

ABILITA'R, or *Habilitár*, to qualify, to enable, to make fit, to capacitate.

ABILME'NTE, handily, dextrously, fitly, with capacity or handiness.

ABILTADAME'NTE, or *Aviltadamen-te*, basely, meanly, vilely, after an abject manner.

ABILTA'DO, or *Aviltado*, debased, made vile and abject.

ABILTA'R, or *Aviltár*, to debase, to make mean, vile, or abject. From the *Latin* *v'l's*.

ABIMEL'ECH, a scripture proper name of a man, signifying, Father King.

ABIÓN, the bird call'd a martlet.

ABIPÍ, a mountain in *New Granada*, abounding in emeralds.

ABINTESTA'TO, one that dies without making a will. From the *Latin* *intestatus*.

ABIRO'N, the scripture name of him that mutiny'd with *Dathan* against *Moses*, and was swallow'd up by the earth.

ABISA'DO, vid. *Az fado*.

ABISA'G, the name of the beautiful maid brought to lie with king *David*, when he was so old he could not be warm in his bed.

ABISCA, a province in the kingdom of *Peru*, in *South America*.

A B I

ABISMA'DO, sunk, depress'd, cast into the deep abyfs.

ABISMA'R, to sink, to depress, to cast into the abyfs. From *abismo*, the abyfs.

ABI'SMO, an abyfs, a bottomless pit, a deep gulph, a deep valley. *Met.* Hell, or any profound thing that cannot be comprehended. *Lat.* *Abyssus*.

ABISMA'LES, the nails that fasten the iron head to a spear, lance or pike; so call'd from *abismo*, because they go quite through.

ABISO'N, vid. *Avisón*.

ABI'SPA, a wasp; more properly spelt *avispá*, because deriv'd from the *Latin* *vespa*.

ABISPA'DO, stung by a wasp, waspish, uneasy, nettled, provok'd or offended.

ABISPA'R, to nettle, provoke, fret, or vex a man. In *Cant.* to fright and to cheat.

ABISPEDA'R, in *Cant.* to gaze steadily.

ABISPE'RO, a nest of wasps.

ABISPILLO *de áve*, the rump of a bird.

ABISPO'N, a hornet, a great wasp.

ABISSI'NIA, the kingdom of that name in *Africk*.

ABITA'BLE, inhabitable, that may be inhabited.

ABITACIO'N, or *Habitación*, a dwelling-place, a mansion, or habitation.

ABITA'CULO, a place of abode.

ABITA'DO, or *Habitado*, inhabited.

ABITADO'R, or *Habitador*, an inhabitant, a dweller.

ABITA'NTE, or *Habitante*, idem.

ABITA'R, or *Habitár*, to dwell, live, or inhabit in a place. *Lat.* *habito*.

ABITILLO, or *Habitillo*, a little habit, a little custom; also the habit or garment to be worn. Diminutive of *abito*.

A'BITO, or *Hábito*, a habit or custom; also a habit, such as religious men wear, and the distinctive badge of all orders of knighthood. *Lat.* *habitus*.

Mudar ábito, to alter one's course of life.

Renunciár los ábitos, to forsake a religious Life.

Cavallero de ábito, a knight of some order.

ABITUA'DO, habituated, accustomed, inur'd.

ABITUA'R, to habituate, to accustom, to inure.

ABITU'D, habit, custom. *Lat.* *habitud*.

ABIVA'DO, quicken'd, enliven'd, stirr'd up, awak'd, rous'd.

ABIVADOR, one that enlivens, quickens, encourages, or rouses.

A B O

ABIVAMIE'NTO, a livening, quickening, rousing, encouraging.

ABIVA'R, to enliven, quicken, encourage, or rouse up.

Abivár colores, to make colours more lively.

Abivár el fuego, to make the fire burn.

Abivár la bestia, to quicken a beast by spurring or whipping.

Abivár passiones, to provoke the passions.

Abivár rencillas, to revive grudges.

ABIVAS, or *Avivas*, the vives, a discourse among horses.

A B L

ABLA', the axle-tree of a cart or waggon; also taken for *habla*.

ABLANDA'DO, softned, smooth'd, pacified, appeas'd, allwaged, made gentle.

ABLANDADO'R, one that softens, smooths, or sooths, pacifies, appeases, or allwages.

ABLANDADU'RA, a softning, soothing, smoothing, pacifying, or appeasing.

ABLANDA'R, to soften, to sooth, flatter, appease, or pacify. From *blando*, soft.

ABLA'NDA *ligos*, a soft fellow, that is to be moulded every way.

ABLENTA'DO, fan'd, or winnow'd like corn.

ABLENTADOR, one that fans, or winnows.

ABLENTA'R, to fan, or winnow corn, or the like.

ABLUCIÓN, or *Ablución*, a washing or cleansing.

A B O

ABOBA'DO, or *Aborado*, foolish, amazed, one gaping or gazing as astonish'd.

ABOBAMIE'NTO, or *Abobamiento*, astonishment, gazing as if one were beside himself.

ABOBA'R, or *Aborar*, to become foolish, or make one a fool, or to make a man gaze as if he were beside himself. From *bobo*, a fool.

ABOCADA'DO, bitten, or full of holes as if they were bit out.

ABOCADA'R, or *Abocadear*, to bite, to snap with the mouth, to bite out pieces, or take out pieces as if they were bitten. From *bocado*, a mouthful, and that from *boca*, the mouth.

ABOCA'R, a term used by sportsmen, when a dog seizes a partridge; also to speak to a man, as

Abocarse, that is, for two to come mouth to mouth, to confer. From *boca*, the mouth.

Abocar las vergas, to make fast the yards of a ship, particularly in time of

A B O

of battel; to seize them fast, that they may not fall.

ABOCHORNA'DO, excessive close and hot, or overcome and fainting with excess of heat.

ABOCHORNA'R, to overcome or stifle, to make faint with excessive heat. From *bochorno*, a vehement close heat.

ABOFETEADO, cuff'd, box'd, buffeted, beaten on the face, or about the face.

ABOFETEADOR, one that cuffs, boxes, or buffets another.

ABOFETEDU'RA, or *Abofetearmieno*, a boxing, cuffing or buffeting.

ABOFETEA'R, to cuff, box, buffet, or strike on the face. From *bofetada*, a cuff, or box on the ear.

ABOGACIA, the office or duty of a counsellor at law; also the practice or art of pleading.

ABOGACION, pleading, arguing, or defending a cause, as lawyers do.

ABOGADO, a counsellor at law, or advocate; also an intercessor or mediator. From the Latin *advocatus*.

Alogad sin letras, an ignorant pettifogger.

ABOGALLA, an oak-apple.

ABOGAR, to plead as a counsellor or lawyer does.

ABOLINCE, a pedigree, a lineal descent of a family; also a paternal estate of a family. From *aguélo*, a grand-father.

ABOLICION, an abolishing, annulling, or making void.

ABOLIDO, abolish'd, annull'd, or vacated.

ABOLIR, to abolish, to annul, to cancel, or vacate. Lat. *abolire*.

ABOLLA'DO, bruise'd, batter'd, crush'd, as things of metal that have bruises or dents beaten into them.

ABOLLADOR, one that bruises, batters, or makes dents in things.

ABOLLA'DOS, rais'd work, or embossing in embroidery.

ABOLLA'R, to bruise, batter, or beat dents in things. From the Latin *bolus*, a morsel, or a lump, or an excrescence.

ABOLLONA'DO, full of bunches, sticking out, or knobs made with beating, as in vessels of metal that are battered out.

ABOLLONA'R, to raise knobs or risings on any thing with bruising or beating. Etym. the same as *abollar*.

ABOLORTO, vid. *Abolengo*.

ABOMINABLE, abominable, detestable, loathsome, execrable.

ABOMINACION, abomination, detestation, loathing, abhorring.

ABOMINADO, abominated, abhorred, detested, loathed.

A B O

ABOMINA'R, to abominate, to abhor, to detest, to loath. From the Latin *abominor*.

ABONA'DO, one that has a good account given of him, or that has security or bail given for him.

ABONADOR, one that answers or speaks a good word for another; also a surety or bail.

ABONAMIE'NTO, speaking a good word, or giving a good character of another, giving security or bail for him.

ABONANCA, the clearing or breaking up of the weather, and becoming fair.

ABONANCA'R, to clear up, to grow fair weather. From *bonança*, fair weather.

ABONA'R, to speak a good word for, or give a good character of another, to be bound for one to bail a man. From *buéno* good, so to make good.

Abonar mercaderia, to warrant goods, to answer for their goodness.

Abonarse el tiempo, the weather mends.

ABONDA'NCIA, or *Abundancia*, abundance, plenty, store.

ABONDANTEMENTE, abundantly, plentifully.

ABONDANTE, abounding, plentiful.

ABONDA'R, to abound, to have plenty, to be well stor'd. From the Lat *abundo*, to abound

ABONDOSAMENTE, vid. *Abundante-mente*.

ABONDO, or ABONDOSO, Obs. plentiful, abounding.

ABONO, giving a man a good word or character, being bound for him.

ABORDADURA, boarding of a ship, or bringing a ship close to the shore.

ABORDA'R, to lay a ship aboard, or to board her as in fight; also to bring her close to the shore. From *borde*, the edge of any thing.

ABORDO, a sea-term, aboard, that is, in the ship.

ABORIGENES, *Aborigenes*, the ancient inhabitants of that part of Italy where Rome was built; so call'd, as if they had been there from the beginning, and thence used to express the ancient or first inhabitants of any place. From the Lat. *ab origine*, from the beginning.

ABORRA'R, to blot out. Vid. *borrar*.

ABORRASCA'DO, grown blustering, stormy, foul weather.

ABORRASCA'R, to grow blustering, stormy, foul weather. From *borrasca*, a tempest, or storm.

ABORRECEDOR, one that hates, loaths, or abhors.

ABORRECER, *yó aborresco*, to hate,

A B R

abhor, loath, or dislike. From the Lat. *abhorreo*.

Aborrecer los buévos, to fall off from one's friendship; verbatim, to hate the eggs; because birds leave their eggs when they find they have been handled.

ABORRECIBLE, hateful, loathsome. ABORRECIDO, hated, loathed, abhorred, dislike'd.

ABORRECIMIE'NTO, hatred, loathing, dislike.

ABORRESCE'R, vid. *Aborrecer*.

ABORRESCIDO, vid. *Aborrecido*.

ABORRIDO, vext, disgusted, weary of one's life.

ABORRIR, to vex, torment, or disgust; to be vex'd at one's self, or another.

ABORTA'DO, which is born or brought into the world before its time, abortive.

ABORTADURA, an untimely birth, bringing into the world before its time.

ABORTA'R, to bring forth before the due time.

ABORTIVO, abortive, born before the time.

ABORTO, a miscarriage, bringing forth before time.

ABORTON, an abortive child, or other creature born before its time.

ABOTONA'DO, button'd as a man's coat; in trees it is budded.

ABOTONADURA, buttoning, or the place on which the buttons are fastned.

ABOTONA'R, to button a garment; in trees, to bud. From *boton*, a button, or a bud of a tree.

ABOVA'DO, vid. *Abobado*.

ABOVEDA'DO, vaulted, or arched.

ABOVEDA'R, to vault or arch.

A B R

ABRA', or *Aura*, there will be, or shall be, the future tense of *aver*, to have; also, it will come, but in this sense Obs.

ABRA, any opening, a creek of the sea, or an inlet into the land. From *abrir*, to open.

ABRAÇA'DA, an embracing, hugging, or clasping in the arms.

ABRAÇA'RO, embrac'd, hugg'd, or clasp'd in the arms.

ABRAÇADOR, one that embraces, hugs, or clasps in the arms.

ABRAÇADORES, in *Sevil*, are men hired to stand in a place where the brokers shops are, who lay hold of people that go by, and court them to buy something of those brokers. Hence it is also a cant word amongst gamblers, to signify those that make it their livelihood to go about to draw game-

sters together to the gaming-house.

ABRAÇAMIE'NTO, embracing, hugging, or clasping in the arms.

ABRAÇA'R, to embrace, to hugg, to clasp in the arms: also to encompass or hem in. From *bracos*, the arms.

Abraçar la opinião de outro, to approve of, or follow another man's opinion.

Abraçar la razão, to adhere to reason, or be persuaded to reason.

ABRAÇO, an embrace, a hug, clasping one's arms about another.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch *Abraham*, a proper name.

ABRA'NTES, a town in *Portugal* on the river *Tagus*, 6 leagues from *Tomar*, containing about 1000 houses, sends deputies to the *Cortes*. It is a dukedom, and the title given to the eldest son of the duke of *Aveiro*.

ABRASA'DO, burnt, consumed with fire.

ABRASADÓR, one that burns or consumes with fire.

ABRASADURA, a burning.

ABRASAMIE'NTO, a burning or consuming with fire.

ABRASA'R, to burn, to consume with fire. From *brasa*, a burning coal.

ABRAZADE'RAS, cramping-irons to hold fast stone or timber. From *abraçar*, to embrace, or clasp fast.

ABRE', or *Auré*, I shall or will have. Vid. *Avér*.

ABRE'GO, the south-west wind, corruptly so call'd from the Latin *Africus*, thence to the Spanish termination *Africo*, and so corruptly by ignorant sea-men to *Abreço*, as may be seen in other words. Yet *Covarrubias* derives it from *rigo*, to water, because it is rainy. I know *F. Jos. de Acosta*, in his *Nat. Hist. of the West Ind. lib. 1. cap. 9. p. 33. line 2.* says, *Viento Abrego, o Sur*, making these two one and the same: But this proceeded from his want of knowledge in terms of navigation, or a negligence in being particular; since the *Abrego* is partly south, and therefore perhaps he thought himself not obliged to distinguish betwixt every point of the compass. Whatever was his motive, it is most certain that *Abrego* is the south-west wind, the due south being call'd *Sur*, or *Austro*.

ABRE'MOS, we shall or will have. Vid. *Avér*.

ABREÓJOS, or *Báxos de Babuéca*, a parcel of rocks on the north side of the island *Hispaniola* in *America*. The name signifies, open your eyes; to denote that sailors must be watchful, and have their eyes open to avoid them.

ABREVADE'RO, a watering-place for cattle.

ABREVA'DO, water'd, or carried to drink as cattle are.

ABREVA'R, to water cattle.

ABREVIA'DO, abridged, shortened, made brief, cut off short.

ABREVIADOR, an abridger, one that makes short; also an officer that dispatches the Pope's briefs.

ABREVIADURA, or *Abreviamento*, an abridgment, retrenchment, cutting off, or shortening, or writing with abbreviations.

ABREVIA'R, to make short, to be brief, to abridge, to cut off short. From *breve*, short.

ABRE'YRO, a town in *Portugal* in the district of *Villareal*, 3 leagues from *Villafior*; it contains but 120 houses.

ABRIDÓR, one that opens; also an iron tool used to starch bands on.

ABRIGA'DO, kept warm, or warm clad, or close shelter'd from the weather; in the sea-language land-lock'd, that is, so enclos'd with land, that no wind can hurt a ship.

ABRIGA'NO, a place that is shelter'd.

ABRIGA'R, to cover warm, to cloath warm, to shelter close from the weather.

ABRÍGO, covering or cloathing warm; any covert against the weather, but more particularly against cold.

ABRÍL, the month of *April*. Lat. *Aprilis*.

Prov. *En Abril no quites fil*: In *April* do not take off a thread. That is, tho' the weather be hot, leave off no cloaths, because the weather is yet uncertain.

Prov. *Abriles y Condes los mas son traydores*: *Aprils* and *Earls*, most of them are traitors. *April* is a month of very uncertain weather, which gives it that reputation; and great men easily fly in their king's face.

Prov. *Abril y Mayo la llave de todo el año*: *April* and *May* are the key of all the year. That is, as they prove, you may expect from the year.

Prov. *Abril sacalas del cubil, y pónelas en el bastil*: *April* brings them out of their bed, and puts them upon stalk. That is, the barley, which then sprouts out, grows to a stem.

Prov. *Abril frío, pan y vino*: A cold *April*, bread and wine: that is, it produces bread and wine, because it keeps the spring back, and makes it the safer. Yet others say, *Abril frío, mucho pan y poco vino*: A cold *April*, much corn and little wine. That is, it produces much of the one, and little of the other; because the corn requires to be kept back, and the vine should be more forward.

Prov. *Abril frío hinche el sílo; mojado, sílo y campo*: A cold *April* fills the

granary or barn, and a wet one the granary and the field. If it be cold, there is plenty of grain; but if cold and wet, so much that the barns cannot hold it, it must be left in the field.

Prov. *En Abril aguas mil*: In *April* a thousand showers. That is, it is a showery month.

Prov. *Abril frío, tortas de trigo*: A cold *April* yields cakes of corn. That is, there is so much that it clings together.

ABRIMIE'NTO, an opening, a discovery.

ABRINQUINA'DO, ready to crack, or cleave asunder.

Paréd abrinquinada, a wall that is cracking or opening.

ABRÍR, to open, to discover, to disclose, to reveal, to cleave asunder, to expound. From the Latin *aperire*, to open.

Abrir lo sellado, to unseal.

Abrir mano de una cosa, to desist from a thing.

Abrir portillo, to make a breach.

Abrir en cobre, to engrave on copper.

Abrir puerta, to give an opportunity, to make way.

Abrir tienda, to open shop; taken in a bad sense for women when they first expose themselves to be lewd.

Abrir el ojo, to stand upon one's guard, to be watchful.

Abrir el tiempo, is when the weather clears up, and clouds break away.

Abrir camino, to facilitate, to make way.

Abrir la mano, to receive bribes.

Abrirse la pared, is when the wall cracks.

Abrir la cabeza, to break a man's head.

Abrir a uno, to cut a man for the stone.

Abrir el cuello, to dress a band, as was used in *Spain*.

Abrirse en las razones, to explain one's self.

ABROCHA'DO, laced, buckled, fastened, but most properly clasped together.

ABROCHADURA, clasping, hooking, or drawing cloaths together.

ABROCHA'R, to hasp or clasp cloaths together, but used sometimes for any way of making them fast. From *broche*, a clasp.

ABROGACIÓN, an abrogating, annulling, or making void.

ABROGA'DO, abrogated, annulled, abolished, or made void.

ABROGA'R, Præf. *To abrogo*, Præt. *To abrogué*; to abrogate, to annul, to abolish, to make void. Lat. *abrogare*.

A B S

Abrojos, brambles, briars; also such as soldiers call calthrops, chaufsetrapes, or crows-feet, being four pointed irons, so made, that whatsoever way they fall, one point is always up: They are used to hinder the approach of cavalry, because they run into the horses feet and lame them.

Prov. *Quién abrojos siembra, espinas cose*: He that sows brambles, reaps thorns. That is, if a man employ himself in mischief or idleness, he must expect a suitable harvest. No man can expect to sow what is useless and hurtful, and to reap any thing of value or use.

Prov. *Quién siembra abrojos, no ande descalço*: He that sows brambles must not go barefoot. That is, he who lays snares for others must be upon his guard.

ABRÓLLOS, some little islands, and a great parcel of rocks on the coast of *Brazil* in *America*. So call'd, either from *Abre os olhos*, open your eyes, to warn sailors to be watchful of them; or from *Abrolhos*, brambles, in *Portuguese*, those rocks being as bad at sea, as brambles ashore to those that go bare-foot.

ABROMA'R, to weary, to tire, to consume. From *broma*, the worm in ships.

ABROMA'DO, worm-eaten, tired, consumed, wearied out.

ABROMADOR, a tirefom, consuming person; also a spendthrift.

ABROQUELA'DO, cover'd with a shield or target to ward off the enemies weapons.

ABROQUELA'RSE, to cover one's body with a buckler or target against an enemy, to ward off a blow. From *broquel*, a buckler.

ABRÓTANO, the herb southernwood. Lat. *abrotanum*.

A B S

ABSCONDÍDO, vid. *Escondido*.

ABSE'NCIA, or *Ausência*, absence. Lat. *absentia*.

ABSINTIO, the herb wormwood, Lat. Vid. *Axénxo*.

ABSOLUCIÓN, absolution, remission, forgiveness or pardon of sins or offences.

ABSOLVE'R, Præf. *To absuélvo*. Præt. *Absolví*; to absolve, forgive, discharge sins or offences. From the Latin *absolvere*.

ABSOLÚTO, absolute. Lat. *absolutus*.

ABSORTA'R el ingenio, to employ the wit, to plunge it so that a man is besides himself. From the Latin *absorbere*, to swallow up.

A B U

ABSORTO, wholly taken up, wrapped in imagination, amazed. Lat. *absortus*.

ABSTE'MIO, abstemious, one that is abstinent or sparing in his meat, drink, and other things. Lat. *abstemius*.

ABSTENE'R, Præf. *Absténego*, *abstíenes*, *abstíene*; Præt. *Abstíuve*, *abstuvíste*, *abstúvo*; Fut. *Abstendré*, *abstendrás*, *abstendrá*; to abstain, to refrain from meat, drink, pleasure, or any other thing. From the Lat. *abstinere*.

ABSTENÍDO, abstain'd, refrain'd, kept back.

ABSTERSÍVO, that may be wiped off. From the Lat. *abstergere*.

ABSTINE'NCIA, abstinence, or forbearing of meat, drink, pleasures, or the like. Lat. *abstinentia*.

Día de abstinencia, a day of abstinence, is that which only obliges to abstain from eating of flesh, but is not a fast, which allows but one meal a day.

ABSTRÚSO, abstruse, hidden, conceal'd, profound. Lat. *abstrusus*.

ABSTÚVE, *abstuviera*, *abstuvíesse*, *abstúvo*; vid. *absténér*.

ABSUE'LVA, *absuélvo*, vid. *absolvér*.

ABSURDAME'NTE, absurdly, preposterously.

ABSURDO, absurd, preposterous.

ABSY'NTHIO, the herb wormwood, Latin *absynthium*.

A B U

ABUBA'DO, one that has got the French pox. From *bubas*, the pox.

ABUBILLA, a bird call'd a Hoopoe, that has a crest from the bill to the neck, and delights in dung and filth.

ABUCA'STA, a sort of Wild-duck, pretty large, and always found near the sea.

ABUCA'STRO, a tirefome disagreeable fellow.

ABUCHORNA'R, vid. *abochornar*.

ABUE'LA, a grandmother, better spelt *aguéla*; see it there.

ABUE'LO, a grandfather, better spelt *aguélo*, where see more of it.

ABUE'LOS, any ancestors.

ABUE'LTAS DE'SSO, together with that. It is properly two words, *Abue'ltas*.

ABUE'NAS, fairly, by fair means. Two words, like the last.

ABUHA'DO, swollen, puffed up, bloated; also splenatick, morose, ill-natur'd.

ABUHAMIE'NTO, a swelling, puffing up, bloating, also splenatickness, moroseness, or foppish ill-nature.

ABUHA'R, to swell, puff up, bloat; also to be splenatick, morose, or in the

A B Y

mumps. From *búho*, an owl.

ABÚLLA, a bubble in the water. From the Lat. *bullæ*.

ABULTA'DO, bulky, gross, that has a great body.

ABULTA'R, to make a great bulk, to have a large body. From *búlto*, a bulk.

A BÚLTO, by the lump; as *tomar a búlto*, to take a thing upon content; *comprar a búlto*, to buy by the parcel without examining. But this is rather two words, *a búlto*, by the bulk.

ABUNDA'NCIA, abundance, plenty, great store.

ABUNDA'NTE, abounding, plentiful, well stored.

ABUNDANTEME'NTE, abundantly, plentifully.

ABUNDA'R, to abound, to be plentiful, to have great store. From the Lat. *abundare*.

ABUNDÓSAME'NTE, as *Abundantemente*. Barbarous.

ABUNDÓSIDA'D, abundance, plenty, great store. A word little used.

ABUNDÓSO, abounding, plentiful, well stored.

AEURA'DO, burnt, scorch'd. Barbarous.

AEURA'R, to burn, to scorch. Barbarous.

AEURE'NA, a district in the province of *Veragua* in *America*.

ABÚRRA, a valley in the province of *Popayan* in *America*.

ABURRÍDO, vex'd, desperate, weary of one's life.

ABURRÍR, to vex, distract, or make a man weary of his life.

Aburrir los huevos la gallina, is for the hen to take a distaste to her eggs, and not sit upon them any more.

ABUSA'DO, abused, ill employ'd, mispent.

ABUSA'R, to abuse, misuse, misemploy. From the Lat. *abutor*.

ABUSIÓN, abuse, misemploying, misapplying; also superstition.

ABÚSO, as *Abusión*, the abuse of any thing.

ABUTA'RDA, a bustard, so call'd from the Lat. *avis tarda*, a slow bird.

ABUVA'DO, vid. *Abubado*.

ABUVILLA, vid. *Abubilla*.

A B Y

ABYDO, the fortress of *Abydos* in *Asia*, opposite to *Sestos* in *Europe*, on the *Hellepont*, both of them call'd the *Dardanells*.

A'BYLA MÓNTE, vid. *Abila*.

ABY'SCA, a province in the kingdom of *Peru* in *America*.

A C A

ACA', hither.
Por acá, hereabouts.
Acá y acullá, hither and thither.
 ACABADAMENTE, compleatly, perfectly, absolutely.
 ACABA'DO, ended, finish'd, compleat, perfect, concluded, dead.
 ACABA'R, to make an end, to conclude, to finish, to perfect, to accomplish, to depart out of this life.
No puedo acabar con él, I cannot prevail with him.
Acabé ahora de llegar, I am but just come this moment.
 ACA'BO, at the end, in conclusion. Properly two words, *A cabo*.
A cabo de rato, after a while, after some time.
 Prov. *A cabo de cien años, todos seremos salvos*: We shall be all safe an hundred years hence. That is, we shall be out of all troubles and dangers. We often say, It is all one an hundred years hence.
 Prov. *A cabo de cien años, marido soys garco*: After an hundred years, husband you are wall-ey'd. That is, when one finds out a thing that is very obvious to every body, and could not be conceal'd, it is ridiculing the discovery; as if a woman should, after being married many years, find out that her husband was wall-ey'd.
 Prov. *A cabo de cien años los reyes son villanos, y a cabo de ciento y diez los villanos son reyes*: At an hundred years end kings become clowns; and at the end of an hundred and ten, clowns become kings. This denotes the power of time, and instability of human affairs, which raise peasants to thrones, and cast down royal families among peasants.
 ACACA'N, a water-carrier, that carries water about the streets on an ass, to sell. Arabick, from the word *secaie*, to give drink or water; derived from the Hebrew *sacab*, signifying the same.
 ACACAY'Z, vid. *Alcaduz*.
 ACACHA'DO, squatted down.
 ACACHA'R, to squat down.
 ACA'CIA, a thorny plant or shrub, which bears leaves like rue. There is another sort which grows into a tree, and out of its seed is made a liquor used in physick, and for want of it apothecaries use the juice of flocs. Latin.
 A CA'DA uno, to every one.
 A cada passo, at every step.
 A cada trecho, at every distance.
 A cada puérco le llega su San Martín: Every hog has his St. Martin's day; be-

cause on that day they kill hogs. We say, Every dog has his day.

ACA'DA, a spade. Some will have it to be derived from *ascia*, because it cuts; but *Covarrubias* brings it from the Hebrew *maat sad*, being an ax also, and then we must cast away the *m*.

ACADEMIA, an academy. *Plato's* school in *Athens* was first call'd by this name; now it is any place arts or sciences are taught in, or where learned men meet.

ACADEMICO, a member of an academy, a scholar or a master.

ACA'DIA, a province in the north-east coast of *America*, being part of *New France*. It is a peninsula.

AÇADILLO, a little spade; the diminutive of *Açada*.

AÇADON, a spade. See *Açada* above.

Prov. *Préstame un açadón, yo a vos también, no viene bien muger*: Lend me a spade, and I you also; this does not hang well together, wife. This they say, when one answers nothing to the purpose, or gives some account that is incoherent in it self. The ground of the proverb, they say, was this: A man told a woman he loved her; she answer'd, and so do I you; the husband overheard her answer, and afterwards ask'd her what the man had said; she told him, he ask'd to borrow a spade; whereupon the husband reply'd, *Lend me a spade, and so do I you*, do not hang well together.

AÇADONA'DA, a stroke of a spade, or the depth that a spade cuts at once; as,

A tres açadonadas se hallará agua, you'll find water at three cuts of a spade; to express the water is very near at hand.

AÇADONA'ZO, a great spade, or a blow with a spade.

AÇADONÇILLO, or *Acadonzillo*, a little spade; the diminutive of *Açadón*.

AÇADONEA'R, to dig, or delve.

AÇADONE'RO, one that works with a spade, a digger or delver.

ACADÚZ, an aqueduct, any conveyency to convey water. Vid. *Alcadúz*.

ACAECER, to happen, to chance, to fall out. From the Latin *accidere*.

ACAECIDO, happen'd, chanced, fallen out.

ACAECIMIE'NTO, an accident.

ACAESCE'R, vid. *Acaecer*.

AÇAFA'TE, a sort of flat basket, or volder the ladies use for their linnen or cloaths; a table-basket. The *Arabs* say it is derived from their word *çapha*, a porringer, or deep vessel; but *Covarrubias* will have the radix to be

the Hebrew word *saph*, the general name of all vessels.

AÇAFRA'N, saffron. From the Arabick *zabafaran*; *Covarrubias* says, from the Hebrew *saphar*, beautiful, because it is of a golden colour.

Açafran Romí, ballard-saffron.

AÇAFRANA'L, a field where saffron grows.

AÇAFRANA'DO, dress'd or dy'd with saffron, or of a saffron-colour.

AÇAFRANA'R, to dress or dye with saffron.

AÇAGA'YA, a javelin to cast. From the Arabick *cegace*, to cast.

AÇAGUA'N, an entry to a house, a porch. Vid. *çaguan*.

AÇAHA'R, vid. *Azahar*.

AÇALA', the *Moors* religious worship, their prayers and ceremonies.

ACALA', a district in the province of *Vera Paz* in *North America*.

ACALCA'DO, pressed close together.

ACALCAR, to press close together.

AÇALE'JA, or *Azaléja*, a towel to wipe hands with. Arabick.

ACALLA'DO, still'd, quieted, appeased, silenced.

ACALLA'R, to still, quiet, appease, silence, to hush as they do children. From *callar*, to hold one's peace.

ACALMA'DO, calm'd or still'd.

ACALMA'R, to calm or still. From *calma*, a calm.

ACALORA'DO, warm'd, heated, made hot.

ACALORA'R, to warm, heat, or make hot. From *calor*, heat.

ACAMODA'R, vid. *Camodar*.

ACAMPA'DO, encamped, lying in the field.

ACAMPA'R, to encamp, to lye in the field. From *campo*, a field.

ACAMPEA'R, as *Acampar*.

ACANA', a sort of fine wood brought from the *West Indies* of a very deep red. The name is Indian.

AÇANAHÓRIAS, vid. *çanahorias*.

ACANALA'DO, made with gutters or channels, as pan-tiles, or other things to carry off water. In columns or the like, where it is ornament, we call it fluted.

ACANALA'R, to cut in gutters or channels; in columns and carv'd-work call'd fluting. From *canal*, a gutter.

ACANA'LES, in gutters or channels, or a fluted column. Properly they are two words.

ACANELA'DO, of a cinnamon colour, or dress'd with cinnamon. From *canéla*, cinnamon.

ACA

ACANILLA'DO, interwoven with canes, or reeds, like watling, or any thing done after that manner.

Paño *acanillado*, a coarse sort of cloath with great threads like reeds.

ACAÑAVEREA'DO, pierc'd, prick'd, or wounded with the points of canes or reeds.

ACAÑAVEREADÓR, one that pricks or wounds others with sharp canes or reeds.

ACAÑAVEREA'R, to pierce, prick, or wound with sharp canes or reeds, which was formerly used to make criminals confess, running sharp reeds between their nails and their flesh. From *caña*, a cane or reed.

ACAÑONEADO, cannonaded, battered with cannon.

ACAÑONEA'R, to cannonade, to batter with cannon.

ACANTARA'DO, measured out by pitchers, also struck with a pitcher.

ACANTARA'R, to measure out by pitchers, also to strike with a pitcher. From *cántaro*, a pitcher.

ACA'NTHO, a sort of thistle call'd in English bears-foot, or bears-claw. Lat. *acanthus*.

ACANTILA'DO, streightned, hard press'd, drove to necessity.

ACANTILA'R, to streighten, to press hard, to drive to necessity. From *canto*, a corner; as if a man were drove into a corner, where he could not help himself.

ACAPA'DO, muffled up in a cloak.

ACAPA'R, to muffle up in a cloak. From *cápa*, a cloak.

ACAPARRA'DO, shrowded or shelter'd under another man's cloak, taken into another's protection.

ACAPARRA'R, to shrowd or shelter under another's cloak, to put under another's protection. From *cápa*, a cloak. A word not much us'd.

ACAPÍSTLE, a town in *New Spain*.

ACAPÚLCO, a city in the kingdom of *New Spain*, and its great port on the *South Sea*, where they always embark for *Peru* and the *Philippine* islands, in about 17 degrees of north latitude.

AçA'R, vid. *Azár*.

ACARA'DO, confronted, brought face to face; also countenanced, as *bien acarado*, well countenanced, that is, one who has a good face.

ACARA'R, to confront, to bring face to face. From *cára*, the face.

AçARANDA'DO, sifted.

AçARANDA'R, to sift. From *çaranda*, a sieve.

AçARCÓN, vid. *Azarcon*.

ACARDENALA'DO, full of scars, beat-

en or wounded so that the scars remain.

ACARDENALA'R, to make scars, to beat or wound so that the scars remain. From *cardenal*, a scar.

ACARICIA'DO, much made of, treated tenderly.

ACARICIA'R, to make much of, to treat tenderly and affectionately. From *caricia*, loving and endearing usage.

ACARNA'NIA, the antient name of a province in *Epirus* in *Greece*, once famous for fine horses. There was also a city of this name in *Sicily*.

AçARÓTE, or *Azaróte*, the name of a tree in *Persia*, not unlike that which yields the frankincense.

ACARREADÍZO, that may be, or is brought or carry'd.

ACARREA'DO, brought or carry'd.

ACARREADÓR, one that brings and carries.

ACARREADÚRA, bringing or carrying.

ACARREA'R, to bring or carry. From *carro* a cart, as things brought or carry'd in a cart.

ACARRE'O, carriage.

ACARRE'TO, vid. *Acarreo*.

ACARRILA'DO, put into the way.

ACARRILA'R, to put into the way, or into the track. From *carril*, the track carts leave in the road.

ACARRILLA'DO, full-cheek'd, plump-faced, or that has great cheeks.

ACARRILA'R, to grow full cheek'd, plump-faced. From *carillo*, a cheek.

ACA'SO, by chance, accidentally, casually. They are properly two words, *A caso*.

ACATA'DO, respected, honour'd.

ACATADÚRA, the countenance, presence, aspect, or face.

ACATAMIE'NTO, presence, aspect; also reverence, respect, honour.

ACATA'R, to respect, honour, reverence; also to behold, to look upon, to view. From *catadura*, the countenance.

ACATARRA'DO, that has taken cold.

ACATARRA'RSE, to take cold. From *catarro*, a cold.

ACA'TE, the precious stone commonly call'd a cat's eye.

ACATLAN, a sea-port town in the province of *Mechoacan* in *North America*.

ACAVALA'DO, made even, made up of what was deficient.

ACAVALA'R, to make even, to make up what was deficient. From *caval*, complete or entire, without deficiency.

ACAVALLA'DO, great, bulky, like a horse.

ACAVA'LLO, on horseback. Pro-

perly two words, *A cavallo*.

ACAVA'R, vid. *Acabar*.

ACAUDALA'DO, rich, wealthy, well stocked.

ACAUDALADÓR, one that gathers wealth, or makes up a stock.

ACAUDALA'R, to grow rich, to gather wealth; to lay up a stock. From *caudal*, a stock.

ACAUDILLA'DO, lead, conducted as soldiers by an officer.

ACAUDILLADÓR, one that leads or conducts, as an officer does soldiers.

ACAUDILLADÚRA, or *Acaudillamiénto*, leading, conducting, as officers do their soldiers.

ACAUDILLA'R, to lead, conduct, or command, as an officer over soldiers. From *caudillo*, an officer or commander.

ACAXÚTLA, a sea-port town on the *South Sea*, north of the bay of *Fonseca*, in the province of *Guatemala* in *America*, about 7 leagues from the city of *St. Salvador*, and between those of *New Leon* and *Santiago de Guatemala*, in about thirteen degrees of north latitude.

ACAYRELA'DO, adorn'd with square loops or laces, or needle-work.

ACAYRELA'R, to adorn with square loops or laces, or needle-work. From *cayrel*, a fine sort of loops put on the edges of cloaths, or made in needle-work.

ACC

ACCA'DIA, a province in *North America*, part of *New France*, in about 45 degrees of north latitude. There is also a small city in the kingdom of *Naples* of this name.

ACCARAIG, a town in the province of *Parana* in *South America*, on the river *Parana*, otherwise call'd the *Nativity of our Blessed Lady*.

ACCEPCIÓN, accepting, allowing, consenting.

ACCESSION, accession, increase, coming or adding to; also the fit or paroxysm of a fever, otherwise call'd *Accidente*, the Spanish physicians using both terms indifferently. From the Lat. *accessio*, an increase or addition.

ACCE'SSO, an addition, also access, and an avenue or way to a place. From the Lat. *accessus*.

ACCESSÓR, one that adds or consents to, an accessory.

ACCESSORIAMENTE, accessarily.

ACCESSÓRIO, accessory, or consenting, or assisting to.

ACCIDE'NTE, the fit or paroxysm of a fever, or any other fit of a disease; also an accident. From the Latin *accidere*, to happen.

ACE

Acción, a deed, an action; also the title or claim a man has to any thing. It is also an action at law, or an accusation laid against a man.

ACCOMODA'DO, vid. *Acomodado*.

ACCOMODA'R, vid. *Acomodar*.

ACCREDITA'DO, vid. *Acreditado*.

ACCOSTUMBRA'DO, vid. *Acostumbrado*.

ACE

ACEA'R de los Moros, a Moorish ceremony, part of their devotions.

ACE'BO, vid. *Azébo*.

ACEBÚCHE, vid. *Azebúche*.

ACECHA'DO, watch'd, cy'd, observ'd, spy'd, or peep'd on.

ACECHADÓR, one that is always watching, and prying, or observing, or peeping.

ACECHAMIE'NTO, a watching, observing, or prying, or peeping.

ACECHA'NÇA, a watching, prying, or peeping; also a snare laid to entrap one.

ACECHA'R, to watch, pry, or peep into others actions. From the Latin *señor*, to follow.

ACECHIA, vid. *Acequia*.

ACECINA'R, vid. *Cecinar*.

ACEDA'R, vid. *Azedar*.

ACEDE'RA, the herb sorrel, so call'd from *azédo*, sower.

ACE'DIA, sloth, Latin. Also as *Azedia*.

ACE'DO, vid. *Azédo*.

ACE'FALO, vid. *Azéphalo*.

ACELERACIÓN, haste, speed.

ACELERA'DO, hasty, speedy.

ACELERAMIE'NTO, hastening, speeding.

ACELERA'R, to make haste, to hasten, to make speed. From the Latin *accelerare*, to hasten.

ACE'LGA, the herb call'd white beet.

Cára de acélga, a face that is of a greenish unusual colour.

ACEMITE, or *Azemite*, the finest of all the flower, of which they make fine cakes without leaven, and therefore supposed by some to be derived from the Greek privative *a*, and *fini*, leaven; others say, from the Arabick *cemit*, fine flower, and this is doubtless the true etymology.

ACENCEY'RA, a town in Portugal, about a league and a half from Tomar, containing but one parish, and about 120 houses.

ACENDRA'DO, pure from all dross, refined, excellent, perfect.

ACENDRADURA, the refining of gold or silver.

ACENDRA'R, to refine silver or gold, to cleanse, purify, or bring to perfection.

ACE

ACE'ÑA, a water-mill, vid. *Haçêna*.

ACENDE'R, vid. *Encender*.

ACENDIE'NTE, a forefather, an ancestor.

ACEÑE'RO, a miller of a water-mill, but not of a wind-mill; for he is call'd *Molinero*.

ACENSA'R, vid. *Acensuar*.

ACENSUA'DO, an estate that has the charge of an annuity on it, or the like.

ACENSUA'R, to lay a charge upon an estate, as an annuity to be paid out of it, or the like. From *cénso*, a rent, tax, or duty.

ACE'NTO, an accent, the manner of pronouncing a syllable long or short, or the placing the stress of the voice on it. From the Latin *accentus*.

ACENTUA'R, to accent, to found the accent, or set a mark on it.

ACEPA'R, to grow up to a stalk.

ACEPCIÓN, accepting, admitting.

ACE'PHALO, any thing that wants a head or beginning. From the Greek *acephalos*, headless; as

Libro acéphalo, a book that wants the beginning.

Versos acéphalos, a sort of heroicks that begin with a short syllable; also sag ends of verses.

Heréges acéphalos, a sort of ancient hereticks, so call'd, because it is not known who was the first that started their heresy: They asserted there was but one nature in the person of Christ.

ACEPILLA'DO, planed.

ACEPILLADÓR, one that planes, as joiners and carpenters do with a plane.

ACEPILLADURAS, shavings of wood, such as are taken off with a plane, when wood is planed.

ACEPILLA'R, to smooth or plane, as joiners do with a tool call'd a plane. From *cepillo*, a plane.

ACEPTA'R, vid. *Acetar*.

ACEQUÍA, an open trench, ditch, or water-course, that serves to convey water to mills, or to water the ground. The great ones made to drain the fields are called *Madres*, that is, mothers; the small ones that run into them *Hijuelas*, that is, little daughters; the labourers that make them *Paleros*. The word *acequia* is Arabick, from the word *zaquia*, a watering-place, or water-course.

ACE'RA, vid. *Hazéra*.

ACERA'DO, steel'd, done with steel.

ACERA'R, to steel, or do with steel.

ACERBAME'NTE, harshly, bitterly, severely, austere.

ACE'RBO, harsh, bitter, austere, severe. From the Latin *acerbus*.

ACE

ACE'RCA, near, or close by; also concerning.

ACERCA'DO, drawn near, approached, come close at hand.

ACERCAMIE'NTO, drawing near, or approaching.

ACERCA'R; Præf. *To acérco*; Præt. *To acerqué*; to approach, to draw near, to be close at hand. From *cérca*, near.

ACE'RCA TEME, draw near to me, come closer, approach me.

ACERCE'N, properly two words, but often spoke and writ as if but one; it signifies to cut off cleverly close to the root or mark; as,

Cortar las orejas a cercén, to cut off the ears close to the head. From the Lat. *circinus*, a compass, which marks out where workmen are to cut.

ACERICO, vid. *Azerico*.

ACE'RO, vid. *Azéro*, steel.

ACERRAVE'LAS, or *Aserravelas*, the cords by which the sail is made fast to the yard, call'd by English sailors the Robbins.

ACERTA'DO, that which is right, convenient, or proper.

ACERTADÓR, one that is apt to do or take a thing right, to hit the nail on the head. It is also a Cant word for a blacksmith, whose proper name is *berrador*, and because *errar* signifies to miss, or do things wrong, therefore some give him the nick-name of *acertador*, that is, the man that does things right, or hits the nail on the head; for should he drive them wrong, he would lame the horse.

ACERTAMIE'NTO, or rather *Acierito*, the hitting the work, or doing a thing right.

ACERTA'R, Præf. *Acierito*, Præt. *Acerte*; to hit the nail on the head, to do or take a thing right, to hit a mark, to give a true solution to a question. From the Latin *certus*, certain, that is, sure aim, or the like.

ACERTA'R, is used by taylor's to express the putting and fitting together of the pieces they have cut out for a garment, to sew them together. This word is also us'd to signify what happened accidentally; as,

Acertó a passar por aquí a tal tiempo, he happen'd to pass this way at such a time.

ACE'SO, access. Lat. *accessus*.

ACCESSÓRIO, accessory, helping, or assisting, but not principal. From the Latin *accessorium*, signifying increase, or addition.

ACETA'BLE, acceptable, well approved of, or receiv'd.

ACETACIÓN;

A C H

ACETACIÓN, acceptance, receiving any thing with a liking or affection.

ACETA'DO, accepted, well receiv'd, or admitted.

ACETA'R, to accept, to take in good part, to receive with a liking or affection. From the Latin *accepto*, to take; but the Spaniards in this, as in many other words of this sort, cut off the first *c*, because they never pronounce two together, nor the *p* before the *t*.

Acetar personas, to be partial.

ACE'TO, acceptable, grateful, pleasing, well receiv'd.

ACETÓSA, *yérba*, the herb sorrel.

ACE'TRE, a brass or copper bucket to carry water in, often used for that they carry the holy water in great churches. Taken also for the sprinkler of the holy water, because it is like a scepter.

ACETRERÍA, the place or street where the brasiers live, a brasier's shop. Also the place where hawks are kept; in this sense more commonly *ce-trería*.

ACETRE'RO, a brasier; also a fault-coner.

ACEVADA'DO, cloy'd with too much meat, cramm'd, surfeited.

ACEVADAMIE'NTO, cloying with too much food, surfeiting.

ACEVADA'R, to cloy with too much food, to surfeit. From *cevada*, barley, given to cattle in *Spain* instead of oats, as a horse that is surfeited with too much barley.

ACEVILA'DO, mean, base, vile, of no repute.

ACEVILA'RSE, to become mean, base, vile, and of no repute.

ACEZA'R, to draw one's breath short and hard, as one does after running, or some fright; the word taken from the very sound a man makes when he breaths so.

ACE'ZO, drawing the breath short and with difficulty.

ACEZÓSO, one that draws his breath with difficulty, by reason of some obstruction.

A C H

A'C HA, or rather *Hacha*, a torch, a flambeau; also an ax. Lat. *ascia*.

ACHACA'DO, a thing falsely pretend-ed, or laid to another's charge.

ACHACA'R, to make a pretence, to frame an excuse, to lay to another's charge.

ACHACHICA, a town in *New Spain* where there are silver mines; it is 18 leagues north of *Tlascala*, and about the same distance north-east from the city of *Mexico*.

A C H

ACHACÓSO, one that is full of excuses or pretences; also a diseased person that is full of ailings.

ACHALA'QUE, a town and district in the province of *Florida* in *North America*, west of the *Apalaches*, in about 35 degrees of north latitude.

ACHANCLETA'DO ÇAPA'TO, a shoe put on with the heel down like a slipper, slipshod.

ACHANCLETA'R, to put on the shoes with the heels down like slippers. The word taken from the noise shoes make in going when slipshod.

ACHA'QUE, a pretence, an excuse; also a distemper, an ailment.

Prov. *Acháques de ódre, que sabe a la pez*: Pretences or excuses of the skin, that tastes of the pitch. In *Spain* they carry the wine in pitch'd hogskins, and the wine often tastes of the pitch; whence the proverb, which is apply'd to those who have always excuses for their natural or habitual failings.

Prov. *Al que mal háze nunca le falta acháque*: He that does ill is never without an excuse.

Prov. *Acháques al viérnes, para no le ayúnar*: Ailings on Friday, to avoid fasting. For loose livers, who pretend to be sick on Fridays, that they may not fast; thence apply'd to all others, who are framing excuses and finding difficulties when they should do any thing that is against their inclination, or to avoid taking pains.

ACHARCA'DO, made a puddle, or marshy, a place full of puddles.

ACHARCAMIE'NTO, the standing of water, and making puddles or plashes.

ACHARCA'R, to make puddles or plashes. From *charco*, a puddle or plash.

ACHERÓN, or *Acheronte*, the poets feign him to be the son of *Ceres*, got without a father, born in a dark den in *Crete*, who not daring to behold the light, went down into hell, where he was converted into a most bitter river. *Acherón* signifies void of joy.

ACHICA'DO, made less, diminish'd, taken into a less compass.

ACHICADURA, lessening, diminishing, drawing into a less compass.

ACHICA'R, to lessen, to diminish, to bring into less compass. From *chico*, little.

Prov. *Achicá compadre, y llevaréis la galga*: Make it less, gossip, and you shall have the greyhound. A proverb apply'd to those who lie without measure. It is taken from a great liar, who ask'd his friend to lend him a greyhound to kill a hare as big as a

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calf. The other answer'd, if she were so big, his dog could not kill her; upon which he first began to lessen her by degrees, the other still saying, make her less, and you shall have the greyhound, till the hare came to be of the common size.

ACHICORÍA, the herb dandilyon.

ACHOCA'DO, knock'd down, laid along, fell'd.

ACHOCADÓR, an unmerciful fellow, that knocks down or fells.

ACHOCAMBE'Y, one of the *Lucayan* islands on the coast of *America*.

ACHOCA'R; Præf. *Achuéco*, Præf. *Achoqué*; to knock down, to fell; also to hord up much money.

ACHÓTE; it has no other name in English or any other language, this being the Indian name. It is a hard substance of a very deep red, formerly used to be put into chocolate to give it a good colour, and because it is an excellent pectoral. *Ray*, in his history of plants, gives this account of it: The *Mau-can*, or *Rou-can* tree, between a shrub and a tree, bears a fruit in a cod two or three fingers long, about as big as a plum. In each cod there are thirty or forty seeds, or grains, each fastned to a little stalk, in the shape of a sharp cone, flatted on both sides. The colour of these seeds or grains is a bright scarlet; they are damp with a juice that dyes the hands, if they touch it. These seeds new gather'd are soft like those of an apple; when dry, they turn of a deep red; these ground with water, and made up into balls or cakes, are sent over into *Europe*. Thus far *Ray*, who calls it *Achiotl*; but the true name the Spaniards call it by is *Achóte*. This steep'd in urine dyes linnen so that it never washes out.

ACHUCHA'R, to press or squeeze close together.

ACHUL'CO, vid. *Achocár*.

ACHUECA'DO, vid. *Achocádo*.

ACHUECADÓR, vid. *Achocadór*.

ACHUE'LA, a cooper's adlice, or a little hatchet.

ACHUGA'R, to bind or press hard, to ram down, to thrust down in measuring, to wedge, to shore up.

ACHUSI, a port in *Florida* upon the gulph of *Mexico*.

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ACIA'L, a hair rope made fast to a strong stick, us'd by farriers in *Spain* to hold unruly horses by the nose, instead of our barnacle. Some will have the word to be Arabick, others Hebrew.

Prov. *Mas puede acial, que fuerça de oficial*: The barnacle can do more than the strength of the farrier. That is, towards holding the horse. It is equivalent to, Policy goes beyond strength.

ACIALCA'ÇAR, a town in *Andalusia*, 5 leagues from *Sevil*, containing about 500 houses. It is a marquise, and in the noble family of *Alvarado*.

ACIBAR, the purging drug made of the juice of the plant *Aloes*. It is call'd *Aloes*, or *Aloa*, in Greek, Latin and English; *Areva*, by the people of *Decan* and *Guzarat*; *Catecomer* by the *Canarines*; *Azevre*, or *Azevar*, by the *Portugueses*, who call the herb it is taken from *Erva Babosa*. Much of it grows in *Cambaya* and *Bengala*; but the best in the island *Socotra* near the *Red Sea*, whence it is call'd *Aloes Socotrina*. The Arabs call it *Cebat*. Thus far *Acosta* in his natural history of the *East Indies*. *Covarrubias* adds, that the name *acibar* is derived from the Arabick *scabar*, signifying patience, to denote that the sick person who takes it must have patience to bear with its extraordinary bitterness. But there is no need of fetching it so far, when the Arabick name of it, *cebat*, is a nearer and better etymology.

ACIBARA'DO, bitter'd with aloes.

ACIBARA'R, to make bitter with aloes.

ACIBARRA'R *a la pared*, to dash against a wall.

AÇICALA'DO, polish'd, burnish'd, or set out to the best advantage.

AÇICALADÓR, a polisher, a burnisher.

AÇICALADÚRA, polishing, burnishing, or setting out to the best advantage.

AÇICALA'R, to polish, burnish, or set out to the best advantage; to sharpen the edge of a sword. From the Latin *acies*, an edge.

AÇICA'TES, spurs which have a long broad point sticking out instead of rowels; used in *Spain* by gentlemen when they ride at bulls, or the like sports.

ACICATA'ZO, a stroke with such a spur as above.

ACIDENTA'L, accidental, casual, that which is not of the essence or nature of a thing. The Spanish musicians use this word to express some notes in music.

ACIDE'NTE, an accident. In philosophy it is that which may be added to, or taken from the suppositum, without destroying it.

Acidente de calentura, the fit of a fever; and so of any other distemper.

ACIDIA, sloth. From the Greek *acidia*.

ACIDIOSO, slothful.

ACIE'GAS, blindfold. Properly two words, *A ciegas*.

ACIE'RTO, the right doing or performing of any business; a good hit, a right method.

ACINA'R, vid. *Hazinár*.

ACIÓN, a stirrup-leather; sometimes taken for *Acción*, an action.

ACIPRE'S, the cypress-tree.

ACIPRE'STE, an arch priest, a chief priest. From the Latin *archipresbyter*.

AÇIRÁ, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Xativa*, sends deputies to the *Cortes*.

ACITA'RA, the breast-work, or wall breast high about any place, to keep people from falling. Arabick.

Acitara de silla, the saddle-tree.

ACIVILA'DO, debased.

ACIVILA'R, to debase.

A C L

A'CLA, a small town and district in the jurisdiction of *Panama*, but on the *North Sea*, not many leagues north-west of *Darien*.

ACLAMACIÓN, acclamation.

ACLAMA'DO, received with acclamations, cry'd up.

ACLAMA'R, to receive with acclamations, to shout by way of approbation. Lat.

ACLARACIÓN, a clearing or making plain.

ACLARA'DO, made clear, plain, or manifest.

ACLARADÓR, a clearer or explainer of matters, one that lays things open.

ACLARA'R, to clear, to cleanse, to explain. From *claro*, clear.

ACLAVILLA, an instrument dyers use for dipping the things they dye.

A C O

ACOBADO, propped, supported, upheld. Obf.

ACOBAMIE'NTO, a propping, supporting, upholding. Obf.

ACOBAR, to prop, support, uphold. Obf.

ACOBARDA'DO, cowardly, full of fear.

ACOBARDA'R, to make one afraid or cowardly, or to be afraid or cowardly. From *cobarde*, a coward.

AÇOÇA'R, to egg or set on, to incite, to provoke as they do dogs, the Spaniards using this word, *ço, ço*, to set on dogs.

ACOCOA'DO, kick'd, spurn'd.

ACOCADÓR, one that kicks or spurns.

ACOCIAMIE'NTO, a kicking or spurning.

ACOCOA'R, to kick, to spurn. From *coz*, a kick.

ACODA'DO, bent, or bow'd like an

elbow; also leaning on the elbow.

ACODADÚRA, a bending like that of an elbow, also the act of leaning on the elbow; also the pruning of vines, and their taking root.

ACODA'R, to make a bending like an elbow; also to lean on the elbow. From *codo*, an elbow. It is also a term used by carpenters in measuring; and in trees it is to prune them, and their taking root in the ground.

ACODICIA'DO, coveted.

ACODICIA'R, to covet. From *codicia*, covetousness.

ACODICIA'RSE, an expression at play, when one thinks he has the game sure, and through eagerness loses it.

AÇOEAR, brass or copper; for I find it often indifferently used for both. From the Arabick *çufar*, shining.

AÇOFA'RA'DO, cover'd with brass or copper.

AÇOFE'YFA, or *Azoféyfa*, the fruit apothecaries call jujubs.

AÇOFEYFA'DO, meat dress'd with jujubs, or any composition of jujubs.

AÇOFEYFA'R, to dress meat with jujubs, to make a composition with jujubs. The name Arabick.

AÇOFEYFÓ, the jujub-tree.

ACOGEDÓR, one that receives or entertains others.

ACOGÉ'R, Præf. *Acójo*, Præt. *Acogí*; to entertain, to admit, to receive friendly. From *cogere*, to force one to stay with him by friendship.

ACOGÉ'RSE, to betake one's self to flight, to make an escape, to have recourse to.

Prov. *Acogerse a Fidelium*: To fly or have recourse to *Fidelium*. That is, to fly to the last refuge; because when priests say the office of the dead by heart, and cannot remember the particular collect for that occasion, they take up with the common prayer, which begins *Fidelium Deus*. Wherefore when a man takes to the last shift, they apply this proverb.

ACOGIDA, a place to betake one's self to, a place of refuge; also reception or entertainment; as *Me hizo buena acogida*, he receiv'd me friendly.

ACOGIDO, received, entertained, escaped, shelter'd.

ACOGIMIE'NTO, reception, entertainment, an escape, protection.

ACOGOTA'DO, that has a great neck, also that has been struck on the neck, or neck'd as we do rabbits.

ACOGOTA'R, to grow thick neck'd, also to strike on the neck, or kill with a blow on the neck, as we do rabbits. From *cogote*, the neck.

Acógue, quicksilver, vid. *Azogue*.

Acogue'jo, the name of a quarter or ward in the city *Valencia*, signifying a little market or square, being a diminutive of the Arabick word *foque*, a-square.

AcOHOMBRA'DO, made like a cucumber, or dress'd with cucumber.

Acógi, *acójo*; vid. *Acogér*.

Acólito, an acolyte, one that serves the priest at the altar. From the Latin *acolythus*.

ACOLLE'R, Obf. vid. *Acogér*.

ACOLVA'DO, fill'd, heap'd up; Obf.

ACOLVA'R, Obf. to fill, to heap up. Corruptly for *acolmar*, from *cólmo*, the top.

Acóma, a town in the province of *Cibola* in *North America*.

AçOMA'DO, provoked, incited, set on as dogs are.

AçOMAMIE'NTO, a provoking, inciting; angering, or setting on as they do dogs.

AçOMA'R, to provoke, to incite, or anger; properly to set a dog upon any thing, the Spaniards to set on their dogs crying to them *ço, ço*.

Acómas, a people in the kingdom of *New Mexico* in *North America*.

ACOMBA'DO, vaulted or arched.

ACOMBADÚRA, vaulting or arching.

ACOMBA'R, to vault or arch. An old word, and out of use.

ACOMETEDÓR, one that assaults, attacks, or sets upon, or one that undertakes.

ACOMETE'R, to assault, to attack, to set upon; also to undertake. From the Latin *committere*, to put it to the hazard.

Acometér con dádivas, to tempt a man with gifts.

ACOMETÍDA, an assault, an attack; also an undertaking.

ACOMETÍDO, assaulted, attacked, set upon; also undertaken.

ACOMETIMIE'NTO, an assault, an attack; also an undertaking.

ACOMODA'DO, fitted, proper for the purpose, cheap, reasonable, well to pass; also settled or provided for.

ACOMODAMIE'NTO, a fitting, making convenient, bringing to reason, a settlement or provision.

ACOMODA'R, to make fit or convenient, to compound a difference, to place a servant, to provide for another. From *cómodo*, convenient.

ACOMODA'RSE, to provide for one's self, or to get an employment; also to conform and suit one's self to the times or circumstances.

ACOMPAÑA'DO, accompanied, attended. It also signifies a lawyer join'd

in commission with a judge, to prevent partiality.

ACOMPAÑADÓR, one that keeps company with, or follows another.

ACOMPAÑAMIE'NTO, a retinue, attendance, or keeping in company.

ACOMPAÑA'R, to accompany, or be of a retinue. From *compañía*, a company.

ACOMPLIMIE'NTO, the complement, that which makes any thing compleat. From *complir*, to make compleat.

ACOMVE'R, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon*, two leagues from *Yaca*, on the banks of the river *Arvin*. It contains not above sixty houses.

ACONCHA'DO, cover'd with shells, or laid together, to lie as a fish in its shell.

ACONCHA'R, to cover with shells, or to lay and fit together, that things may lie as a fish does in the shell. From *concha*, a shell.

Aconchar dinero, to hoard money.

ACONDICIONA'DO, condition'd; as *bien acondicionado*. Of things inanimate, signifies they are in good case, or well conditioned; of man, that he is good condition'd, or of a good temper.

ACONDICIÓNAR, to put into good condition. From *condición*, condition.

ACONHORTA'DO, vid. *Aconortádo*.

ACONHORTA'R, vid. *Aconortár*.

ACÓNITO, a poisonous herb, of which there are two sorts, the one call'd libbards-bane, the other wolfsbane. From the Lat. *aconitum*.

ACONORTACION, comfort, support, relief, encouragement.

ACONORTA'DO, comforted, supported, relieved, encouraged.

ACONORTA'R, to comfort, to support, to relieve, to encourage. From the Latin *hortor*, to exhort.

ACONSEGUENE'A, an obsolete *Aragonian* word, signifying overtaking.

ACONSEJADAME'NTE, with advice, maturely, discreetly.

ACONSEJA'DO, counsell'd, advis'd.

ACONSEJADÓR, a counsellor, an adviser.

ACONSEJA'R, to counsel, to advise. From *consejo*, counsel.

ACONTA'DO, propp'd, staid, or shor'd up, like a falling wall.

ACONTA'R, to prop, stay, or shore up a falling wall. From *cuénto*, a prop or shore.

ACONTECE'R, Præf. *Acontesco*, to happen, to chance, to fall out.

No me acontecerá otra vez, it shall be so no more, I will not be serv'd so again.

ACONTECÍDO, happened, chanced, fallen out.

ACONTECIMIE'NTO, an accident, any thing that has happened.

ACONTECIÓ, *acontesco*; vid. *Acontecer*.

ACONTESCE'R, vid. *Acontecer*.

ACOPA'DO, that is made round like a cup; as

Árbol acopado, a tree that has a full round head like a cup.

ACOPA'R, to make a thing have a round head like a cup. From *copa*, a cup.

Açór, the hawk call'd a gohawk. Arabick.

AçORA'DO, discomposed, frightened, uneasy; also angry and haughty.

AçORAMIE'NTO, a fright, uneasiness; also anger and haughtiness.

AçORA'RSE, to be frightened, surprised, disturbed or uneasy; also to be angry, wild, or haughty. From *açór*, a hawk. In the first sense, from the fright and uneasiness fowls are in when they see a hawk; and in the latter, from the cruelty and high flying of the hawk.

ACORALA'DO, adorn'd with coral, or of the colour of coral.

ACORDA'DO, remember'd; also discreet, wise; also agreed, or concerted; and in musick tun'd.

ACORDA'R, Præf. *Acuédo*, Præf. *Acordé*; to remember, to awake from sleep; to put in mind, to agree together, to determine; in musick, to tune.

ACÓRDE, agreement, consent in opinion, harmony in musick.

ACORDELE'JO, a pair of nippers to pull off loose hairs: scotting at a man, or putting upon him; also racking with ropes.

Açóres, a parcel of small islands west of *Spain*, and north-west of the *Canaries*. They are otherwise call'd *Tercéras*, from the chief of them so call'd. They are subject to the crown of *Portugal*; their names *Tercera*, *S. Michael*, *S. Mary*, *Graciosa*, *Fayal*, *S. George*, *Pico*, *Corvo*, and *Flores*.

ACORNEA'DO, butted with horns.

ACORNEA'R, to but with horns, as horned beasts do. From *cuérno*, a horn.

Acóro, the plant we call English galangal.

ACORRALA'DO, driven up into a corner whence one cannot escape, or pent up, distress'd, brought to great straits.

ACORRALA'R, to drive up where one cannot escape, to pen up, to distress, to bring into straits. From *corral*, a yard or enclosure.

ACORRE'R,

ACORRE'R, to run to, to help, to relieve, to succour or assist. From *corrér*, to run in to a man's assistance.

ACORRÍDO, succour'd, reliev'd, aided, assisted.

ACORRIMIE'NTO, aid, assistance, succour, relief, running to.

ACORRO, help, aid, assistance, succour, relief.

ACORRUCÁDO, shrugg'd up close together, as people do with cold.

ACORRUCÁ'R, to shrug up close together, as people do with cold. From the Latin *corrugo*, to wrinkle, that is, to gather up close together.

ACORRULLA'R *la galéra*, to trim the galley.

ACORTA'DO, shortened, abridg'd, brought into less compass, retrench'd.

ACORTAMIE'NTO, shortening, abridging, retrenching.

ACORTA'R, to shorten, to abridge, to retrench. From *corto*, short.

ACORVA'DO, crooked, bent, bow'd, stooping as men do with age.

ACORVA'R, to crook, bend, or bow. From *córvo*, crooked.

A'cos, a village in the kingdom of Peru in America.

ACOSA'DO, or *Acoffádo*, close pursued, persecuted, provoked, molested, baited.

ACOSADÓR, or *Acoffadór*, one that pursues, persecutes, or molests, or baits others.

ACOSAMIE'NTO, or *Acoffamiente*, close pursuit, persecuting, molesting, or vexing, baiting.

ACOSA'R, or *Acoffár*, to pursue close, to persecute, molest, fret and vex, to bait. From *cóje*, the place where the bulls are baited.

ACOSTA'DO, lain down, gone to bed; also leaning on, or depending.

ACOSTAMIE'NTO, lying in bed, leaning, depending; also wages.

ACOSTA'R, or *Acofárse*, to go to bed, to lie down, to lean, to give wages. In the first sense from the Latin *costa*, a rib, as lying down on the ribs; in the last from the Spanish word *costa*, cost, as being at the cost of maintaining a man.

Acofárse al parecer de otro, to incline to another man's opinion.

ACÓSTE, a small town and territory in the province of Florida in North America in about 36 degrees of north latitude.

ACOSTUMERA'DO, accustomed, usual.

ACOSTUMERAMIE'NTO, accustoming, use.

ACOSTUMBRA'R, to accustom, to use. From *costumbre*, custom.

ACOTACIÓN, a quotation, bringing a testimony out of an author.

ACOTADIZO, that may be whipp'd, or subject to whipping.

ACOTA'DO, quoted, alledged out of a book or author.

ACOTA'DO, whipp'd, scourged.

ACOTADÓR, one that quotes or alledges things out of books or authors.

ACOTADÓR, a whipper, a scourger.

ACOTAMIE'NTO, a quoting, or alledged out of a book or author.

ACOTAMIE'NTO, a whipping or scourging.

ACOTA'N, a Moorish word for a hawk.

ACOTA'R, to quote, to alledge out of a book or author. From *cóta*, a quotation.

ACOTA'R, to whip, to scourge.

Acotar el mar en las peñas, is for the sea to beat or break upon the rocks.

ACÓTE, a whip or scourge. The etymology uncertain, but supposed to be Arabick.

Acóte de vergajo de toro, a bull's pizzle.

ACOTE'A, the flat roof of a house cover'd with lead, or plaister of Paris. Arabick.

ACOTEJA'DO, compared together.

ACOTEJA'R, to compare together.

ACOVARDA'DO, fearful, cowardly, put into a fear.

ACOVARDA'R, to put into a fear, to be cowardly. From *covarde*, a coward.

ACOVTA'R, an old Spanish word, signifying to procure.

ACOVUNDA'DO, yoked, or bound with the thong of the yoke.

ACÓZA'DO, vid. *Acocádo*.

A C R

ACRECENTA'DO, increased, augmented, enlarged, improved.

ACRECENTADÓR, one that increases, enlarges, augments, or improves.

ACRECENTAMIE'NTO, increasing, enlarging, improvement.

ACRECENTA'R, Præf. *Acreciénto*, Præf. *Acrecenté*, to increase, enlarge, augment, or improve. From the Lat. *creſco*, to grow.

ACRECE'R, to increase, to add to. From the Lat. *creſco*, to grow.

ACRECIE'NTO, vid. *Acrecentár*.

ACREDITA'DO, creditable, reputable, one that has a good reputation.

ACREDITA'R, to credit, to give one a good reputation. From *crédito*, credit.

ACREEDÓR, a creditor. From the Latin *creditor*.

ACRESCENTA'R, vid. *Acrecentár*.

ACRESCE'R, vid. *Acrecér*.

ACREVILLA'DO, full of holes, a man that is run through in many places.

ACREVILLA'R, to pierce full of holes, to be worn full of holes, to be run through in many places. From *criva*, a sieve, such as we sift oats in.

ACRIMINA'DO, criminal, or under any accusation of guilt.

ACRIMINADÓR, an accuser, an evidence.

ACRIMINA'R, to accuse, to lay crimes to one's charge. From *crimen*, a crime.

ACRIMONÍA, sharpness, tartness. From the Lat. *acrimonia*. Metaphorically it signifies sharp biting words.

ACRISOLA'DO, refined in a crucible, as gold or silver. Metaphorically, any thing that is cleansed, or a man that has been thoroughly tried.

ACRISOLA'R, to refine in a crucible. Metaphorically, to cleanse or purify, to try a man thoroughly. From *crisol*, a crucible.

ACRIVA'DO, sifted, or cleansed in a sieve.

ACRIVADÚRA, chaff, or that which is sifted out.

ACRIVA'R, to sift in an open sieve, such as is used for whole grain. From the Latin *cribrare*, to sift; thence it is us'd to signify to pink a man's body with many wounds.

ACRIVILLA'DO, vid. *Acrevilládo*.

ACRIVILLA'R, vid. *Acrevillár*.

ACROA'MA, a pleasant and diverting discourse or narrative. It is Greek, *acroama*, a hearing.

ACROTE'RAS, battlements, or small pinnacles on the tops of walls. From the Greek *acron*, the top, or upper part.

ACRUCIA'DO, tormented.

ACRUCIA'R, to torment. From the Latin *cruciare*, to torment.

A C T

ACTÍMO, a small distance in measure or time.

ACTION, vid. *Acción*.

ACTIVIDA'D, activity. Lat. *acti-vitas*.

A'CTO, vid. *Aúto*.

ACTÓR, a dealer, an actor. In law, the plaintiff or prosecutor.

A C U

Açúa, the Indian name for all sorts of drink made of Indian wheat. Vid. *Máyz*.

Açúcar, sugar. From the Latin *saccharum*, sugar.

Açúcar piédra, or *Açúcar cándi*, sugar-candy.

Açúcar de redóma, the candied part that flicks about the sides or bottom of

A C U

of vessels that syrups are kept in.

ACUCARA'DO, sweetned with sugar, or strew'd with sugar.

Palabras açucaradas, sweet, that is, alluring, or pleasing words.

ACUCARA'R, to sweeten with sugar, to strow sugar over any thing. Metaphorically to sweeten, that is, to soothe a man.

ACUCARE'RO, a sugar-caster.

ACUCE'NA, the white lilly. Arabick.

ACUCHILLADIZO, one that has been or is exposed to be slash'd and cut; a quarrelsome person who is always flashing, a bully.

ACUCHILLA'DO, cut, slash'd, hew'd, wounded.

Mángas acuchilladas, slash'd sleeves.

Prov. Del bién acuchillado se haze el buen cirujano: He that has been well slash'd makes a good surgeon. To shew, that the practical part is as necessary as the theory.

ACUCHILLADURA, or Acuchillamiento, a cutting, flashing, or hewing.

ACUCHILLA'R, to cut, slash, or hew, to wound. From *cuchillo*, a knife.

ACUCIA, sharpness of edge, or of wit. From the Latin *acutus*, sharp.

ACUCIA'R, to sharpen; also to hasten. Little used at present, the proper word being *aguzar*.

ACUCIOSAME'NTE, Obs. sharply, or diligently.

ACUCIOSO, Obs. sharp or diligent.

ACUCLILLAS, sitting on one's legs with the weight of the body hanging on the hams, as people do to ease themselves in the fields.

ACUDA, a great wheel to draw water with out of wells, commonly used to water gardens. From the Arabick word *zud*, a waterer.

ACUDIDO, repair'd to; also relieved or assisted.

ACUDIMIE'NTO, repairing to; also relief or assistance.

ACUDIR, to repair to, to come to a call; also to relieve or assist. From *a simul*, or together, and *cúno*, to forge; because smiths strike one after another, following their strokes, and so help one another.

ACUE'LA, a little hatchet, or a cooper's addice. From the Latin *asciola*, a small hatchet.

ACUE'RA, a territory in the province of Florida in North America.

ACUERDA'DO, grown or made wiser.

ACUERDA'R, to grow or make wiser. From *cuérdo*, discreet.

ACUERDO, vid. *Acordar*.

ACUERDO, Subst. an agreement, a

A C U

resolution; also remembring and deliberating.

ACUE'STAS, upon a man's back, on his shoulders. From the old Spanish word *cóstas*, or *cuéstas*, the back.

Tenér sesenta años acuéstas, to be threescore years old. Verbatim, to have threescore years upon one's back.

Tomár un muchácho acuéstas, to hoist up a boy as they do at school to be whipp'd.

Llevar a otro acuéstas; Verbatim, to carry another upon one's back; Metaphorically, to maintain him.

Prov. Tu que no puedes llevame acuéstas: You that are not able, carry me on your back. This they say to those who expect assistance or relief from such as are not able to help themselves.

ACUE'STO, vid. *Acostar*.

ACUEFISA, the fruit our apothecaries call jujubs. From the Arabick *çuseifun*, or the Latin *ziziphus*.

ACUEFISO, the jujub-tree.

ACUFRA'DO, smoak'd with brimstone, as formerly they used to do fine gauses.

ACUFRADÓR, a frame used in Spain to lay womens fine head-cloaths on, that were smoak'd with brimstone over a pan of coals to make them clear. The same frame is used to air cloaths, and is called by the same name.

ACUFRA'R, to smoak linnen with brimstone, as above.

ACUFRE, or *Piedraçifre*, brimstone. From the Latin *sulphur*, brimstone.

ACUITA'DO, afflicted, troubled, pin'd away.

ACUITA'RSE, to afflict or trouble one's self, to pine away. From *cueta*, trouble.

ACUITZEHUARIRA, a plant in the province of Mechoacan in North America, of admirable virtue, call'd by the Spaniards the enemy of poison.

ACULE'JO, vid. *Azulcjo*.

ACULLA', yonder.

ACUMBA'R, vid. *Azumbár*.

ACUMERE, the common liquid measure of Spain, containing about three pints English, and divided into four lesser measures call'd *Quartillos*, or Quarters. The word Arabick.

ACUMULA'DO, heap'd on; also charged with crimes.

ACUMULADÓR, one that accumulates or heaps together; one that lays faults to others and magnifies them.

ACUMULA'R, to accumulate, to heap on, to lay to one's charge. Lat. *accumulare*. The lawyers particularly use it, when several offences are laid to the criminal's charge, and as it were

A D A

heap'd one upon another.

ACUMULATRIZ, a woman that heaps or accumulates, or that lays many things to another's charge.

ACUNÇA'DO, polish'd, refin'd, set off, or set in order.

ACUNÇADÓR, a polisher or refiner, one that adorns and sets things in order.

ACUNÇA'R, Obs. to polish, refine, adorn, or set things in order. Arabick.

ACÚÑA, the surname of a noble family in Spain, originally from Portugal, where they are call'd *Cunha*, and went over to Castile, when the master of Avis, who was bastard to king Peter, and afterwards call'd king John the first, usurp'd that crown. Others of them still remain in Portugal.

ACUÑA'DO, coin'd as money is; also cloven with wedges.

ACUÑADÓR, a coiner; also a cleaver that cleaves with wedges.

Acuñador de testigos falsos, a coiner (that is, a suborner) of false witnesses.

ACUÑA'R, to coin money. From *cúno*, the stamp for money. It is also to cleave with wedges; from *cúña*, a wedge.

Acuñar dinero, besides the literal sense of coining, signifies metaphorically to heap or gather wealth; as if it were wedg'd together.

ACUQUEILA, a small hamlet near Toledo, in the kingdom of Castile in Spain. An Arabick diminutive of *Acequia*, because water'd with many trenches.

ACURRUCADO, shrugged, shrugging together.

ACURRUCAR, to shrug, to draw together.

ACURTIDÓR, vid. *Curtidor*.

ACURTIR, vid. *Curtir*.

ACUSACION, an accusation. Latin *accusatio*.

ACUSA'DO, accused, charged.

ACUSADÓR, an accuser, an evidence.

ACUSA'R, to accuse, to charge with offences. Lat. *accusare*.

ACUSATIVO, the accusative case; one that may be accused, or one that is apt to accuse.

ACUTELA, the flat roof of a house cover'd with lead or plaister of Paris, or a walk round the top of a house, which is usual in Spain and Africa. It is generally of plaister of Paris, to keep out the heat. From the Arabick word *zais*, a place to take the air, or to sun one's self.

A D A

ADA'GIO, an adage, a proverb. From

From the Latin *adagium*, a proverb.

ADAHÁ'LA, any thing taken or given over and above the bargain agreed on. In fruit and such things we call it a cast, that is, a handful or small parcel thrown in. From the Arabick *dehále*, to take over.

ADA'JA, a river in *Old Castile*.

ADALÍD, a guide, a conductor. From the Arabick *delid*, a guide. This word is generally used for those that conduct armies.

ADAMA'DO, beloved, when deriv'd from *amar*, to love.

ADAMA'DO, finical, fine, nice, dainty, or lady like, when deriv'd from *dama*, a lady.

ADAMA'R, to love. From *amar*, to love.

ADAMA'R, to make or become finical, nice, dainty, or lady like. From *dama*, a lady.

ADAMÚZ, a town of about 800 houses, 5 leagues from *Cordova* in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated on the great road, famous for good inns, and plenty of rabbits and partridges. It belongs to the *Marquess del Carpio*. There is another town of the same name on the frontiers of *Castile*, between the rivers *Turia* and *Boilgas*. It has a strong castle, but not above 150 houses.

ADA'N, our first father *Adam*.

ADA'RGA, a short light target or buckler, made of buffaloes hide, or buff, used by the *Spaniards* and *Africans*. From the Arabick *dargua*, signifying the same.

ADARGA'DO, arm'd with a target, one that carries a target.

ADARGA'R, *adargarse*, to arm or cover with a target or buckler, to stand upon one's guard.

ADA'RME, a dram weight; also a small piece of money formerly so call'd in *Spain*. From the Latin *drachma*, a drachm, or such a piece of money.

ADA'RVAS, gold mines.

ADA'RVE, the space or breadth on the top of the walls of a fortify'd place, where the battlements are, for the defendants to stand on. The etymology uncertain.

ADARVA'DO, stupify'd, benumm'd, or become motionless with a fright, like the statues they used formerly to set on the *adárves*, or walls, to make the number of defendants seem the greater.

ADARVA'RSE, to be stupify'd, benumm'd, or become motionless, like a statue, with a fright, as above in *adarvado*.

Prov. *Abaxánse los adárves, y levan-*

tánse los muladares: The high walls stoop, and the dunghills rise. Used when persons of note humble themselves, or are cast down, and base fellows strive to look great, or rise high.

ADAUTA'N, *bever adaután*, to drink to a pitch, to drink hard. From the French *autant*, as much, that is, to drink as much as another.

A D B

ADBERTÍDO, vid. *Advertido*.

ADBÍTRIO, vid. *Arbitrio*.

A D C

ADCENE'TA, a small town of about 150 houses, near *Vistabella* in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

A D D

ADDRE'SO, an address; a word us'd only in the *Madrid Gazette*, and forg'd by the Gazetteer to signify our Addresses, but in reality no Spanish.

A D E

ADEFESÍOS, *hablar adefesios*, it is a Spanish proverb, signifying to speak nothing to the purpose, or, tho' it be to the purpose, to talk to those that will not mind, or at least will not admit of what is said. It is taken from the Ephesians banishing of *Hermodorus*, only because he was more virtuous than they; for they would give no ear to what he or his friends could say to dissuade them, or else thought it all to no purpose. Or from the same Ephesians persecuting the apostles at the infliction of *Alexander* the copper-smith, without hearkening to reason, but drowning all with the cry of *Great is Diana of Ephesus*. The ignorant people have made the two words into one, and chang'd the *ph* into an *f*, which has now prevail'd, and very many speak it without knowing what it means.

ADEHA'LA, vid. *Adahála*.

ADEXA'R, to forsake, to leave; vid. *dexár*.

ADELANTA'DO, gone before, advanced, or preferr'd; also a lord-lieutenant of a province, who represents the king's person, and is supreme in his command.

ADELANTAMIE'NTO, going before, advancing, rising to preferment; also the post and authority of a lord lieutenant of a province, and the province it self that is under such a governor.

ADELANTA'R, *adelantarse*, to go before, to advance, to rise to preferment, to excel, to outstrip others.

ADELA'NTE, before, beyond; also on, or go on, go forwards.

Mas adelante, farther yet.

De oy en adelante, from this time forward.

ADÉ'LETA, the plant oleander, or rose bay-tree. In Latin *rhododaphne*; the Spanish from the Arabick *delf*. Ray in his history of plants, p. 1767, says; it grows with a strait stalk, and strait solid branches, in *Candia* big enough to use in small buildings. The flower and leaves of it, some say, are venomous to several beasts.

ADELGAÇA'R, vid. *Adelgazár*.

ADELGAZA'DO, made slender or small.

ADELGAZADÓR, one that makes things small and slender.

ADELGAZA'R, to make small or slender, to grow slender. From *delgado*, slender.

Adelgazár la pluma, to make a pen write small.

Adelgazár un punto, o questión, to canvas a point, to manage it nicely, to make the most of it. Arabick.

Adelgazár un hombre, to bring down a man's fat.

ADEMA'N, a motion or gesture by which we express our liking or dislike of any thing, or any other passion. From the interjection *a*, and *máno*, a hand, because the hands help to express our inward motions; as joining them when we pray, clasping them when we threaten, beckoning when we call, &c. Yet the word *ademán* is not confin'd to the motions of the hands, but extends to those of the head, or any other that express the inward sentiments.

ADEMA'S, moreover, over and above. From *áy de mas*, there is over.

ADENTELLA'DAS, by mouthfuls, by bites of the teeth. Properly two words,

ADENTELLA'DO, bitten, gnaw'd, or mark'd with the teeth.

ADENTELLADÓR, one that bites, snaps, or marks with his teeth.

ADENTELLADÚRA, a biting, snapping, or setting of the teeth in a thing.

ADENTELLA'R, to bite, to snap, to set the teeth in a thing. From *diénte*, a tooth.

ADE'NTRO, within.

Bolver lo de adentro afuera, to turn the inside out.

ADEQUA'DO, adequate. Lat.

ADEREÇADAMEN'TE, orderly, straightly.

ADEREÇA'DO, dress'd, made strait, set in order, adorn'd.

ADEREÇAMIE'NTO, dressing, making strait, setting in order, adorning.

ADEREÇA'R, to dress, to make strait, prepare, furnish, make ready, set in order, adorn. From the Italian *drizzare*, to make strait.

Adereçar,

A D I

Adereçar la casa, to furnish, or set the house in order.

Adereçar las calles, to hang and adorn the streets.

Adereçar el camino, to repair the high-way.

Adereçar la comida, to dress meat.

ADEREÇO, dress, order, ornament.

Adereços de casa, furniture for the house.

ADERENTE, belonging to, that which adheres to another. From the Lat. *adhæreo*, to cleave to, or adhere.

ADESORA, out of time, out of season; also on a sudden, unexpected, unlook'd for. Properly two words.

ADESPECHO, in spite of. Properly two words.

ADESTRA'DO, guided, directed, instructed.

ADESTRADOR, one that guides, directs, or instructs.

ADESTRA'R, to guide, direct, or instruct. From *diestro*, the rein by which a horse is led.

ADEUDA'DO, indebted.

ADEUDA'RSE, to run in debt. From *deuda*, a debt.

ADEVINA'NÇA, foretelling, also guessing.

ADEVINA'R, to foretell, to prophesy; also to guess. From the Latin *divinare*, to divine.

ADEVINO, or *Adevinador*, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller; also one that guesses.

Prov. *Adevino de Valderas, quando corren las canales, que se mojan las carreras*: The fortune-teller of *Valderas* can foretell, that when the spouts run, the streets are wet. A proverb to ridicule those, who tell what is obvious, and known to all the world, as a matter of great discovery or knowledge.

Prov. *Si fuera adevino, no muriera mezquino*: If I were a conjurer, or fortune-teller, I should not die a beggar. A saying of those who have lost some advantage which they could not foresee; or that would have order'd their affairs otherwise, could they have foreseen what would happen.

Prov. *Adevina, adevinador, las uvas de mi majuelo, que cosas son*: Guess or prophesy, conjurer or fortune-teller, what things are the grapes of my vineyard. A ridicule of ignorant people, who think they make great discoveries, and say nothing but what all the world knows.

A D I

ADIA'DO, appointed a certain day, or that has a day set him. From *dia*, a day.

A D I

ADIA'FANO, vid. *Diáfano*.

ADICIÓN, an addition. Lat. *additio*.

ADIESTRA'DO, guided, directed, instructed, led.

ADIESTRADOR, one that guides, directs, instructs, or leads.

ADIESTRA'R, to guide, direct, instruct, or lead. From *diestro*, the rein that a horse is led by.

ADIE'STRO, vid. *Adiestrar*.

ADIE'STRO, to the right.

Adiestro y a siniestro, every way, on the right and left; as, *echar cuchilladas a diestro y a siniestro*, to lay about one on all hands.

ADJETIVA'R, to add, to join to, to form adjectives.

ADINERA'DO, full of money.

ADINERA'R, to gather or heap up money. From *dinero*, money.

ADITAME'NTO, an addition, a supply; also a revenue.

ADITA'R, to add to.

ADÍBES, in *New Spain* they call the wolves by this name. I suppose the Spaniards there took it from the Indians.

ADÍVAS, the disease in horses and other beasts call'd the Vives; also crooked pins put into dogs meat to kill them. Arabick.

ADJUDICA'DO, adjudged.

ADJUDICA'R, to adjudge.

ADÍVES, a great sort of African mastiffs, that lie out, and bark all the night.

ADÍVES; *Teireira*, in his description of the island of *Ormuiz*, in his history of that place, says, they are creatures like foxes, p. 14.

ADIVINACIÓN, divining, guessing at things to come.

ADIVINADOR, a diviner, a fortune-teller, a soothsayer.

ADIVINA'NÇA, divining, guessing at what is to happen.

ADIVINA'R, to divine, to guess at what is to happen. From the Latin *divinare*, to divine.

Adivina quien te dio, guess who hit you. The play used by children, call'd Hot-cockles.

Prov. *Lo que con el ojo se vee, con el dedo se adivina*: What the eye sees, the finger divines. That is, in things plain and visible, there needs no art or conjuration to make them out.

ADIVINO, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller, a diviner.

Prov. *Por adivino le pueden dar cien açotes*: He deserves an hundred lashes for a fortune-teller. This they say when a man thinks he discovers a my-

A D O

stery in matters that are obvious to every body.

ADJUNTO, adjunct, joined to.

ADJURACIÓN, adjuration.

ADJURA'R, to adjure.

A D M

ADMINISTRACIÓN, administration, managing of affairs.

ADMINISTRA'DO, administer'd, managed, or provided.

ADMINISTRADOR, he that administers, a manager, a distributor.

ADMINISTRA'R, to administer, to manage, to distribute. Lat. *administrare*.

ADMIRA'BLE, admirable, wonderful, excellent.

ADMIRABLEME'NTE, admirably, wonderfully, excellently.

ADMIRACIÓN, admiration, wonder, astonishment, excellency.

ADMIRA'DO, admired.

ADMIRADOR, one that is apt to admire or wonder at things.

ADMIRA'R, to admire, or be admired, to wonder, and to cause astonishment. From the Lat. *admiror*, to admire.

ADMISSION, admission.

ADMITIDO, admitted, received, allowed of.

ADMITIR, to admit, receive, or allow of. From the Latin *admitto*, to admit.

A D O

ADÓ, where, or whither.

ADOBA'DO, mended, patch'd, or botch'd, daubed, or plaister'd.

Adobado is also pork put into a pickle of water, salt, garlick, pepper, and oregano, which is a species of sweet marjorum; whence, when well seasoned, it is taken out and roasted.

ADOBADOR, a botcher, mender, or patcher.

ADOBA'R, to dress meat, to botch cloaths, to cobble shoes, to daub, to plaister. In old Spanish, to set right; also to put meat into the pickle, described under the word *adobado*, which they also call *echar en adobo*.

Adobar cueros, to tan or dress hides, or skins.

ADÓBE, properly the clay bricks are made of, that are not burnt, but only dried in the sun; thence used for other clay, or composition like it.

ADOBIO, vid. *Adovio*.

ADÓBO, mending, repairing, or daubing; also as *adobado*.

ADOCIR, Obs. to bring. From the Latin *adducere*.

ADOLESCENCIA, adolescence, youth.

A D O

ADOLECE'R, Præf. *Adoléfco*, Præt. *Adoléci*; to fall sick, to be under any tedious distemper. From the Latin *doleo*, to be in pain.

ADOLECÍDO, fallen sick.

ADOLENTA'RSE, to grow sick, diseased, or in pain. From the Latin *dolor*, pain.

ADOLFO, *Adolphus*, a proper name.

ADÓNDE, where, whither.

Adónde quiera, wheresoever, or whithersoever.

ADOPCIÓN, adoption, taking another for one's son and heir. Latin *adoptio*, adoption.

ADOPTA'DO, adopted, taken in the place of one's own son.

ADOPTADOR, he that adopts, or takes another in the place of his own son.

ADOPTA'R, to adopt, to take another's child for one's own. Lat. *adoptare*, to adopt; metaphorically, to graft trees.

ADOPTIVO, adoptive.

ADORACIÓN, adoration. It is defined an honour paid to another with submission, or a testimony of another's excellency and our submission. Vide *Latria* and *Dulia*.

ADORA'DO, adored, worshipped, revered.

ADORADOR, an adorer, a worshipper.

ADORA'R, to adore, to worship, to reverence; also to be passionately in love. Lat. *adoro*, to adore.

Fulano quiere ser adorado, such a one is so proud, he would have a sort of adoration paid him.

ADORMECE'R, or *Adormescér*, to nap, to nod, as when one is neither fast asleep, nor quite awake; to grow sleepy, to slumber. From the Lat. *dormio*, to sleep.

Adormecerse la pierna, o brazo, is when a leg or an arm is numm'd with being long in one posture; vulgarly call'd asleep.

ADORMECÍDO, slumbering, nodding, as not fast asleep, nor quite awake.

ADORMECIMIE'NTO, or *Adormimiénto*, slumbering, nodding, growing sleepy.

ADORMIDE'RAS, white poppies; so call'd from *dormir*, to sleep, because they provoke sleep.

ADORMIDO, vid. *Adormecido*.

ADORMIR, vid. *Adormecér*.

ADORMIMIE'NTO, vid. *Adormeci-miénto*.

ADORNA'DO, adorned, dress'd, set out to the best advantage.

ALORNADOR, one that adorns, dress-

A D V

ses, or sets out to the best advantage.

ADORNAMIE'NTO, vid. *Adórno*.

ADORNA'R, to adorn, dress, set out to the best advantage. From the Lat. *ornare*, to adorn.

ADÓRNO, ornament.

ADÓS, as *ambos adós*, both together. Properly two words.

ADOVA'DO, vid. *Adobado*.

ADOVA'R, an obsolete word signifying to compleat, and to bring forth, but in this sense out of use. See its true sense under the verb *adobár*.

ADÓVE, see *Adóbe*.

ADOVIA, the washing and tallowing of a ship; metaphorically, any other work about it, or any daubing. From the word *adobár*.

A D Q

ADQUERÍDO, or *Adquirido*, purchased, obtained, procured, gotten, acquired.

ADQUERIDÓR, or *Adquiridor*, one that acquires, purchases, procures, obtains, or gets.

ADQUERÍR, or *Adquirír*, to acquire, to purchase, obtain, procure, get. From the Lat. *acquirō*, to acquire.

ADQUIRÍDO, *Adquiridor*, *Adquirír*; vid. *Adquerido*, *Adqueridor*, *Adquerír*.

A D R

ADRA'DA, a thing that is rare, and seldom happens. I find this word little used.

ADRAGA'NTE, gum dragacanth.

ADREÇA'DO, vid. *Adereçado*.

ADREÇA'R, vid. *Adereçar*.

ADRE'DE, purposely, designedly, premeditately.

ADRIA'N, *Adrian*, a proper name.

ADRIA'NES, corns, or hardness in the flesh growing in any part of the body; also magpies nests.

ADRIÇA'R la galéra, to trim the galley.

A D U

ADUA'NA, custom or duty paid for goods imported or exported; also the custom-house. Arabick.

ADUANE'RO, a custom-house officer, one that receives the duty upon goods.

ADUA'R, a village of tents or huts, that is removed up and down; a street of booths or tents; shepherds cottages. Properly a village of Arabs, who remove about, and the name Arabick.

ADUÇA'DO, softned, or sweetned.

ADUÇA'R, to soften or sweeten. From *dulce*, sweet.

ADVENIDE'RO, that which is to come, or shall come or happen.

ADVENIDÍZO, brought from abroad, foreign, a stranger, a foreigner.

ADVE'NGO, *Advénga*, vid. *Advenír*.

A D U

ADVENIMIE'NTO, an accident or chance; also the coming; as, *el santo advenimiénto*, the holy coming; signifying the coming of the Holy Ghost.

ADVENÍR; Præf. *Advéngo*, *adviénes*, *adviéne*; Præt. *Advíne*, *adveniste*, *advíno*; Fut. *Advendré*, *advendrás*, *advendrá*; Sub. Præt. *Advénga*; Imperf. *Adviniéra*, *adviniéffe*, or *advendría*; Fut. *Adviniére*, to come, to happen, to fall out. From the Latin *advenio*, to come.

ADVENTÚRA, vid. *Aventúra*.

ADVE'RBIO, an adverb.

ADVERSA'R, to oppose, contradict, or to be against a thing. From the Latin *adversor*.

ADVERSA'RIO, an adversary, an enemy, an opposite. From the Lat. *adversarius*.

ADVERSIDA'D, adversity, ill fortune. From the Lat. *adversitas*.

ADVE'RSO, adverse, unfortunate, cross.

ADVERTE'NCIA, advertency, care, observation; also a warning or notice given.

ADVERTIMIE'NTO, idem.

ADVERTIDAME'NTE, with advertency, carefully, heedfully.

ADVERTÍDO, advertised, taken notice of, observ'd; also a careful, discreet person.

ADVERTÍR, to advertise, to give notice; also to observe, to take care. From the Latin *advertere*, signifying the same.

ADE'YTO, Obf. brought. From the Latin *advectus*, or *adductus*, brought.

ADÚFE, or *Adúfre*, a timbrel, or sort of taber. Arabick. It has the skin but at one end.

ADUFE'RO, one that plays on a timbrel or taber, or he that makes or sells them.

ADVIE'NTO, the coming, the time of advent.

ADVIE'RTA, *Advierto*, vid. *Advertír*.

ADVÍNE, *Adviniéra*, *Adviniéffe*, *Advíno*; vid. *Advenír*.

ADULACION, flattery.

ADULA'DO, flatter'd.

ADULADOR, a flatterer, a sycophant.

ADULA'R, to flatter, to ftooth, to play the sycophant. From the Latin *adulor*, to flatter.

ADULÇA'DO, sweetened; also appeas'd.

ADULÇA'R, to sweeten; also to appease. From *dulce*, sweet.

ADULCÍR, idem.

ADULTERA'DO, adulterated, vitiated, corrupted, debauched.

A F E

ADULTERA'R, to adulterate, to vitiate, to corrupt, to commit adultery.

ADULTERINO, adulterate, counterfeit, vitiate, falsified; a child got in adultery.

ADULTE'RIO, adultery.

ADÚLTERO, an adulterer.

ADÚLTO, one that is grown up, or come to the age of man.

ADÚSTO, adust, scorched. Lat. *adustus*.

ADVOGA'DO, vid. *Avogado*.

ADVOGA'R, vid. *Avogar*.

A D Z

ADZENE'TA, vid. *Adcenéta*.

A E C

AECHA'DO, vid. *Abechádo*.

AECHADÚRA, vid. *Abechadúra*.

AECHA'R, vid. *Abechár*.

A E L

A E'LLOS, to them. Used to set on, or encourage one to fall on. They are two words.

A E S

AESCONDIDAS, hidden, privately. They are two words.

AESCÚRAS, in the dark. These are also two words.

A F A

AFABILIDA'D, affability. *Polmanus* defines it, a virtue that makes our conversation with our neighbour grateful or acceptable. Lat. *affabilitas*.

AFABLE, affable, easy to be spoken with, and courteous in speech.

AFABLEME'NTE, affably, courteously, obligingly.

AFAMA'DO, famous, renowned.

AFAMADÓR, one that spreads abroad reports, or endeavours to make others famous.

AFAMA'R, to make or to become famous and renowned. From *fama*, fame.

AFAN, labour, weariness, vexation, excessive care, or anxiety.

AFANA'DO, wearied, vex'd, over solicitous, careful, or anxious.

AFANADÓR, one that takes much pains, or rather that is always caring, over anxious, or solicitous.

AFANA'R, to toil, to labour, to be weary, to be over careful, anxious, or solicitous.

A F E

A FE', faith, in truth, verily. Two words, *a fé*, that is, by my faith.

A FEA'DO, made deformed, grown ugly; also represented in its worst colours.

A FEADÓR, he that deforms, or makes any thing ugly; he that represents things in the worst manner.

A FEAMIE'NTO, defaming, deform-

ing, making ugly, or representing things heinously.

A FEA'R, to deface, to deform, or make any thing ugly; also to cry down, to represent any thing in the worst manner. From *féo*, deformed.

A fcar un delito, to represent a crime as black as may be.

A FECTACIÓN, affectation, over much niceness in speaking, writing, dressing, or the like. From the Latin *affectatio*.

A FECTA'DO, an affected person, one that affects peculiar ways, or is singular in his dress, manner of speech, or the like.

A FECTA'R, to affect, be affected; to desire any thing earnestly, or to use affectation.

A FE'CTO, Subst. an affection of the mind; also affection or kindness.

A FE'CTO, Adj. affected, inclined, well disposed.

A FEITA'R, *Afêite*, &c. vid. *Afêyte*, *Afeyár*, &c.

A FEMINA'DO, effeminate in carriage, habit, or otherwise. Sometimes signifying a man that has a womanish shape or face, or is of a weak constitution, tho' otherwise manly enough. From the Lat. *effeminatus*, womanish.

A FE'RES, affairs, business. Generally taken for business of little consequence or moment. From the French *affaire*, business.

A FERRA'DO, grappled, as ships do; also hook'd, fastened, or cramp'd with iron.

A FERRA'R, Præf. *Afêrro*, to grapple as ships do, to hook together, to lay fast hold of, to cramp with iron. From *biérro*, formerly called *fêrro*, iron.

A FERRA'RSE *en su parecer*, to be positive in one's own opinion.

A FERRAVE'LAS, small lines recv'd into the oylet-holes of the sails under the head-rope, to make fast the sail to the yard, called by our sailors the robbins.

A FE'TO, an affection. Vid. *Afêcto*.

A FEYTADE'RA, a barber's shop, or any place where men trim, or women paint themselves; also a woman that takes the down off womens faces.

A FEYTA'DO, trimm'd, painted as women do their faces; set out to the best advantage.

A FEYTADOR, a barber, a shaver.

A FEYTA'R, to trim a man, to paint a woman's face, to adorn, to set out. Arab.

A FE'YTE, ornament, trimming, any daubing or colouring used to set off a thing; but particularly the paint or daubing women use to their faces.

A F E

A F I

A F F

A FFAMA'DO, vid. *Afamádo*.

A FFAMA'R, vid. *Afamar*.

A FFA'N, vid. *Afan*.

A FFANA'R, vid. *Afanár*.

A FFEEA'R, vid. *Afêár*.

A FFECTA'DO, vid. *Afêctádo*.

A FFE'CTO, vid. *Afêcto*.

A FFERRA'R, vid. *Aferrár*.

A FFILA'R, vid. *Afilár*.

A FFIRMA'R, vid. *Afirmár*.

A FFORRA'R, vid. *Aforrár*.

A F I

A FIANÇA'DO, affianced, warranted, engaged for, made fast, promised in marriage.

A FIANÇA'R, to warrant, to engage for, to be bound for, to make fast, to promise in marriage. From *fiança*, security.

A FICE, an overseer, a master in any trade to examine work or wares.

A FICIÓN, affection, inclination, love. From the Latin *affectio*.

Prov. *Afición ciega razón*: Affection blinds reason. That is, love covers all faults; or, love is blind.

Prov. *Afición es la que sana, que no el palo de la barca*: It is affection that heals, and not the chip of an old boat. That is, conceit goes far in curing distempers, though the medicine be no more than mere chips. As we often see, that the opinion we have of a physician is half the cure.

A FICIONA'DO, affectionate, inclin'd to, well affected to, in love with.

A FICIONA'R, to gain the affection or love of others. From the Latin *aficio*.

A FICIONA'RSE, to take an affection to any thing or person.

A FIE'RRO, vid. *Aferrár*.

A FIJA'R, vid. *Afixár*.

A FILA'DO, sharpned, ground, whetted.

A FILADÓR, a sharpner of tools, one that whets.

A FILADÚRA, sharpning of tools, or whetting.

A FILA'R, to sharpen, to whet. From *fílo*, an edge; and that from *bílo*, a thread, signifying an edge as fine as the finest thread.

Afilár el ingenio, to sharpen the wit.

A FILO, sharpning, whetting.

A FIN, to the end that. Properly two words.

A FIN, a kinsman, a relation by affinity.

A FINA'DO, brought to an end or conclusion, finished; also dead, and refined.

A F L

AFINADÓR, one that finishes, brings to perfection, or ends; a refiner.

AFINADURA, a perfecting, finishing, bringing to an end or conclusion; also dying, also refining.

AFINA'R, to perfect, finish, or bring to an end or conclusion; to die, to refine. From *fin*, the end; but in the last sense from *fino*, fine. It is also to tune instruments nicely.

AFINO, or *Afinamiento*, a perfect finishing, or tuning.

AFINCA'R, Obs. vid. *Abincár*.

AFINIDA'D, affinity, the kindred that is contracted by marriage, without the tie of consanguinity. Lat. *affinitas*.

AFIRMACIÓN, an affirmation in discourse; also making fast, or strengthening.

AFIRMADAMENTE, affirmatively; also strongly.

AFIRMA'DO, affirmed with words; also made fast.

AFIRMADOR, one that affirms with words, or one that makes fast any thing.

AFIRMA'NTE, a deponent, one that affirms any thing, or avouches.

AFIRMA'R, to affirm, to rest upon, to avouch, to fix. In fencing, to make directly at one's adversary with the point of one's sword. From the word *ferme*, firm, fast.

AFFIRMATIVA, the affirmative, opposite to the negative.

AFFIRMATIVO, that stands upon the affirmative, that fastens, or makes sure.

AFISTOLA'DO, vulgarly us'd for any fore that is corrupted, running, and mattery; but properly that which is turn'd to a fistula, or a long callous fore that runs and is difficult to be cur'd. Sometimes taken for any thing that is made like a pipe, or that has many pipes.

AFISTOLA'R, vulgarly, as above, taken for any fore that grows full of corruption, or runs; but properly to grow into a fistula, as above, verb *Afistolado*. Also sometimes to play on a pipe, or make in the shape of a pipe.

AFIXA'DO, affix'd, made fast to.

AFIXA'R, to affix, make fast to. From *fixo*, fast.

A F L

AFLECHA'TES, the small ropes made fast across the shrouds, like ladders, for men to run up; call'd by our sailors the rattlings of the shrouds.

AFLATA'DO, freighted.

AFLETAMIENTO, the hiring or freighting of a ship.

ALETA'R, to hire, to freight a ship. From *flete*, freight.

A F R

AFLICIÓN, affliction, sorrow, trouble. Lat. *afflictio*.

AFLIGIDO, afflicted, sorrowful, troubled.

AFLIGIDÓR, one that afflicts, troubles, or molests others.

AFLIGIR, Præf. *Afligo*, to afflict, trouble, grieve. Lat. *affligo*.

AFLIJA, *Aflije*, *Aflijo*; vid. *Afligir*.

AFLIXA'DO, grown looser, mitigated, asswaged, eas'd, weaken'd, slacken'd.

AFLIXADOR, one that loosens, weakens, asswages, mitigates, slackens.

AFLIXA'R, to let loose, to slacken, to mitigate, to grow easy. From *flaxo*, loose.

Aflixar el arco, to unbend the bow.

Aflixar el brío, to lose courage.

Aflixar el dolor, is for a pain to abate.

Aflixar las agujetas, to untie the points, to untruss a point.

A F O

AFOLLA'DO, blown up, as we do the fire; also made in puffs, as was formerly used in garments to have great puffs of silk.

AFOLLA'R, to blow, to make puffs upon a thing to be worn, to make a garment very full. From *fuéllas*, bel-lows.

AFORA'DO, that has got a privilege or charter, or one made free of a corporation that has a charter, and therefore subject to its laws. From *fuero*, a privilege or charter.

AFORAMIENTO, vid. *Afuero*.

AFORISMO, an aphorism, a succinct account, a short determinative sentence, a rule in physick. Lat. *aphorismus*.

AFORRA'DO, lined. *Andar aforrado*, to be well lin'd, that is, warm clad.

AFORRADÓR, a liner.

AFORRADURA, a lining.

AFORRA'R, to line.

AFORRO, a lining. From the Gothick word *fodra*, signifying the same.

AFORTUNADAMENTE, fortunately, luckily, successfully.

AFORTUNA'DO, fortunate, lucky, prosperous, successful.

AFORTUNA'R, to make or become fortunate or lucky. From *fortuna*, fortune.

A F R

AFRA'NJE, vid. *Escudo afránje*.

AFRECHA'DO, Obs. sifted from the bran, or mix'd or strew'd with bran.

AFRECHADURA, Obs. bran; also the mixing or compounding with bran.

AFRECHA'R, Obs. to sift the bran out of the meal; also to mix any thing with bran.

A F U

AFRE'CHO, Obs. bran.

AFRE'NTA, an affront, a dishonour or disgrace. From *frénte*, the forehead; because when a man is affronted, it appears in his face.

Prov. *Quién no sabe callar su afrenta, no sabrá callar la ajena*: He that cannot conceal his own shame, will not conceal another's. It is plain enough, that if a man has not sense enough to spare himself, another cannot expect it from him.

AFRENTA'DO, affronted, dishonoured, disgraced.

AFRENTADOR, one that affronts or dishonours another.

AFRENTA'R, to affront, disgrace, or dishonour.

AFRENTOSAMENTE, dishonourably, shamefully, after a disgraceful manner.

AFRENTOSO, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful.

AFRICA, one of the four parts into which the known world is divided, and the third before the discovery of America. Its principal divisions are Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, or Numidia, Zaara or Libya, Nigritia, Ethiopia, and the country of the Cafres.

AFRICAM'O, an African, one born in Africk, or any thing belonging to Africk.

AFRICO, the south-west wind. Lat. *Africus*.

AFRONTA'R, to confront, as is used with witnesses and criminals. In old Spanish it signified to require, and sometimes to affront.

A F U

AFUE'R, after the manner. From *fuero*, a custom or privilege. So it signifies according to the custom, privilege, or usage of a place.

AFUE'RA, without; also a word of command, as make room.

AFUE'ROS, a word used among merchants, signifying the rate put upon the goods at the custom-house, or the general valuation of them in order to pay the king's duties. From *fuero*, the custom, law, or usage of the place. It is also in some places call'd *Aforamientos*.

AFUEA'R, to scamper, to make way, to fly. A sort of cant word.

AFUSTE, the carriage for a gun by land, which are long, and with high wheels, fit to be drawn by horses; for the carriages of guns at sea in Spanish are called *Carénas*.

AFUZIA, Obs. confidence, hope.

AFUZIA'DO, put in hope.

AFUZIA'R, to put in hope, to assure. From *fuzia*, and that from the Latin *fiducia*, confidence.

A G A

AGA', an Aga or commander of the Janizaries in *Turky*.

AGAÇAPA'DO, squatted down like a hare or rabbit.

AGAÇAPADÓR, one that squats down like a hare.

AGAÇAPAMIE'NTO, squatting down like a hare.

AGAÇAPA'R, or *Agaçaparse*, to squat down like a hare or rabbit. From *gaçapo*, a young rabbit.

ACACHA'DO, squatted, lying close or flat.

AGACHA'R, to lie squat or flat. From *gáchas*, a sort of hasty-pudding or batter, which, wherever it lights, falls flat; and we say, as flat as a pancake.

AGALANA'DO, set out, made fine, adorn'd.

AGALANA'R, to deck, to make fine, to adorn.

AGA'LLA, a gall, such as ink is made of. A kernel in the flesh, the gill of any fish, the almonds of the ears.

Agalla de Aciprés, the cypress-nut.

Tenér caídas las agallas, to have the almonds of the ears down.

AGALLONES, great hollow silver beads, like galls, of which the country brides in *Spain* us'd to wear strings for ornament.

AGAPÍTO, *Agapitus*, a proper name of a man, signifying beloved, or lovely.

AGA'R, *Hagar*, *Abraham's* handmaid, on whom he begot *Ishmael*. The name signifies remote.

AGARE'NO, a moor, an Arab, any of the race of *Ishmael* the son of *Hagar*.

AGA'RICO, agarick, a white sweet-smelling mushroom, which shines in the night, and grows on high trees, especially the larch.

AGARRA'DO, grasp'd, grip'd, laid fast hold of.

AGARRA'R, to grasp, to gripe, to lay fast hold of, as birds of prey do with their talons, call'd *garras*, whence this word.

AGARROCHA'DO, prick'd or stuck with those little darts they use in *Spain* to throw at bulls to fret them.

AGARROCHA'R, to prick, or stick full of those small darts they use in *Spain*, call'd *garrochas*, to prick and fret the bulls at the bull-fights.

AGASAJA'DO, much made of, kindly treated or entertain'd.

AGASAJA'R, to make much of, to treat or entertain lovingly.

AGASAJO, kind and loving usage

and entertainment, making much of one.

AGATA, the stone call'd an agate.

AGATA'DO, creeping on all four.

AGATA'R, to creep on all four like a cat. From *gáto*, a cat.

A GA'TAS, going on all four like a cat. Two words.

AGA'THOCLES, a tyrant of *Sicily*, son of a potter.

AGAVILLA'DO, truss'd or bundled up, tied up like a faggot.

AGAVILLA'R, to truss or bundle up, to tie up like a faggot. From *gavilla*, a faggot.

AGAZAPA'DO, squatted down like a hare.

AGAZAPA'R, to squat down like a hare.

A G E

AGEGA'DO, Obf. got together; for *agregado*.

AGENA'DO, alienated, estranged.

AGENADOR, one that alienates or estranges.

AGENAMIE'NTO, alienating, estranging.

AGENA'R, to alienate, to estrange, to turn off, to turn away.

AGE'NO, that which is not a man's own; what belongs to another, strange, a matter one is unacquainted with.

AGENOLLA'DO, Obf. kneeling.

AGENOLLA'R, Obf. to kneel. From the French *agenouiller*.

AGENÚZ, cockle, the weed that grows among corn.

AGE'R, a strong town and castle in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, seated on the river *Segre*, three leagues from *Balaguer*, containing about 400 houses.

AGERA'TO, a kind of agrimony; some call it mawdlin and eupatory.

AGESTA'DO, countenanc'd; as *bién agestado*, one that has a good face or countenance.

A G I

A'GI, *Guinea-pepper*. It grows in both the *Indies* and in *Africk*, in long cods, first green, then red, full of flat round white seeds, both they and the cod very biting, much us'd in *Spain* instead of common pepper; and, when green, pickled as we do cucumbers.

The word *agi*, is Arabick, and the general and Spanish name *Pimiento*, or *Pimentón*. See *Axi*.

AGIBLE, practicable, that can be done. From the Latin *agere*, to do.

AGIJON, or *Aguijón*, a prick, a sting, a goad, a sharp point to prick with.

A'GIL, nimble, active. From the Latin *agilis*.

AGINA'LDO, vid. *Aguinaldo*.

AGIONTAMIE'NTO, pressure, a hard circumstance. Obf.

AGIRONA'DO, a garment that has three-corner'd pieces, or gores in it.

AGIRONA'R, to put three-corner'd pieces or gores into a garment. From *giron*, such a piece.

AGITACIÓN, agitation.

AGITA'DO, agitated, held in hand; also molested, vexed.

AGITA'R, to agitate, to be about doing a thing; also to molest, to vex. From the Latin *agito*.

AGITÍDES, the veins under the tongue.

A G L

AGLAYA'DO, stupify'd, astonish'd, benum'd with any accident or surprize.

AGLAYA'R, to stupify, astonish, or amaze with any sudden accident or surprize.

AGLA'YO, Obf. surprize, astonishment, stupefaction.

A G N

AGNA'DO, a kinsman by the father's side. Lat. *agnatus*.

AGNOCA'STO, a sort of ozier call'd the chaste tree, because it suppresses imaginations of venery. It is also good against the spleen and dropsy, increases milk, and provokes urine. See *Ray-Hist. Plant.* and *Blanc. Phys. Dict.* Lat. *agnus castus*.

AGNUS DEI, a flat cake of wax, cast with a lamb on one side, and some other figure on the reverse; so call'd from the lamb on it, bless'd by the Pope, and kept as a relick. Lat. *Agnus Dei*.

A G O

AGOLA'R *la vela*, to hoist the sail as high as it will go.

AGONA'LES; *juégos agonales*, sports or games celebrated formerly in *Rome* in honour of *Janus*, as *Ovid* has it, *Fast. i.* or, according to *Festus*, in honour of the God *Agonius*. *Servius* says, they were instituted by *Augustus* after his victory over *Anthony*. They were call'd *Agonalia*, or *Agonales Ludi*, from the Greek *Agon*, signifying sports and combats, or strifes, because there was wrestling, running, and other manly exercises.

AGONIA, an agony, the great disorder a man is put into by any anguish, or passion, or the agony of death. Lat. *agonia*.

AGONIA'DO, in an agony, disorder'd, in great anguish.

AGONIZA'R, to be in great anguish, to be giving up the ghost.

AGORA, from *hora*, now at this time.

Agóra poco, a while ago, not long since.

AGORA'R, to divine, to tell fortunes, to guess; also to be superstitious in observing signs of what will happen, or omens. From *aguero*, an omen.

AGORE'RO, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller; one that is superstitious in observing signs of what will happen, or omens.

AGORERÍA, foretelling of things to come, fortune-telling, or superstition in observing omens.

AGOSTADE'RO, a summer-house, a cool place to keep cattle in the heat of summer; also any place to lay up the harvest.

AGOSTA'DO, dry'd, wither'd, parch'd with the heat of the sun.

AGOSTADÓR, one who lives in a summer-house, or in a cool place. In cant, one that spends another man's substance.

AGOSTA'R, to gather in the harvest. From *agosto*, because *August* is the great harvest month. Also to reside in some cool place in the heat of summer, which is most violent in *August*; to dry, wither, or parch in the heat of the sun. In cant, to spend, to consume.

AGOSTIZO, born or brought forth in *August*; also parch'd, wither'd, or burnt up with the sun.

AGÓSTO, the month of *August*. Lat. *Augustus*. It is also frequently us'd to signify the harvest, because *August* is the great harvest month.

Prov. *Hazér su agosto*: To make one's harvest. This in the literal sense; metaphorically, to make hay while the sun shines. To gather wealth, or make one's advantage of time and opportunity.

Prov. *Agosto y vendimia no es cada día; y si cada año, unos con ganancia, otros con daño*: The harvest and vintage come not every day; and tho' they come every year, it is sometimes with gain, and sometimes with loss. To admonish us to make use of those favourable opportunities that offer, because they come not often.

Prov. *Agosto frío en rostro*: In *August* cold in the face. That is, in *August* the sun declines, and there begin to be cold mornings and evenings. We say, St. *Bartholomew* brings the cold dew.

Prov. *En agosto uvas y mosto*: In *August* grapes and new wine. Then the grapes are ripe, and wine is made. This is also to express, that every thing must be done in its proper season.

Prov. *Quando llueve en agosto, llueve miel y mosto*: When it rains in *August*,

it rains honey and wine. Because it fills the grapes, which makes much wine, and brings up fresh herbs and flowers after the heat of summer, for the bees to work on. We say, it rains butter and cheese.

Prov. *Quando llueve en agosto, no échés tu dinero en mosto*: When it rains in *August*, do not lay out your money upon wine; because the rain fills the grape and makes it watery, so that the wine is small, and does not keep so well as when the season is dry.

AGOTA'DO, drain'd, drawn out to the last drop.

AGOTADÓR, one that empties or drains.

AGOTADURA, emptying to the last drop, or draining.

AGOTA'R, to empty to the last drop, to drain, to exhaust. From *gota*, a drop.

Agotar la paciencia, to tire one's patience.

Agotar la hacienda, to run out an estate.

Agotar un poço, to drain a well.

Agotar un jarro, to drink up the liquor to the last drop.

AGOTE, a leper, one that is infected with a leprosy.

AGOVIA'DO, bow'd, bending, stooping, as men do with old age.

AGOVIA'R, to bow, to bend, to stoop as men do with old age.

A G R

AGRACIA'DO, well favour'd, well shap'd, or well behav'd.

AGRACIA'R, to make things graceful, well shap'd, or well favour'd. From *gracia*, grace.

AGRAÇONES, green goosberries.

AGRADA'BLE, grateful, acceptable, pleasing, of a courteous behaviour.

AGRADABLEME'NTE, gratefully, acceptably, pleasingly, after a taking manner.

AGRADA'DO, pleas'd.

AGRADA'R, to please. From the Lat. *gratus*, acceptable.

AGRLECE'R, Præf. *To agredesco*, to give thanks. From *gracias*, thanks.

AGRADECIDO, grateful, thankful; also thank'd.

Prov. *Al agradecido, mas de lo pedido*: To a grateful man more than is ask'd. That is, grant him more than he asks, because gratitude deserves it.

AGRADECIMIE'NTO, thankfulness, gratitude.

AGRADESCER, vid. *Agradecer*.

AGRA'DO, pleasing, obliging behaviour.

AGRAXECE'R, Obs. vid. *Agradecer*.

AGRAME'NTE, fowerly, sharply, feverely.

AGRAMÓNIA, vid. *Agrimonia*.

AGRAMÓNTE, a small town in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

AGRAVA'DO, aggravated, made heavy, labouring under a burthen, as of years, or cares, or disempers.

AGRAVA'R, to aggravate, to make heavy; for age or a disemper to increase and bear down a man. From *grave*, heavy.

AGRAVIA'DO, wrong'd, injur'd.

AGRAVIA'R, to wrong, to injure. From the Latin *gravo*, to burthen.

AGRA'VIO, a wrong, an injury.

Prov. *Un agravio consentido, otro venido*: The taking of one wrong brings on another. Because those that will do wrong, grow upon our patience.

AGRA'Z, green fower grapes.

AGRAZE'JO, the holm-tree. From the Greek *agria*.

A'GREDA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon*, supposed by some to be the ancient *Gracchuris*, by others *Augustobriga*; also a small city of the Spaniards in the kingdom of *Popayan* in *South America*.

AGREGACIÓN, heaping together, gathering into one place; also accusing, or laying to one's charge.

AGREGA'DO, heap'd together, gather'd into one place; also accus'd or laid to one's charge.

AGREGADÓR, one that heaps together; also an accuser, one that lays things to another's charge.

AGREGAMIE'NTO, heaping together, gathering into one place; also accusing or laying to another's charge.

AGREGA'R, to gather into one place, to heap together; also to accuse, or lay to one's charge. From the Latin *aggrego*, to gather.

AGRE'LLES, the herb sorrel. A word little in use.

AGRE'S, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, on the ridge of mount *Mariola*; it has a strong castle, but not above 160 houses.

AGRE'STE, rustick, clownish, unpolish'd, country like. Lat. *agrestis*.

AGRE'TE, aigerish, tartish.

AGRIAME'NTE, fowerly, tartly, feverely.

AGRICULTÓR, an husbandman.

AGRICULTURA, husbandry, tillage. From the Lat. *ager*, a field, and *colere*, to till.

AGRIFÓLIO, the holm or holly-tree. Lat. *agrifolium*.

AGRILLO, fowerish, sharpish; met. pettish, or froward.

AGRIMÓNIA,

AGRIMÓNIA, the herb agrimony, or liverwort.

A'GRIO, sharp, fower, tart. Met. peevish, ill-natur'd; also steep, as, *Subida ágría*, a steep ascent.

A'GRO, vid. *Agrio*, fower. Also among poetical writers, a field. From the Latin *ager*.

AGRÓR, fowerness, sharpness, tartness. Met. harshness of temper.

AGRUADOR, Obs. a fortune-teller, an augur.

AGRURA, sharpness, tartness, fowerness. Met. harshness of temper.

A G U

A'GUA, water. From the Lat. *aqua*.

Agua de ángeles, angels water; a sort of sweet water extracted from several sweet flowers of a most delicious scent, and therefore so call'd.

Agua de azahár, orange-flower water.

Agua rosáda, rose-water.

Agua de trébol, sweet trefoil-water.

Agua bendita, holy water.

Agua cirfina, a water betwixt the skin and the flesh.

Agua ardiente, brandy, or any strong water.

Agua pié, a small liquor made of the grapes squeeze'd a second time with water among them, after the wine has been press'd out. So call'd, as it were the washings of feet.

Agua nieve, a fleet, half rain half snow.

Agua aceráda, chalybate, or steel-water.

Agua miel, water and honey, a small sort of hydromel, or mead.

Agua canilla, a sort of housleek that grows upon the tops of houses.

Agua llovediza, rain-water.

Agua chirle, water bewitch'd, any poor liquor good for nothing.

Agua manos, water to wash the hands.

Agua de pásso, a running water.

Agua viva, spring-water, or a flowing water.

Agua va; verbatim it is, water goes; the word used in *Spain* to give notice when any thing is thrown out of the window, for people in the street to avoid it.

Aguas vivas, the spring-tide, which falls out with the full of the moon, when the water rises highest with the flood, and falls lowest with the ebb.

Aguas chifles, the neap-tide, which happens when the moon is in the middle of the second and last quarter. It is the opposite to the spring; for in this the water never rises so high, nor falls

so low, as in the spring-tide. The lowest neap-tide is four days before the full or change of the moon.

Aguas muértas, standing waters; also low tides or neap-tides. Also the city *Aigues Mortes* in *Languedoc* in *France*.

Aguas vertientes, waters that fall from mountains.

Aguas mayores y menores, a way of children expressing themselves at school, signifying to make water and ease themselves both.

Aguas, it is also sometimes taken for urine, and for the waters in water'd stuffs and silks or stuffs.

Hace agua el navío, the ship is leaky.

Mas claro que el agua, clearer than water. This they say of any matter that is easy, without any difficulty.

La lengua del agua, the edge of the water.

Acharse al agua; verbatim, to leap into the water; metaphorically, to launch out, to venture upon any thing that is difficult or dangerous.

A'y más de eso que de agua, there is more of that than of water. To express the great plenty of it, that nothing is more common.

No dar un jarro de agua, not to give a pitcher of water. That is, to give nothing, to be niggardly in the highest degree.

Prov. *Faltarle ha el agua*: He will want water. To signify an idle lazy person, that can get nothing; or one so unfortunate, that nothing succeeds with him.

Prov. *Dále el agua a la boca*: The water is up to his mouth. He is in the utmost danger.

Prov. *No vale sus orejas llenas de agua*: He is not worth his ears full of water. That is, worth nothing, since nothing so cheap as water, and no less quantity than what a man can hold in his ears.

Prov. *Baylar el agua delante*: To dance with the water before one. That is, to be very nimble or quick in performing one's duty, or pleasing another. Taken from the maids watering the rooms and courts in *Spain* in hot weather against their masters come, doing it nimbly, as if they were dancing, as they carry and scatter the water before them.

Prov. *Llevar el agua a su molino*: To carry the water to his own mill. That is, to turn all things to one's own advantage.

Prov. *Tener el agua a la garganta*: To be up to the neck in water. To

be in imminent danger.

Prov. *Deséado como agua de mayo*: Wish'd for like rain in *May*. This they say of any thing they earnestly desire or covet, because in *Spain* rain in *May* fills the corn, and prevents any scarcity, which often follows a dry *May*, and is good for the vineyards.

Prov. *Agua de março peor que mancha en paño*: *March* rain is worse than a spot in cloth. Because the spot may be taken out, but the rain that falls in *March* spoils the corn so that it cannot be retriev'd.

Prov. *Agua fría sana cría, agua roja sana escofa*: Cold water breeds the itch, red water cures the itch. That is, cold water is unwholesome, but wine, signify'd by red water, cures diseases. A good fellow's proverb. We say, Water breeds frogs in the belly, and wine kills the worms.

Prov. *Agua fría y pan caliente nunca hicieron buen vientre*: Cold water and hot bread never did well in the belly. There is another to this same purpose below.

Prov. *Agua al higo, y a la pera vino*: Water to the fig, and wine to the pear. That is, drink water with the fig, and wine with the pear; because they reckon the fig of a hot nature, and the pear cold.

Prov. *Agua de mayo, pan para todo el año*: Rain in *May* is bread for all the year. That is, it fills and brings up the corn, so that there is a plentiful harvest, and no want all the year.

Prov. *Agua fría y pan caliente mata la gente*: Cold water and hot bread kill people. That is, they are both unwholesome.

Prov. *Agua de por San Juan quita vino, y no da pan*: Rain about midsummer spoils the wine, and does not mend the corn. It being then harvest in *Spain*, the corn receives no advantage, and the grapes at that time have need of fair weather to ripen them, whereas much rain rots them.

Prov. *Agua de cépas y orinal, te pondrán en el hospital*: Water of the vines and the urinal will carry you to the hospital. That is, drunkenness, signified by water of the vine, which is no other than wine, will make you diseas'd; and the urinal, by which is signified the charge of doctors and apothecaries will impoverish you, so that you will come at last to the hospital.

Prov. *Agua ni enferma, ni embeoda, ni adueta*: Water neither makes sick, nor drunk, nor impoverishes.

Prov.

Prov. *Agua trotada tanto val como cevada*: Water that has been trotted over is as good as barley. That is, it is good for horses to drink water that has been disturbed, as generally counted better than the clearest.

Prov. *Agua mala hervida y colada*: Bad water must be boil'd and strain'd. That is, to make it pure and wholesome.

Prov. *Agua sobre polvo, y yelo sobre todo*: Water upon dult, and frost upon both. This, they say, is good to bring up the corn; that is, plentiful rain after the summer's drought, and then nipping frosts in winter to kill weeds, and keep the corn back.

Prov. *Agua de agosto, azafrán, y miel, y mosto*: Rain in August produces saffron, honey, and wine.

Prov. *Agua sobre agua, ni vale sayo, ni capa*: Neither cloak nor coat will hold out against rain upon rain. That is, when repeated showers fall upon wet cloaths, they cannot hold out. Or metaphorically, when misfortunes come one upon the neck of another, there is no withstanding them.

Prov. *Agua abaxo a la continua, atinarás a la marina*: Keep always down along with the water, that is, the river, and you'll hit the way to the seaside. That is, follow always the sure way, as rivers certainly run to the sea, and, tho' it be long, you will certainly come to your intended end.

Prov. *Agua sobre agua, ni cura ni lava*: Water upon water neither cures nor washes. That is, too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Prov. *Agua vertida no toda cogida*: Water that is spilt cannot all be taken up. What is profusely and lavishly thrown away can never be gather'd up again.

Prov. *Agua de sierra, y sombra de piedra*: Water of the mountain, and shade of stone. That is, they are the best, as water that runs from rocky hills, and the shade of a stone wall better than that of trees.

Prov. *Agua y sol para las huertas es lagarta, y para las viñas pulgón*: Rain and sunshine are caterpillars in orchards, and worms in vineyards. That is, much rain with hot sunshine gleams between, destroy both orchards and vineyards, and breed insects and worms that devour them.

Prov. *Agua coge con barnero quien se cree de ligero*: He takes up water in a sieve who is easy of belief. That is, he is decciv'd, and labours in vain, who credits every thing he hears.

Prov. *Del agua mansa me guarde Dios, que de la brava me guardaré yo*: God defend me from the still water, for I'll keep my self from the rough. That is the plain sense, God keep me from being allured to go upon the water when it is fine and smooth, and so running my self into danger; for when I see the water rough, and stormy weather, I'll be sure to keep off it. But the figurative sense is, God defend me from fawning and fair-spoken deceitful people, who seem all saints without, and are devils within; for I shall my self take care to avoid those that are publicly boisterous or scandalous.

Prov. *Aora hervia, y ya es agua fria*: Just now it boiled, and now it is cold water. Metaphorically of one that is in a great heat or passion, and is frightened into a sudden calmness.

Prov. *Con agua passada no muele molino*: The mill does not grind with water that is run by. What is past can do us no kindness.

Prov. *Del agua mansa te guarda, que la recia presto se passa*: Take heed of a soft rain, for that which falls violent is soon over. This is true in the plain sense of the words, but metaphorically signifies, you must have a care of patient men, who are not easily mov'd, but, when anger'd, hold it long; for cholerick hasty persons are generally soonest appeased.

Prov. *El agua sin color, olor, ni sabor*: Water must have neither colour, taste, nor smell.

Prov. *Mas vale un agua entre abril y mayo, que los buyes y el carro*: A good shower of rain betwixt April and May is worth more than the cart and oxen. That is, to show how seasonable rain is in April and just the beginning of May.

Prov. *No os lavaréis desta con quanta agua ay en el río*: You will not wash away this stain with all the water in the river. You'll never wipe off this stain.

Prov. *Mas vale agua del cielo, que todo el riego*: Water from heaven, that is, rain, is better than any watering. Experience shows this to be true.

Prov. *No echas agua en la sal, que te saldrá mal*: Do not throw water into salt, for it will turn to an ill account. That is, do not provoke your friends, lest you lose them.

Prov. *Por turbia que esté, no digas desta agua no beberé*: Tho' it be never so much troubled, do not say I will not drink of this water. That is, tho' a thing be never so mean, do not say I

will never stoop to it, or I shall never be in such a mean condition, since nothing is certain in this life.

Prov. *Quien echa agua en la garrifa de golpe, mas derrama que ella coge*: He who pours water into a bottle hastily spils more than goes in. That is, he who is too rash and hasty in his business does more harm than good. The more haste the worse speed.

AGUAÇA, a great water; also the water that breeds betwixt the skin and the flesh.

AGUAÇA'DO, very well soak'd or steep'd in water.

AGUAÇA'L, a watry marshy place.

AGUAÇA'R, to steep, wet, or soak. From *agua*, water.

AGUACA'TE, a pendant, such as women wear at their ears, or the like.

AGUACA'TE, a sort of fruit growing in New Spain, on a tree like a walnut-tree, but thicker. It is sometimes long like a pear, and sometimes round. The colour without is green, and green and white within, with a large kernel in the middle. It is of a most exquisite taste, and therefore eaten either raw, with salt, or boil'd, being very unctuous and sweet. Physicians count it hot, and therefore forbid it to nurses, for fear they should lose their milk. All that have tasted it do allow it exceeds the best fruit in Europe. *Gemell.* vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 10.

AGUACE'RO, a violent shower or storm of rain.

AGUA'DA, watering, or taking fresh water into a ship.

AGUADA'ÑA, more properly *Guaduaña*, a sythe.

AGUADE'RAS, [in falconry] the flags, which are four feathers in each wing of the hawk, the next to the six principal feathers, call'd in Spanish *cuchillos*, and in English farcel feathers.

AGUADE'RAS, a frame set on a horse or ass, to hold pitchers to carry water.

AGUADE'RO, a watering-place, a place to take water; also a water-carrier.

AGUADOR, a water-carrier, one that sells water.

AGUA'DO, water'd, also a water-drinker; but

Cavállo aguado, is a founder'd horse.

AGUADÚCHO, a conduit or water-course. Properly a gutter made by a sudden rain.

AGUAIA'C, a sweet gum. Arabick.

AGUAITA'DO, watch'd for, lain in wait for.

AGUAITADOR, one that watches, or lies in wait for another.

AGUAITAMIENTO, an ambush or snare, watching and lying in wait for another.

AGUAITAR, to lie in wait, to lie in ambush, to wait to insnare another. This word, and those above derived from it, are obsolete, and out of use.

AGUAMANIL, an ewer to carry water to wash the hands.

AGUAMANOS, water to wash the hands. Properly two words.

AGUAMIEL, water and honey, hydromel, mead. Properly two words.

AGUANOSO, watry.

AGUAPIE, vid. *Agua*.

AGUANTADO, kept off, stav'd off.

AGUANTAR, to thrust, or keep off with the hand, to stave off; to flap or drive away, as we do flies, with a glove. From *guante*, a glove.

AGUAR, to water.

Aguar vino, to mix wine and water.

Aguar placeres, to disturb, allay, or spoil pleasures.

AGUARDA DO, expected, attended, stay'd, or waited for.

AGUARDAR, to expect, to attend, to stay, to wait for. From *guardar*, to keep.

Aguardar, in musick is to make rests or pauses.

Aguardar por la deuda, to forbear a debt, and not arrest the debtor.

No *aguardar razones*, to proceed without hearing reason.

AGUATOCHO, the cock of a conduit, a tap, a syringe.

AGUATULCO, a small river in the province of *Guaxaca* in the kingdom of *New Spain* in the *West Indies*, falling into the south sea, in about 16 degrees of north latitude.

AGUAXAQUE, gum ammoniack. Arabick.

AGUAYTA DO, vid. *Aguaitado*.

AGUAYTADOR, vid. *Aguaitador*.

AGUAYTAMIENTO, vid. *Aguaitamiento*.

AGUAYTAR, vid. *Aguaitar*.

AGUÇADERA, a grindstone, or a whetstone.

AGUÇANIEVE, the bird call'd a wag-tail.

AGUCIA, sharpness, readiness, quickness of wit.

AGUCIA DO, sharpened.

AGUCIAR, to sharpen, to quicken the wit. From *agudo*, sharp.

AGUDAMENTE, sharply, readily, wittily.

AGUDEZA, sharpness, readiness, quickness of wit, piercing of sight; also

the sharpness of the edge of a tool.

AGUDILLO, sharpish, or a little sharp fellow. The diminutive of *agudo*.

AGUDO, sharp, that has a cutting edge; also one that has a quick ready wit; also a person that cannot stay long in a place.

A'GUEDA, a town in *Portugal* of about 400 houses, three leagues from *Aveiro*, on the banks of a river of its own name; suppos'd to be the ancient *Eminium*.

AGUE'LA, a grandmother.

Prov. *'Eramos treinta, y parió nuestra agüela*: We were thirty, and our grandmother was brought to bed. This they say, when there are many at a short allowance, and another comes in to take share of it, so that others are still sufferers by his coming. As when a poor body has many children, and still their number increases.

AGUE'LO, a grandfather.

Prov. *Ay agüelo, sembraste alazor, nacidos anapelo*: Alas, grandfather, you sow'd saffron, and there came up wolfs-bane, which is a poisonous herb. This they say, when any thing that was done for the best proves very unfortunate. The occasion of the proverb, they say, was a grandfather who marry'd a granddaughter to one he had a great-conceit of, and he proved a meer rake; whereupon another granddaughter cry'd, *Grandfather, you sow'd saffron*, (which is rich and cordial, meaning he thought he had got an excellent grandson-in-law) and there came up the poisonous wolfs-bane; that is, he proved a vile husband.

Prov. *Quién no sabe de agüelo, no sabe de bueno*: He that has not known a grandfather, has known no good. Because grandfathers are generally so fond of their grandchildren.

Prov. *Llorarte he agüelo que agora no puedo*: I'll mourn for you grandfather (*subintelligitur* hereafter,) for now I cannot. A jeer upon those who are not concern'd for the loss of their friends, especially those who inherit estates, and think their parents have lived too long; and therefore seem to say, I shall weep when I am at leisure for the loss of a father, for now I am busy about my inheritance.

AGUE'RA, *Aguero*, vid. *Agorar*.

AGUE'RO, an omen, a superstitious observation, or sign of what is to happen.

AGUGERA DO, bored, pierced full of holes.

AGUGERAR, to bore, to pierce full of holes.

AGUGE'RO, a hole.

AGUGE'TA, a point.

AGUGETE'RO, a point-maker.

AGÜJA, a needle; also an obelisk; also the sharp point of the loin of any creature.

Agüja de bossar, a stitching-needle.

Agüja de salmar, a great packing-needle.

Agüja de marear, the sea-compass.

Agüja marina, a fish with a long sharp beak like a needle; also an herb with a kind of blade shooting out sharp, call'd storks bill.

Agüja yerba, the herb call'd storks-bill, or shepherds-needle.

Prov. *Metér agüja, y sacar réja*: To give or stick in a needle, and take away a bar. That is, to make a great advantage of a small cost, to give some slight thing in hopes of a considerable return. We say, to steal a goose, and stick a feather.

Prov. *Aquí perdí un agüja, aquí la hallaré*: Here I lost a needle, and here I will find it. Said when a man has been loser by a farm, or any such undertaking, and resolves to go on in hopes to lick himself whole again.

Prov. *Agüja de San Germán*: Saint German's needle. By this they express a restless person, that cannot be still, but is ever in motion; but what is the reason of it I have not found.

Prov. *Si quieres ser polido, trae agüja y hilo*: If you will be neat, carry a needle and thread about you. That if any thing be amiss, you may be ready to mend it.

Prov. *Agüja en pajár*: A needle in a straw-loft. We say, a needle in a bottle of hay.

AGUJA'DA, a prick of a needle.

AGUJERA DO, bor'd, pierc'd full of holes.

AGUJERAR, to bore, to pierce holes.

AGUJEREA DO, as *Agujerado*.

AGUJEREA'R, as *Agujerar*.

AGUJERILLO, a little hole.

AGUJE'RO, a hole; also a needle-maker. Arabick.

Prov. *El agujero llama el ladrón*: The hole calls the thief. Both Spaniards and English say to the same purpose. The opportunity makes the thief.

Prov. *Escuchas al agujero, oyrás de tu mal y del ageno*: Listen at the hole, and you'll hear ill of your self and others. It is a common English saying, that they who listen never hear good of themselves. They also say, *Quién azécha por agujero, veé su dolo*: He that peeps through a hole sees his sorrow. The sense the same.

A G U

Prov. *Después que me estás castigando, ciento y veinte agujeros conté en aquel rallo*: Since you have been correcting me, I have counted 120 holes in that grater. To express how little notice one takes of what another says or does to him, that he is so idly employ'd, as to count the holes in a grater.

AGUJE'TA, a point. Arabick.

AGUJETE'RO, a point-maker.

AGUIJA, put on. The imperative of *aguijar*.

AGUIJA'DA, putting on; a prick with a goad.

AGUIJA'DO, put on, prick'd forward.

AGUIJADOR, one that pricks on, or puts forward.

AGUIJADURA, putting on, or prick-ing forward.

AGUIJA'R, to put on, to prick forward; to hasten, to spur on.

AGUIJE'ÑO, gravelly, or full of pebble stones. From *guija*, a pebble.

AGUIJÓN, a goad, a prick, a sting.

AGUIJONA'ZO, a prick with a goad or sting.

AGUIJONEA'R, to prick forward, to sting.

AGUILA, an eagle. Lat. *aquila*.

Aguila pescadéra, an osprey.

Aguila negra, the hawk called a faker.

Aguila atahorma, a heron.

Aguila de flores llanas, in cant, is a common plain thief.

AGUILA'R, a noble town in the territory of *Cordova*, 7 leagues from that city. It contains about 2200 families, most rich people, the country being good. It belongs to the *Marques de Priego*, and has four monasteries and two hospitals.

AGUILA'R DEL CA'MPO, a good town in *Old Castile*, 14 leagues from the city *Burgos*, wall'd, and has a castle, but not above 350 families in it, made a marquifate by *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*, king and queen of *Castile* and *Aragon*, and the title confer'd on *D. Garci Fernandez Manrique*, in the year 1491, in whose issue it continues. See more of the family of *Manrique* under the title *Nájera*.

AGUILEÑA'DO, hook-nos'd, or hawk-nos'd.

AGUILE'ÑO, of or belonging to an eagle; also hook or hawk-nos'd.

AGUILÚCHO, an eagle's chicken, a young eagle. In cant, it is one that has a share in stolen goods, tho' he is not at the stealing of them.

AGUINALDO, a new-years-gift.

AGUISA'DO, orderly, or regular.

A H E

Hazer aguisado, to do right, to do one a kindness.

Aguisados de acavállo, a sort of horse formerly us'd in *Andaluzia* and *Castile*.

AGUSTIN, the proper name *Augustin*, the Spaniards generally omitting the first *u*.

AGUSTINOS, the religious order of the *Augustin* friars, who have taken this name, though it continues a dispute among the learned, whether St. *Augustin* was their founder, as they alledge; for all agree he instituted the regulars, which was only the reducing of priests to live in community and under obedience; but whether ever he retired, as the friars say, and founded the eremites, is not decided. Pope *Alexander* the fourth, in the year 1256, gather'd the anchorites that liv'd dispers'd, and appointed them the rule of St. *Augustin* to live under, and this was the first appearance of the *Augustin* friars. From these came the

Agustinos descalços, that is, the bare-foot friars of St. *Augustin*, which is only a reformation of the others to a stricter manner of life, and these last go bare-legg'd, and wear only sandals on their feet. Those that are shod, wear a finer habit, and a very loose garment over their cassock, but all black, as are the bare-foot, but their habit courser, and over the cassock only a black short cloak; both wear a black leather girdle.

A GÚSTO, to one's mind, to one's liking. Two words.

AGUXERA'DO, or *Aguxereado*, pierced, full of holes.

AGUXERA'R, or *Aguxerear*, to pierce, to bore full of holes.

AGUZADE'RA, a whetstone.

AGUZAMIE'NTO, whetting.

AGUZANIE'VE, the bird call'd a wagtail.

AGUZA'R, to whet, to sharpen, to gnash one's teeth.

Aguzar las navajas el puérco, is for a boar to sharpen his tusks.

A H A

AHA'Ó, ho, an adverb of calling.

AHAXA'DO, rumpled, disorder'd, fully'd.

Muger abaxada, a woman that has to do with many men, that has been too much handled, that has lost her reputation.

AHAXA'R, to rumple, to disorder, to fully.

A H E

AHECHA'DO, winnow'd, or fann'd.

AHECHADOR, one that winnows or fans.

A H I

AHECHADÚRAS, bran or chaff, the winnowings of any grain.

AHECHA'R, to winnow, to fan. From *hechar*, to cast, because it is cast up.

AHELEA'DO, bitter as gall, or mix'd with gall.

AHELEA'R, to imbitter, to mix with gall. From *hiel*, gall.

AHELGA'DO, one that has bright teeth, and parted from one another.

AHERROJA'DO, bolted, shackled, fetter'd, chain'd.

AHERROJA'R, to bolt, to shackle, to fetter. From *hierro*, iron.

AHERRUMBRA'DO, rusty.

AHERRUMBRADURA, or *Aherrumbra-miento*, rust, or rusting.

AHERRUMERA'R, to rust. From *her-rumbre*, rust.

A H I

AHÍ, there, signifying place; and also an exclamation when one does any thing amiss, or throws things down.

AHIDALGADAME'NTE, genteely.

AHIDALGA'DO, genteel, gentleman-like.

AHIDALGA'R, to grow genteel. From *hidalgo*, a gentleman.

AHIJA'DA, a God-daughter.

AHIJA'DO, a God-son.

Prov. *Murióse el abijado, acabóse el compadrágo*: The God-son is dead, and there's an end of the gossipship. This they say, when they discover one that was a friend only for interest, and, when that ceas'd, fell off.

AHIJA'R, to beget spiritually, to take for one's God-son. From *hijo*, a son.

AHILA'DO, ready to starve, pin'd away with hunger.

AHILAMIE'NTO, starving, pining away with hunger.

Ahilamiento de rásas de trigo, the rows of the beards of corn.

AHILA'RSE, to starve, to pine away with hunger. From *hila*, a small gut, which, when empty, puts a man to pain.

AHÍLLO, a gang, a company, a society. *Ovalle*, p. 164.

AHINCA'DAME'NTE, earnestly, pressing.

AHINCA'DO, earnest, pressing.

AHINCA'R, to be earnest or pressing, to thrust or flick in.

AHINCO, earnestness, pressing; also thrusting in. From the Latin *figo*, to fix.

AHINOJA'DO, kneeling.

AHINOJA'R, to kneel. From *hino-jos*, the knees.

AHITA'DO, forfeited.

AHITA'R

A H O

AHITA'R, to surfeit. From the Latin *figo*, to fix, because the meat does not digest.

Abitarse con un piñon, to surfeit with eating a pine-apple kernel. That is, to have a very weak stomach, and ill digestion, so that the least thing surfeits one.

AHITO, a surfeit.

A H O

AHOCINA'DO, crooked like a hook, contracted.

AHOCINA'RSE, to grow crooked as a hook, to contract. From *hoz*, a hook or sickle.

AHOGA'DO, choak'd, drown'd. In dressing of meat it signifies close stew'd.

AHOGAMIE'NTO *de orina*, the strangury.

AHOGA'R, to choak, to drown; to stew very close. From *huélgo*, the breath, that is, to stop the breath.

No me ahogues; verbatim, do not choak me; metaphorically, do not press so hard upon me, be not so hasty.

Abogarse en apretura, to be throng'd to death.

Abogarse de calor, to be stifled with heat.

Dar mate ahogado, to require things to be done with precipitation, without a breathing-time. Taken from a term at chess, signifying to give checkmate.

Carnero ahogado, mutton stew'd very close.

Prov. *Abogarse en poca agua*: To be drown'd in a little water. That is, to be overcome with little labour or trouble, to be fit for little business.

AHOGUE, *Ahogo*, vid. *Abogar*.

AHOJADA'DO *pan*, puff-paste.

AHONDA'DO, made deep; also searched or discover'd to the bottom.

AHONDAMIE'NTO, deep'ning; also searching or diving to the bottom.

AHONDA'R, to deepen; also to search or dive to the bottom. From *hondo*, deep, or the bottom.

AHORA, or *Agora*, or *Aora*; now, this hour.

Abora bien, well then.

AHORCADIZO, that may be hang'd.

AHORCA'DO, hang'd. From *horca*, a gallows.

AHORCAJA'DAS, forkedwise, astride, straddling.

AHORCA'R, to hang. From *horca*, a gallows.

AHORMA'DO, stretch'd upon the last.

AHORMA'R, to stretch upon a last. From *horma*, a last.

AHORNA'DO, put into the oven.

AHORNA'R, to put into the oven. From *horno*, an oven.

A I

Abornarse la tierra, is for the land to be scorch'd or burnt up.

AHORQUE, vid. *Aborcar*.

AHORRA'DO, sav'd, spar'd; also thin clad; also set free.

AHORRADURA, saving, sparing; also setting free.

AHORRAMIE'NTO, idem.

AHORRA'R, to save, to spare, to make a slave free. From *horro*, free.

No aborrarse con su padre, not to abate one's own father.

AHORRO, saving of expences.

AHOTA'DO, Obs. bold, furly, daring.

AHOTA'R, Obs. to make bold, furly, or daring.

AHOYA'DO, made into holes, ditch'd.

AHOYADOR, a ditcher, a digger.

AHOYADURA, ditching, digging of holes.

AHOYA'R, to ditch, to dig holes. From *hoyo*, a dent or hollow.

A H U

AHUCHA'DO, put into a box with a slit, such as they use for christmas-boxes; also hoarded.

AHUCHA'R, to put into such a box, to hoard money. From *hucha*, such a box.

AHUE'CA, *Abueco*, vid. *Aocar*.

AHUETA'DO, splic'd, as sailors do the ends of ropes.

AHUETA'R, to splice as sailors do ropes.

AHULLA'R, vid. *Aullar*, to howl.

AHUMA'DAS, smoakings; smoaks made in the day, as fires are used at nights, to alarm the country.

AHUMA'DO, smoak'd.

AHUMA'R, to smoak. From *humo*, smoak.

AHURTA'DAS, or *Aburtadillas*, by stealth.

AHUSA'DO, shap'd like a spindle.

AHUSA'R, to shape like a spindle. From *huso*, a spindle.

AHUYENTA'DO, put to flight, frighted away.

AHUYENTADOR, one that puts to flight, one that frights away.

AHUYENTA'R, to put to flight, to fright away. From *huir*, to fly.

AHUZIA'DO, Obs. trusted.

AHUZIAMIE'NTO, Obs. trusting. From the Latin *fiducia*, confidence.

A I

Ai', or *Abi'*, there, in that place. In this sense the two letters make two syllables.

A'i, or rather *A'y*, (one syllable) there is.

A'i, or *A'y*, (one syllable, like the

A J O

last) an interjection of complaining; oh, alas.

A I A

A'IA, or *A'ya*, a governess of children.

AJA'DA, or *AJA'DO*; see *Abajada* and *Abajado*.

AJA'DA, sauce made with garlick.

AJAQUE'CA, vid. *Axaqueca*.

A J E

A'JE, vid. *Agí*.

AJENAMIE'NTO, vid. *Agenamiento*.

AJENA'R, vid. *Agenar*.

AJE'NO, vid. *Agéno*.

AJE'TE, a little garlick.

AIE'R, vid. *Ayer*.

A I M

AIME', vid. *Aymé*, alas, wo is me.

A I N

A'INA, vid. *Ayna*.

AINÇA, or *Ainza*, a town in the kingdom of Aragon, and capital of the province of Sobrarbe, seated in a plain seven leagues from Balbastro, and but two from the frontiers of France. It contains about 500 families, and sends representatives to the *cortes*, or parliament.

A J O

A'Jo, garlick. From the Lat. *allium*.

A'jo castañuelo, a sort of large garlick growing in Africk.

A'jo blanco, a sauce for poor jack, made of some of the water it was boiled in, with pepper, grated bread, garlick and oyl.

Un méjame, un ajo, a numpskul, a dunce.

Villano hártio de ajos, a stubborn, stinking clown.

Dalle su ajo, to season meat, to dress meat, or daub any thing, or to paint a woman's face.

Prov. *Tiesso como un ajo*: As stiff as garlick. That is, a healthy, strong, robust person; because garlick is the food of sturdy strong people.

Prov. *Suspirar por los ajos y cebollas de Egipto*: To sigh after the garlick and onions of Egypt. To wish for the garlick and onion, instead of the flesh-pots of Egypt. To desire to return to the past wicked life, to wish for filth and loathsomeness.

Prov. *Hazérle morder el ajo*: To make him bite of the garlick. We say, to hold a man's nose to the grindstone.

Prov. *A'jo crúdo y vino puro pàssan el puérto segúro*: Raw garlick and pure wine pass the port safe. In Spain they call the passes of mountains dry ports. These mountains are generally very cold, and wine and garlick comfort the stomach, and keep out the cold;

so it signifies they are a good defence for travellers who are to pass them.

Prov. *A'jo, porque no fuistes bueno? Porque no me halló S. Martin puesto.* Garlick, why wast thou not good? Because St. Martin did not find me set. To let us know that garlick ought to be in the ground before the feast of St. Martin.

Prov. *Quién se quema ajos ha comido:* He that frets has eaten garlick. That is, his conscience accuses him, when a man takes to himself what was said in general.

Prov. *El negocio huele a ajos:* The business smells of garlick. That is, the business does not look well, it has an ill aspect, or it smells of knavery.

Prov. *A'jo y vino puro, y luego verás quién es cada uno:* Garlick and pure wine, and you'll soon see what every man is. That is, lay these before them, and the clown will soon show himself by falling to the garlick, and wine lays the heart open.

AJOERIN, a village near the city of Toledo in Spain.

AJONGE, or *Ajonje*, the juice of a thistle, of which they make birdlime. Arabick.

AJONJOLÍ, a very small bright seed, little known in England, call'd in Latin *sesanum*. Ray calls it, oily purging grain. Arabick, *Ajonjoli*.

AJÓRCAS, bracelets. Arabick.

AJORNALA'DO, hir'd by the day.

AJORNALA'R, to hire by the day. From *jornal*, day hire.

AJORRA'DO, tow'd.

AJORRA'R, to tow, that is, to draw one ship or boat by another.

A I R

AIRADAME'NTE, angrily, passionately.

AIRA'DO, angry, enraged, in a passion.

AIRAMIE'NTO, angering, enraging.

AIRA'R, to anger, to enrage, to put into a passion. From *ira*, anger.

A'IRE, vid. *A'yre*, the air, wind; grace, or airiness. Latin *aer*.

AIRÓNES, herons feathers, or others like them, formerly worn standing upright on helmets or caps.

AIRÓSO, vid. *Ayroso*, graceful, airy, that has a good air or mien.

A I S

AISLA'DO, encompass'd with water like an island.

AISLA'R, to encompass with water like an island. From *isla*, an island.

Aislarse una persona, to be so surprised or astonish'd, as not to know what one does.

A I U

AIÚDA, vid. *Ayuda*.

AIUDA'DO, *Aiudar*, vid. *Ayudado*, *Ayudar*.

AJUFA'YNA, a deep basin without brims. Arabick. Also a spitting-dish.

AJUNTA'DO, put together, joyn'd.

AJUNTAMIE'NTO, putting together, joyning.

AJUNTA'R, to put together, to joyn. From *junto*, close together.

AJUSTA'DO, made fit, put close together; also precise, and adjusted or made up.

AJUSTADOR, one that fits, that puts close together; one that adjusts or reconciles.

AJUSTA'R, to adjust, to make fit; also to reconcile differences, to make accounts even. From *justo*, just.

AJUSTICIA'DO, executed.

AJUSTICIA'R, to execute criminals. From *justicia*, justice.

A L

AL, in old Spanish signifies another thing. *Non fagades al*, do no other.

AL, from *algo*, something.

AL is also the article of the dative case, corruptly from *a el*; as, *Al hombre*, to the man. *Al momento*, this moment. Sometimes it stands for the preposition *in*; as, *Al fin*, in fine. It is also the Arabick article which they call *solár*, or fundamental, as appears by most words beginning in *al*.

A L A

A'LA, a wing. Latin *ala*.

A'la de *texado*, the eaves of a house.

A'las de *pez*, the fins of a fish.

A'la de *batalla*, the wing of a battle.

A'la de *gente de acavullo*, a squadron of horse.

A'la *yerva*, the herb *enula campana*.

A'la de *sombrero*, the rims of a hat.

A'la de *móscas*, in cant is a cheating trick at cards.

A'la de *murciélagos*, bats wings; metaphorically any thing that has a false appearance, because bats wings have no feathers.

Batir las alas, to clap the wings; to make haste, as birds do in their flight.

Caerse las alas, to hang the wings, to dismay, to lose courage.

Dar alas, to make bold, proud.

Quebrarse las alas, to be cast down.

Llevar alas en los carcañiles, to run as if one had wings at their heels.

Cubrir con las alas, to protect.

Prov. *Volar con alas pegadas con cera*: To fly with wings stuck on with wax. That is, to be proud and con-

ceited without cause. To aim high, and be cast down like *Icarus*.

Prov. *Nácenle alas a la bormiga, para que se pierda mas ayna*: The pismire has wings given her, that she may be the sooner destroy'd. This they say, when a base fellow rises high, and falls shamefully. The higher they rise, the greater their fall.

ALABA'DO, prais'd, commended.

ALABADOR, one that praises.

ALABA'NÇA, praise, commendation.

ALABA'R, to praise, to commend.

Es para alabar a Dios, when any thing is very beautiful or good, they say it is a subject to praise God.

ALABA'RDA, a halberd.

ALABARDA'ZO, a stroke with a halberd.

ALABARDE'RO, a halberdier, a yeoman of the guard.

ALABARDILLA, a little halberd.

ALABASTRINO, made of alabaster.

ALABA'STRO, alabaster. Lat. *alabastrum*.

ALA'BES de *tejados*, the spouts of houses. Arabick.

ALACA'N, vid. *Alazan*.

ALACE'NA, a cupboard; vid. *Alhazena*.

ACACE'R, a circle. Arabick.

ALA'CHA, a little fish like a herring, taken for it.

ALACÓR, saffron. Arabick.

Prov. *Sembrámos alacór*, vid. *Agué-lo*; *Ay aguélo sembrámos alacór*, &c.

ALACRA'N, a scorpion; also the rings the reins of a bridle are fastned to.

ALACRA'NES, a parcel of small islands infested with scorpions, 20 leagues from *Tucatan* in America.

Picado de alacrán, stung by a scorpion; one that is restless, and well in no place. We say, stung by a dun fly.

ALACUA'Z, a town and earldom a league from the city *Valencia* in Spain; it contains about 200 houses.

ALADA'R, the hair on the temples. From the Latin *ad latera*, on the sides.

Prov. *A la vejez aladárez de pez*: Black hair on the temples in old age. When old men dye their hair black to appear young; because the hair on the temples is commonly the first that turns grey.

ALA'DO, wing'd.

Aládo, for *al lado*, by the side.

A LA FE, in faith, in truth.

A LA HE. idem.

ALA'GA, a sort of grain, call'd in Latin *alica*; see more of it in Ray, in his history of plants. *Pliny*, in his nat. hist.

A L A

A L A

A L A

hist. 18. fays, *Alica genus forbitiois ac pultis*, &c.

A LA GA'LA, an exclamation applauding gallantry or finery.

ALAGA'DO, made much of, sooth'd.

ALAGA'R, to make much of; to sooth.

ALAGEA'DO, vid. *Alaxeido*.

ALA'GO, soothing, or making much.

ALAGÓN, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon*, five leagues from *Zaragoza*, on the banks of the rivers *Xalon* and *Ebro*, which join near by it. It contains not above 200 families, and yet sends representatives to the *cortes*, or parliament. There is also a river of the same name, which runs out of the kingdom of *Leon* into the province of *Estremadura*, and there is lost in the river *Tagus*.

ALAGUE'ÑO, soothing, kind, loving.

ALAHÉ'JOS, a small town in *Castile*, famous for the excellent wine that is about it.

ALAJA'DO, furnish'd with goods.

ALAJA'R, to furnish with goods.

ALAJA'S, household goods.

ALAJÚ, a sort of sweetmeat, or composition made of flower, honey, pine-apple kernels, and spice. Arabick.

A L A'LB A, at break of day.

ALA'MA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon*, four leagues from *Calatayud*, on the river *Xalon*. It contains not above 100 houses, but is famous for its hot baths, noted for the cure of many distempers. The name is Arabick, and signifies baths.

A L A MA'N O, at hand.

Alas mãos; as *Venir a las mãos*, to come to handy strokes.

ALAMA'RES, great silk, or gold and silver loops to lace cloaths with. Arabick.

ALAMARA'DO, a garment trimm'd with loops.

ALAMBÍQUE, a lymbeck. Arabick.

Traer por alambique, to bring thro' a lymbeck; that is, the farthest way about.

Alambicarse el cerebro, to crack one's brain.

ALA'MBRE, wire; also copper.

ALAME'DA, a poplar grove.

ALAMEDILLA, an inconsiderable town or village, not containing above sixty houses, three leagues from *Sevil*, belonging to the earl of *Cantillana*.

ALAMIN, a man of reputation, one that may safely be trusted. Arabick.

A'LA MO blanco, the poplar-tree.

Alamo negro, the black poplar, or alder.

ALAMÓN, a bird of a violet colour, with red feet and beak.

ALAMÚD, the bolt of a spring-lock, or other bolt or bar to fasten windows or doors with. Arabick.

ALAMVÍQUE, vid. *Alambique*.

ALANÇA'DA, a measure of land, being as far as a man can throw a dart.

ALANÇA'DO, cast, thrown; also vomited.

ALANÇA'R, to throw, to cast; also to vomit, to cast out devils.

ALANÇEA'DO, wounded with a lance or spear.

ALANÇEA'R, to wound with a lance. From *lança*, a lance.

ALANDROA'L, a wall'd town, containing about 500 houses, eight leagues from *Elvas* in *Portugal*.

ALA'NGE, a small town of about 150 houses, strongly seated, with a castle, three leagues from *Merida* in *Estremadura*. It belongs to the knights of *Santiago*, or St. James the apostle.

ALANIA, a cupboard made in a wall. Arabick.

ALANIS, a town of about 300 houses in the mountains call'd *Sierra Morena*, fourteen leagues from *Sevil*, very rich in wine. So call'd from the *Alans*, who rebuilt it after it had been destroy'd.

ALA'NO, a mastiff-dog, particularly a bull-dog; also an *Alan*, one of that nation.

A LA PAR, even, equal.

A LA PÓSTRE, at the end.

ALAUQUE'QUES, glass-beads. Arabick.

ALA'R, of or belonging to a wing. In cant it is to go.

ALARA'BE, a Moor, an Arab.

ALARA'CAS, shouts, cries. Arabick.

ALARCON, a wall'd town of about 400 houses, encompass'd like a horse-shoe by the river *Xucar*, ten leagues from the city *Cuenca* in *Castile*. So call'd by *Alaricus* king of the Goths, who took it from the Romans. It is in the latitude of 38 degrees, 42 minutes.

ALARCÓS, a small town in *Spain*, only famous for a great overthrow there given to king *Alonso* of *Castile*, by the *Miramamolín* *Aben Joseph* *Mazemut*.

ALA'RDE, a muster, a review of forces. Arabick.

Hazer alarde is properly to muster; metaphorically to boast.

A LA REDONDA, round about.

ALA'RES, a cant word signifying linnen drawers.

ALARGA'DO, prolonged, got far off, lengthened, stretch'd.

ALARGAMIE'NTO, prolonging, get-

ting far off, lengthning, stretching.

ALARGA'R, to prolong, to lengthen, to stretch out. From *largo*, long.

Alargarse, to get far off, to talk long upon a subject.

Alargar la vela, to loose the sail, to spread it to the wind.

Alargar la rienda, to give a horse his head; metaphorically, to give one more liberty.

Alargar el tiempo, to drive off, or protract time.

ALARGE'Z, a plant not above a cubit high, very full of sprigs and shoots, and prickles or thorns pointing downwards. It is of a strengthening nature, in Latin call'd *aspalathus*: the English name I find not either in *Ray* or elsewhere; only *Goldman* in his dictionary calls it rose of *Jerusalem*, or our lady's rose. The Spanish name is Arabick.

ALA'RGUE, vid. *Alargar*.

ALARGUE'Z, the seed or thin rind of a kind of weed us'd to give hair a fair colour; or a sort of wood called rose-wood, because it smells like roses, which is doubtless the same as *Alargéz*, before explain'd.

ALARIDOS, cries, shouts, shrieks.

ALARIFA'SGO, surveyorship. Arabick.

ALARIFE, a surveyor, overseer, or master builder. Arabick.

ALASOR, vid. *Alasor*.

ALASTA'DO, condemn'd to pay a fine.

ALASTA'R, to pay a fine or penalty.

ALASTRA'DO, ballasted.

ALASTRADÓR, one that carries ballast to ships.

ALASTRA'R, to ballast. From *lastra*, ballast.

Alastrarse un animal, is for a beast to surfeit.

A LAS VE'ZES, by turns.

ALATÓN, vid. *Latón*.

ALATONA'DO, plated with thin brass.

ALATONA'R, to plate with thin brass. From *latón*, brass.

ALATRÓN, salt-petre.

ALA'VA, a small province in the north of *Spain*, lying betwixt *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa*, *Old Castile* and *Navarre*, vulgarly counted a part of *Biscay*.

ALAVA'DO, *Alavánça*, *Alavár*; vid. *Alabado*, *Alabánça*, *Alabar*.

ALAVA'RDA, vid. *Alabarda*.

ALA'VAS, the teeth of a wheel in clock-work, or the like.

ALAVA'STRO, vid. *Alabastro*.

ALAVE'O, the white that is in some wood between the body and the bark.

A LA VISTA, to the sight.

ALAZAR

A L B

ALAXEA'DO, pav'd with flag-stones.
 ALAXÚ, vid. *Alajú*.
 ALAZA'N, a forrel horse.
Alazán claro, a bright forrel.
Alazán dorado, betwixt roan and forrel.
Alazán tostado, a dark forrel.
 Prov. *Alazán tostado, antes muerto que cansado*: A dark forrel horse will die before he'll jade. So good an opinion the Spaniards have of that colour.
 ALAZE'NA, a cupboard. Arabick.
 ALAZÓR, wild saffron. Arabick.

A L B

A'LB A, the dawn or break of day; also an albe, such as priests wear at the altar. Frow *albus*, white.

Quarto del alba, vid. *Quarto*.

El réyr del alba, the first dawning of the day.

Prov. *No es sino el alba, que anda entre las coles*: It is only the break of day appears among the cabbages. This is a flight put off, when a man asks what is not convenient he should know. Or a reply made by one, who receives an absurd answer to a question. It is the answer of a woman who had a credulous husband. He once happening to see her gallant creep from her thro' the orchard, ask'd what that was, and she put him off, saying, it was only the break of day that appear'd among the cabbages.

ALBACE'A, an excutor, administrator, or assign left by will. Arabick.

ALBACE'TE, a great town in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*.

ALBACÓRA, in the kingdom of *Valencia*, they call the early or first figs by this name, the fig-tree bearing twice a year in hot countries. In *Castile* they call them *Brévas*.

ALBADIDA, the *Jacob's* staff to take the sun's altitude.

ALBAHA'CA, a very fragrant herb, by some in *England* call'd majericon, but in reality no other than sweet garden-basil; only what grows in *Spain* is much more fragrant than what *England* produces. The name Arabick.

ALBAHAQUE'RO, a flower-pot, any such pots as are used in gardens. From *albahaca*, because that herb is kept in them.

ALBAHAQUILLA, small basil.

Albahaquilla salvaje, wild basil.

ALBAICIN, a quarter in the city *Granada*.

ALBA'IDA, Obsl. whiteness; also formerly a small piece of money worth half a *Maravedí*.

ALBA'IDA, vid. *Albáyda*.

ALBALA', a note, a receipt, a pass,

A L B

an acquittance. Arabick.

ALBANAJE'RO, a cant word for a gamester at dice.

ALBA'NCHES, a village in *Andaluzia*.

ALBANE'GA, a kind of net-work coif that women wear to keep their hair up. Arabick.

ALBANE'SES, the *Albanians*; also the cant word for dice.

ALBAÑA'R, a kennel, gutter, sink, or common shore. Arabick.

ALBAÑIL, a plaisterer or bricklayer. Arabick.

ALBAÑILERÍA, plaisterers or bricklayers work.

ALBAQUÍA, the residue, the remains, that which remains to ballance the account. Arabick.

ALBA'R, that which is soon ripe; also very white. Arabick.

ALBARA'ÇOS, morphew. Arabick.

ALBARA'DA, a dry stone-wall without mortar; also a causeway. Arabick.

ALBARA'N, a note, acquittance, receipt, or a pass. Arabick.

ALBARCÓQUE, an apricot. Arabick.

ALBARCÓCA'L, an apricot tree, or a place full of apricots.

ALBARDA, a pannel, or a pack-saddle. From the Arabick article *al*, and *bárda*, a pannel.

Bestia de albárda, a beast to carry burthens.

Fulano es una albárda, such a one is a pack-saddle. To avoid saying he is an ass.

ALBARDADO, pannel'd, that has a pack-saddle on.

ALBARDADOR, one that puts the pack-saddles upon the beast, or that makes them.

ALBARDAR, to put on a pack-saddle or pannel.

ALBARDE'RO, a pannel or pack-saddle maker.

ALBARDILLA, a little pannel or pack-saddle.

ALBARDÍN, small rushes, or mat-weed.

ALBARDÓN, a beast of burthen, that carries a pack-saddle; a great pack-saddle.

ALBARICÓQUE, an apricot.

ALBARINO, a dun swarthy colour.

ALBARJÓN, vid. *Alvarjón*.

ALBARRACÍN, a strong town among the mountains in the kingdom of *Aragon*, by the river *Turia*, three leagues from the borders of *Castile*, containing about 1000 houses, and sends representatives to the *cortes*. It has also a strong castle.

A L B

ALBARRA'DA, a dry wall of stones without mortar; also a causeway. Arabick.

ALBARRA'N, a batchelor or single man, a stranger, or one that has no certain place of abode. Arabick.

ALBARRA'NA, a watch-tower standing by it self in the fields.

Albarrana cebolla, a wild onion.

ALBARRANIA, single life, batchelorship.

ALBARRA'Z, the herb stavesacre, or louse-bane; so called in English, because the powder of it kills lice.

ALBARTA'DA, a heap, a pile, a stack, a reck, any great mass.

ALBATOCHA, a small sort of cover'd vessel or bark.

ALBAYALDA'DO, daub'd with ceruse.

ALBAYA'LDE, white ceruse, much used for womens faces. Arab. *bayad*.

ALBA'YDA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, two leagues from *Xativa*, containing about 350 houses, one parish church, and two monasteries; so called by the Moors, signifying white. There is another town of the same name in *Andaluzia*, two leagues from *Sevil*, containing 300 houses, an hospital, and two chapels.

ALBA'YRE, in cant signifies an egg.

ALBE'LDA, a town in *Castile*, two leagues from *Logroño*, containing but about 150 houses, and one parish.

ALBE'RCA, a pool or pond. Hebrew *bereca*, a fish-pond. Also a town in the territory of the city *Bejar*, and another in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

ALBE'RCHIGO, a peach.

ALBERGA'DO, lodg'd, harbour'd.

ALBERGADOR, one that lodges, harbours, or entertains others.

ALBERGA'R, to lodge, harbour, or entertain.

ALBE'RGÓ, or *Albergue*, an inn, a place of entertainment.

ALBERGUERÍA, idem.

ALBE'RJA, or *Alberjana*, a vetch, or fitch, such as grows among corn.

ALBEYTA'R, a farrier. Arabick *abbeytharal*.

ALBEYTERÍA, farrier'ship.

ALBIHA'RES, the flower call'd narcissus, or daffadil. Arabick.

ALBÍLLO, vid. *Alvillo*.

ALBÍN, a blood-stone.

ALBINA, the beating of the water upon the shore.

ALBINO, is a man all over extremely white, hair, eyes, and all, very rarely seen. *Herrera*, dec. 2. book 7. chap. 20. p. 236. col. 1.

A'LB O, white. Latin *albus*.

ALBOCA'CER, a small town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, containing about 160 houses in one parish. It is two leagues from *Cuevas*, in a rich country.

ALBÓGUE, a pipe or flute, according to some; yet in *D. Quixote* we find this word explain'd to be brass plates, like candlesticks, which being hollow, and beaten one against another, make a sort of rustical musick; taken from the Moors, whose the word is also. As described by father *John Martinez de la Parra*, a learned Jesuit, in his exposition of the Christian doctrine, vol. 2. p. 116. it was an instrument composed of several reeds joined together, which being very hard to blow, made an unpleasant sound, and at the same time caused the cheeks to swell and the face to look red, like winding a horn, or sounding a trumpet.

ALBOGUE'RO, a piper, or one that makes pipes, or one that plays or makes such instruments as we have described the *Albogue*.

ALBOHE'RA, vid. *Albuféra*.

ALBÓNDIGAS, balls made of forc'd meat. Arabick.

ALBONDIGUILLAS, little balls of forc'd meat.

ALBÓR, whiteness; also a town in the little kingdom of *Algarve* in *Spain*, betwixt the mouth of the river *Guadiana* and cape *St. Vincent*, not far from *Lagos*, containing about thirty five houses, most poor fishermen and failers.

ALBORA'DA, musick plaid to one at the break of day; also the break of day it self.

ALBORBÓLAS, a noise made for some trifling matter. From *borbollones*, the bubbling of boiling water.

ALBOREOLEA'R, to make a noise of rejoicing, Obf.

ALBOREA', the dawn of the day.

ALBOREA'R, is for the day to break.

ALBORNÍ, vid. *Borní*.

ALBORNIA, a great earthen pan, such as they use to put milk in. From the Arabick *albernia*, earthen.

ALBORNÓZ, a sort of upper garment, close before, with only a place for the head to come out, and a hood to it, made of a sort of stuff that turns water, so that none goes through. It was formerly worn instead of a cloak, and most by the Moors, being invented by a wild sort of people among them call'd *Zenetas*, who live always in the fields. It is also the name of a noble family in *Spain*, of which see

more in *Mariana's* history of *Spain*, lib. 16. The name, as well as the garment, is Moorish. In Arabick *el bernous*.

ALBOROÇA'DO, full of joy.

ALBOROÇA'RSE, to rejoice, to be full of joy.

ALBORÓÇO, joy, a violent commotion of the heart, caus'd by any thing that is very pleasant to a man. Arabick.

ALBORÓQUE, a gratuity given to one that makes up a bargain between two, in the nature of brokeridge, or to a workman above his hire. From the Hebrew *bereth*, to offer a gift. Others say, *Alboróque* signifies much good it may do you, wish'd by the third person that drove the bargain; and then it is from *barach*, to bless. It is usual in the country to drink the *Alboróque*, when a piece of land is sold. The antient laws of *Spain* call it *Oque*, and forbid taylors and others to receive *Oques* of shopkeepers for carrying customers to their shops. From *Oques* it might come to *Alboróques*.

ALBOROTADAM'ENTE, disorderly, tumultuously, seditiously.

ALBOROTA'DO, in disorder, tumultuous, mutinous.

ALBOROTADÓR, a mutinous seditious fellow.

ALBOROTA'R, to raise a tumult or sedition, to put into disorder.

ALBOROTO, a mutiny, tumult, or sedition, disorder, confusion. Arabick.

ALBRÍCIAS, a reward or gratuity given to one that brings good news. Arabick.

Prov. *Albrícias pádre, que el obispo es chantre*: Give me something, father, for my good news, for the bishop is made chanter. This they say by way of ridicule, when one tells some insignificant matter for great news. Some say it in fouler terms, thus,

Prov. *Albrícias pádre, que el culo os vío*: Give me something, father, for my good news, for I see your breech. To the same purpose as the other, or when a man makes great haste to bring bad news.

Prov. *Albrícias pádre, que já podan*: Pay me for my good news, father, for they are now pruning. Apply'd when one brings news of some relief which is at a great distance, to some pressing necessity; as to tell a man they are pruning the vines, when he is like to die for want of wine.

Prov. *Albrícias madre, que pregonan de mi pádre*: Pay me for my good news, mother; for they are crying or

proclaiming my father. That is, proclaiming him an outlaw. Taken either for one that mistakes bad news for good, or rejoices at the misfortunes of another.

ALBÚCE, vid. *Alcadiz*.

ALBUDE'LCA, a sort of spongy, watry and unfavoury melon. This word is most us'd in the kingdoms of *Valencia* and *Catalonia*, but sometimes in other parts, where they generally call such melons *Badéas*.

ALBUFE'RA, a great lake that runs out into the sea near the city *Valencia* in *Spain*; a most delightful place, being full of all sorts of fish and fowl. The etymology very uncertain.

ALBUMIE'R, a river of no great note in the kingdom of *Jaen* in *Spain*.

ALBÚR, the fish call'd a mullet.

ALBÚRA, whiteness. From the Latin *albus*.

ALBURE'JO, a little mullet, a fish. Arabick.

ALBURQUE'RQUE, a large and strong town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, three leagues from the frontiers of *Portugal*. It has an impregnable castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants, two parish churches, one monastery of Friars, and another of Nuns. It stands on an eminency, and the country about it rich and plentiful. So call'd from *alba quercus*, a white oak it bears for its arms. It was made a dukedom by king *Henry* the second of *Castile*, and the title bestowed on his bastard brother *D. Sancho* of *Castile*, whose issue male failing, king *Henry* the fourth conferr'd that title on *D. Beltran de la Cueva*, his favourite, ann. 1464, in whose illustrious successors it continues to this day. The duke is a grandee of *Spain*, and has a vast estate; he is earl of *Ledesma*, which title is given to his eldest son.

Albuquerque is also the surname of a noble family in *Portugal*, rais'd by the great conqueror of *India*, *Alonso de Albuquerque*, from whom is descended the Lord of *Pernambuco* in *Brazil*.

ALCABA'LA, a duty imposed upon things sold. Arabick.

ALCABALE'RO, a collector or gatherer of that duty.

AL CA'BO, at the end.

ALCABÚCO, a forest or thick wood.

ALCAÇA'BA, in the Arabick, signifies a castle or strong house, whence there is one in the city *Granada* so call'd to this day.

ALCA'ÇAR, a strong house or castle; a royal palace. From the Arabick article *al* and *cazerûn*, a *Cesar's* or imperial house. At sea it is that we call the quarter deck of a ship, which is the upper short deck over the steeridge. There are also these towns of the name.

ALCA'ÇAR, a small town or village, as not containing above 70 houses in the kingdom of *Valencia*, one league from the city *Valencia*.

ALCA'ÇAR DE CONSUE'GRA, another inconsiderable place in *Castile*.

ALCA'ÇER DO SAL, a small sea-port town in *Portugal*, not far from *Setubal*, containing about 400 houses, yet sends representatives to the *cortes*, has its name from abundance of salt made there; and about it grow the fine rushes, of which they make their fine mats. It was formerly call'd *Salacia*.

ALCA'ÇAR QUIVIR, and *Alcaçar Seguir*, are two towns in *Barbary*, of which it is not our business to treat.

ALCAÇARE'N, a small town in *Spain*.

ALCAÇA'VA, vid. *Alcaçaba*.

ALCACE'L, green barley cut for horses. Arabick.

Prov. *Duro ésta el alcacél para camponas*: The straw is too hard to make pipes of it. When a man is grown old, or harden'd in vice, it is too late to reclaim him.

ALCACE'R, vid. *Alcacél*.

ALCACHÓFA, an artichoke.

Terciopélo alcachofado, figured velvet.

ALCAÇÓVA, the name of a noble family in *Portugal*, the head of which is earl of *Idánha*.

ALÇACUE'LLO, a frame women use in *Spain* to starch their ruffs in.

ALÇA'DA, the conclusion of a controversy at law; a court of appeals, or an appeal.

ALÇADE'RA para saltar, a stone a man holds in his hand to help him to leap; also a pole rope-dancers use.

ALÇA'DO, lifted or taken up.

ALÇADÓR, one that lifts or takes up.

ALÇADÚRA, lifting or taking up.

ALCADÚZ, in general is any sort of aqueduct, pipes, or other thing to carry water; more particularly this name is given to an earthen pot, whereof in *Spain* they tie a great many to a rope fasten'd together at both ends, and put round a great wheel, so that it reaches from above the mouth of the well to the water, and, the wheel turning, those pots continually come up full, and empty themselves into a trough, which conveys it to water gardens and other uses.

ALCAHUE'TA, a bawd. Arabick.

ALCAHUE'TE, a pimp or pandar. Arabick.

ALCAHUE'TE'JO, a little pimp.

ALCAHUE'TERIA, bawding, or a bawdy-house.

ALCAHUE'TILLO, a little pimp.

ALCAICERÍA, vid. *Alcaycería*.

ALCA'IDE, *Alcaidia*; vid. *Alcáyde*, *Alcáyda*.

ALCALA', the Arabick name of a frontier town or castle, and thence become the proper name of several towns in *Spain*; as,

ALCALA' DE HENA'RES, a town in *New Castile*, six leagues from *Madrid*, on the river *Henares*, made an university by cardinal *Ximenes* in the year 1508. It contains 1000 houses, besides those of nobility and gentry, three parish-churches, nineteen monasteries of friars, nine of nuns, twenty colleges, four hospitals, and two hermitages. It was anciently call'd *Complutum*.

ALCALA' REA'L, a town in *Andaluzia*, pleasantly seated among hills, in a very fruitful soil, with a strong wall about it, containing 2000 houses, and abundance of gentry, has a rich trade of silks, two parish churches, one of them a collegiate church, worth 15000 ducats a year, four monasteries of friars, and two of nuns. The Moors call'd it *Alcalá de Bençáyde*.

ALCALA' DE GUADA'YRA, a town in *Andaluzia*, two leagues from *Sevil*, seated on the banks of the river *Guadaya*, in a most plentiful rich country. It has a strong castle seated on a hill, 1500 houses, besides those of gentry, four parishes, two monasteries of friars, one of nuns, and three hospitals.

ALCALA' DE XIVE'RT, a wall'd town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, yet not containing above 250 houses under one parish church.

ALCALA' DEL RÍO, a town two leagues and a half from *Sevil* up the river, on the opposite side to the city, containing six hundred houses, most of the inhabitants very rich. It has but one parish.

ALCALA' DE LOS GAZÚLES, a small town in *Andaluzia*, not far from *Meditina Sidónica*. It signifies *Alcalá* of the valiant men.

ALCALDA'DA, a blunder, a bull, a preposterous saying. From *alcáde*, because the *Alcáldes* (who are like our mayors or bailiffs of towns) of country places, being ignorant fellows, commit many absurdities, and talk ridiculously, as we tell stories of our country mayors.

ALCA'LDE, a magistrate, of which there are these several sorts. Arab.

Alcáde de Aldéa, a mayor, bailiff, or headborough of a country town.

Alcáde Mayor de Justicia, a lord chief justice.

Alcáde de Corte, a justice belonging to the king's household.

Alcáde de Alcáldes, a high commissioner over the justices.

Alcáde de las Alcádas, a judge of appeals, a chief judge, to whom appeals lie from inferior courts.

Alcáde de los Hidálgos, a judge to try the case of gentility; that is, whether a man be really a gentleman, and consequently free from paying taxes, from arrests, &c.

Prov. *Alcáde de Aldéa, el que lo quiere, esse lo sea*: Let him that desires it be *Alcáde* of a village. That is, let them that are fond of foolish honours, which bring trouble and no advantage, enjoy them.

ALÇA'MA, vid. *Aljáma*.

ALÇAMIE'NTO, a revolt, a rebellion.

ALCANA', an exchange, a place full of shops. Arabick.

ALCANÇA'DO, reach'd, obtain'd, compass'd, overtaken. Also one that has run out what he had, one that is short of money; as, *estar alcançado*, to be behind hand with the world.

ALCANÇADÓR, one that reaches; obtains, compasses, or overtakes.

ALCANÇA'R, to reach, to obtain, to compass, to overtake.

Alcançar al tecto, to reach to the ceiling.

Alcançar lo que se desea, to obtain or compass one's wish.

Alcançar al que huye, to overtake him that runs away.

Alcançar a uno de cuenta, to prove an account is short; also to confute a man.

Alcançarse la bestia, is when a horse over-reaches.

No me alcánça la pretina, the girdle will not come about me.

No se os alcánça, you do not comprehend it.

No le alcánça un kuélgo a otro, he is quite out of breath.

Prov. *No le alcánça la sal al agua*: He is so poor, he hath not salt enough to season his water.

ALCAN'CE, overtaking, obtaining; also pursuing, and falling short; as,

Dar alcánça a uno, to overtake, or to find out a man.

Ir en los alcánças, to pursue, to be at one's heels.

Alcance de cuenta, the deficiency of an account.

Alcance de cañon, the port of a cannon, as far as it will carry.

ALCANÇIA, vid. *Alcanzia*.

ALCANCILLA, a reddish sort of dye.

ALCANDA'RA, a perch for a hawk. Arabick.

ALCANDÓRA, a beacon to alarm the country. Arabick. In cant a shirt.

ALCANFOR, camphire. It is the gum of a tree, some produced in the island of *Borneo*, none of which ever comes into *Europe*, being but little, very dear, and spent there; but that we have is brought from *China*, where there is greater plenty, and cheaper. The tree is said to be like a walnut-tree, the leaves whitish, like those of a willow, and the wood of the colour of beach, neither light nor porous. It is also large, tall, spreading, and pleasant to the eye. The camphire is reckon'd cold and dry in the third degree; and its coldness is visible, in that being apply'd to an inflammation or burning, it refreshes it very much. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. st Ind.*

ALCAÑE'DE, a town in *Portugal* in the territory of *Santaren*, four leagues from *Tomar*, containing not above 100 houses.

ALCAÑIZ, a town of 1500 houses, on the banks of the river *Guadalof*, in the kingdom of *Aragon*; has a good wall, a strong castle, a fruitful territory, a wonderful spring of water, discharging itself at 42 fountains, and at a small distance a noble fish-pond, which yields above 1000 ducats yearly. It sends deputies to the *cortes*; anciently it was call'd *Ergaviza*.

ALCA'NTARA, a town in *Estremadura* in *Spain*, on the banks of the river *Tagus*, 7 leagues from the city *Coria*, in a fruitful country. It contains 1200 houses, besides many of gentry, two monasteries of friars, and two of nuns. It was formerly call'd *Norba Cesarea*, and by the Moors *Alcantara*, which signifies a bridge, because of a noble one it has over the river *Tagus*, built by the emperor *Trajan*. It has given its name to the noble *Spanish* order of knights call'd of *Alcantara*, who at this time enjoy 38 commendaries, worth 248114 ducats yearly; they wear for their badge a green cross fleury on the left breast. The famous bridge of this town is 670 foot in length, and 28 in breadth, and has but six arches, the two middlemost higher than the others; all built of stones, each four foot long, and two in breadth. At

Toledo there is another famous bridge, call'd the bridge of *Alcantara*.

ALCANTARILLA, a town in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, one league from the city *Murcia*, on the banks of the river *Segura*, in a fertile soil, and inhabited by 400 families. *Alcantarilla* in Arabick signifies a little bridge.

ALCANZIA, an earthen pot with a chink in it, such as children use to put money in. Arabick.

Alcanzia de fuego, a pot full of wild fire, us'd formerly to throw among enemies, in the nature of our hand-granadoes.

ALCANZIA'R, to throw such pots of wild fire. It is also a sport used in *Spain*, where they have thin pots made, and riding throw them at one another, where they break on the armour.

ALCANZIA'ZO, a blow with such a pot.

ALCAPA'RRAS, capers. From the Greek *capparis*.

ALCAPARRA'DO, like capers, or dressed with capers.

ALCAPARRA'L, a piece of ground where capers grow.

ALCAPARRILLA, a little caper.

ALCAPARRÓN, a caparoon, that is, a larger sort of caper.

ALCAPARRONA'L, a place where caparoons grow.

ALCAPA'RRO, the caper-tree.

ALCAPARRÓSO, full of capers, or that tastes of capers.

ALCAPRIMA, a crane to draw up weights.

Dar alcaprima, to entrap, to ensnare a man.

ALCAPRIMA'R, to crane up.

ALÇA'R, to lift, to raise, to take up; also to lay up, or keep. In musick it is, when the master lifts up his hand after the setting the tone.

Alçar barvecho, to plow up ground.

Alçar el campo, to decamp.

Alçar el cerco, to raise a siege.

Alçar las míasas, to take away after eating.

Alçar en la missa, to elevate the host at mass.

Alçar de éras, to sweep all clean after harvest.

Alçar náypes, to lift or cut the cards.

Alçar figura, to cast a figure.

Alçar cabeça, to lift up one's head, that is, when a man has been down, to recover himself.

Alçar la voz, to raise the voice.

Alçar las faldas, to take up the coats, to show what should not be seen.

Alçar edificio, to erect a structure.

Alçar el precio, to raise the price.

Alçar la mano del negocio, to desist from such an affair.

Alçar la palabra, to discharge a man of the tie of his word or promise.

Alçar destierro, to call home a banish'd person.

Alçar de obra, to give over work.

Alçarse a mayores, to take upon one's self, to be above the rest.

Alçarse en el juego, to give over play a winner, without allowing the adversary a revenge.

Alçarse el banco, o un mercader, is for a bank or a merchant to break.

Alçarse el agua, to give over raining.

Alçarse el reyno, o pueblo, to rebel.

Alçarse a su mano, to go from one's promise.

Alçarse la regla a la muger, is for a woman's courses to stop.

Jugar al alçar, to play on stones or tiles, tossing up a piece of money, and he that is nearest the crease where they join, loses.

ALCARAVA'N, the fowl call'd a bittern. Arabick.

Piernas de alcaravan, long spindle-shanks.

Prov. *Alcaravan çarcido, para otros concijo, para si ninguno*: The long-legg'd bittern has advice for others, and none for himself. Apply'd to those who are always advising others, and know not how to govern their own affairs. Borrow'd from this fable: The fox threaten'd the dove she would eat her, if she did not give her some of her young. The dove for fear consented; which the bittern perceiving, bid the dove give no more, for the fox could not come at her. The fox understanding who gave the advice, ask'd the bittern how she slept at night; who reply'd, that clapping her beak under her wing, which she did then to show the fox the manner, who, taking that advantage, leap'd upon the bittern, and killed her. So that she gave good advice to the dove, but knew not how to advise her self.

ALCARAVE'A, carraway-seed. Arabick.

ALCARACE'JO, a town in *Andaluzia*, being the last of the seven call'd *los Pedroches*. It contains 300 families.

ALCARACÓJO, one of the seven mountain towns in the kingdom of *Cordova*, called all together *los Pedroches*, about 15 leagues from that city.

ALCARV'Z, a small town seated on a high ridge among the mountains, call'd *Sierra Morena*, in *Andaluzia*; anciently call'd *Orgia*.

ALCARCE'NA, dwarf elder.

ALCARCHÓFA, an artichok. Arabick.

ALCARCHOFA'DO, of an artichok colour, or silk wrought with artichoks.

ALCARRA'ZA, a sort of pitcher commonly with four handles, made of white clay, that has something of saltpetre in it, and therefore keeps water very cool. Arabick, from the verb *carrese*, to pinch, because this sort of pitchers are pinch'd in the making.

ALCA'RRIA, a country full of villages and country houses, or cottages; also the country houses, or cottages themselves. Arabick.

ALCARTA'Z, a paper turned sharp at one end, and open at the other; such as confectioners use to wrap sweetmeats, or the like. Arabick.

ALCATA'RA, vid. *Alquitara*.

ALCATIFA, a carpet, a blanket for a bed, a bed in a garden. So called from the port of *Catifa* in *Arabia*, because when the *Portuguese* first traded in those parts, asking the Arabs whence they brought the fine carpets, they answer'd, *el Catifa*, that is, from *Catifa*, which the *Portuguese* put together, and gave that name to a carpet.

ALCATIFE, in cant signifies silk.

ALCATIFE'RO, in the same language is a silk-stealer.

ALCATRA'Z, a sea-fowl, like a sea-gull. Arabick.

ALCAVA'LA, a duty upon all goods sold, the same as the Italian *Gabella*. From the Arabick *cavele*, to receive; or the Hebrew *gabal*, to limit, or set a rate.

ALCAVALE'RO, a collector, or gatherer of the *Alcavala*.

ALCAVIA, a Moorish carpet. Arabick.

ALCAUCÍ, or *Alcaucil*, a kind of thistle eaten in *Spain*, otherwise call'd *cardo*. We call them cardoons. In Arabick they call these thistles *el khorshof*; but in the old African or Punick language they are call'd *cardos*.

ALCAUDITE, a town in *Andaluzia*, among the hills, six leagues from the city *Jacn*. It has a strong and beautiful castle, which is the palace of the carls of this title. The houses are 1100, besides those of glory, two parishes, two monasteries of friars, and two of nuns.

ALCAUDON, a sort of bird they keep in cages in *Spain*. It has a long tail, and therefore took its name from the Latin *cauda*, a tail.

ALCAYA'TA, a pin or nail to hang

cloaths, hats, or the like. Arabick.

ALCAYCERIA, a quarter of the city *Granada*, where all that trade in silks live, and in the Romans time paid a duty to the emperors, whence it has the name, the Moors calling the *Ce-fars*, *Cayzars*. From this it has been taken to signify any place where there are many thops, as an exchange.

ALCA'YDE, a governor or constable of a castle; also a goaler. Arabick.

Prov. *Al alcáyde, y a la donzella, no le diga nádie, si yo quisiera*: Let no man say to a governor of a fort, or to a maid, if I would. That is, if I would I could take your fort; because it is an affront, and will certainly make them your enemies.

ALCAYDIA, the government or constableness of a castle; the keeping of a goal.

ALCAYRIA, vid. *Alqueria*.

ALCA'YTA, vid. *Alcayata*.

ALCAYZERIA, vid. *Alcayceria*.

ALCAZA'BA, vid. *Alcazaba*.

ALCA'ZAR, vid. *Alcazar*.

A'LCE, an elk.

ALCHIMILLA, the herb startwort.

ALCHIMISTA, vid. *Alquimista*.

ALCIDES, *Hercules*.

ALCIÓN, the bird call'd a king's-fisher.

ALCIÓNIO, or *Alcyonio*, a hard yet spongy sort of matter growing in the sea. See *Ray* hist. plant. verb. *Alcyonium*.

ALCIRA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, three leagues from *Xativa*, seated in a plain, near the river *Xucar*, in a rich soil, wall'd, inhabited by 800 families, has two churches under one parish, with fifty three benefices, five monasteries of friars, and one of nuns.

A'LCO, a little sort of beast the Spaniards found in the *West Indies*, like a dog, for which reason the Indians, who had never seen dogs till the Spaniards carry'd them, call them by this name of *alco*. *F. Jos. Acost. nat. hist. West Ind. lib. 4. cap. 33. p. 277.*

ALCOBA, an alcove, a separate part of the room where the bed stands. Arabick, *el khaub*, signifying to sleep.

ALCOBA'CA, a small town in *Portugal*, eight leagues from *Santarem*, but famous for the royal monastery of the order of St. Bernard which is there, and is the burial-place of several kings of *Portugal*.

ALCOCE'L, a little town in *Spain*; the name in Arabick signifies castles.

ALCOCADI'N, a term in astrology us'd by the Arabs to signify the Lord

of life; or that in a figure astrological, which shows how long a man has to live, according to the folly of astrologers.

ALCÓFA, a basket. Arabick.

ALCOHE'LA, the herb endive. Arabick.

ALCOHÓL, antimony, a mineral of a metallick nature, consisting, 1. of a mineral sulphur; 2. of a great quantity of mercury; 3. of a terrestrial substance and a little salt, found in *Germany*, *Hungary*, and *Transylvania*. It is good for the eyes, and is the stibium of the scripture, us'd by women to black their eye-brows. From the Arabick article *el* and *cohol*, the powder of crude antimony.

ALCOHOLA'DO, colour'd with antimony, black'd.

Alcoholado toro, a bull with black eyes, as if black'd with antimony.

ALCOHOLA'R, to colour with antimony.

ALCOHOLE'RO, one that sells the composition of antimony.

ALCOLE'A, a town in *Andaluzia*, six leagues from *Sevil* on the river *Guadalquivir*, has 500 houses, is in a rich soil, belongs to the knights of *Malta*, and was formerly call'd *Flavium Arvense*. There is another little town of about seventy houses of the same name, on the banks of the river *Zinga*, in the kingdom of *Aragon*. The name signifies a small fortress, or a place near a river.

ALCOMENIAS, all sorts of spice used in dressing meat. This word is most peculiar to the kingdom of *Toledo*.

ALCÓN, vid. *Halcón*.

ALCONCHE'L, a small town in *Castile* in *Spain*; the name Arabick, and signifies the honourable.

ALCONÇILLA de *Brasil*, a sort of red us'd by women for their faces.

ALCONÇILLO, vid. *Halconçillo*.

ALCORA'N, the alcoran, the book of the law of *Mahomet*. Arabick.

ALCÓRÇA, a lozenge. Arabick.

ALCORÇA'DO, candied with sugar; met. curious, fine, dainty, nice.

ALCCOÇILLA, a little lozenge, or, as we now use the Spanish name, a pastile.

ALCORCÓN, a town two leagues from *Madrid*, most noted for potters. Arabick, signifying a hillock.

ALCORNOCAL, a grove or wood of cork-trees.

ALCORNOCUE, the cork-tree. Arabick *alcorque*, naked, because it is stripped of the bark.

A L D

'ALCÓRQUE, a cork shoe or slipper. Arabick.

ALCOSCUGÚ, vid. *Alcuscúz*.

ALCOTA'N, a hawk call'd a hobby. Arabick.

ALCÓVA, vid. *Alcoba*.

ALCÓY, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, 15 leagues from that city, sends deputies to the *cortes*, has a rich iron mine, a fruitful soil, 1000 houses, and two monasteries of friars, and a strange fountain, which runs plentifully for 13 or 14 years, then stops as long, and then runs again.

ALCOYTÍN, a town in *Portugal*, 5 leagues from *Tavira*, near the river *Guadiana*, has about 200 houses, a strong castle, and but an indifferent soil.

ALCREBÍTE, brimstone. Arabick.

ALCREVÍTE, idem.

ALCÚDIA, a territory in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, whither they drive the cattle out of *Castile* to winter, because it is all pasture, being small hills, but no mountain. Arabick.

ALCUESCA'R, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, four leagues from *Merida*, in a fruitful soil, has 400 houses, one parish, and two hermitages.

ALCÚÑA, or *Alcúrnia*, often taken for a family or race, which is its true signification in the Arabick, whence the Spanish borrow'd it; but most frequently taken for a name of distinction, or an addition to a surname, obtain'd by some great action, notable virtue, excellent quality, or extraordinary mark; as, *Guzmán el bueno*, *Guzman* the good, given him for his brave defence of *Tarifa*; and so of many others.

ALCÚZA, an oil-pot. Arab.

Prov. *Mas escurrido, que alcúza de fantero*: Drain'd drier than an oil-pot, of one that begs for the lamps in churches. That is, drain'd to the last drop. It also signifies a lean, lank, dry fellow. The reason, because those men always drain the oil well out of their pots, to plead poverty.

ALCUZA'ZO, a blow with an oil-pot.

ALCUCÚZ, a paste made with fine flower and honey, and reduced into round pellets no bigger than seeds; good to eat, and brought into *Spain* by the Moors, whose the name is.

ALCUCZÚZA, a sort of pottage thickened with meal, eaten by the Indians.

ALCUZILLA, a little oil-pot.

A L D

A'LD A, a skirt, a woman's coats. Vid. *Helda* and *Falda*.

A L D

Prov. *Poner áldas en cinta*: To tuck up one's coats under their girdle. That is, to be in a readiness.

ALDA'BA, or *Aldúva*, a handle, ring, or hasp to lift a thing, or to hold by; also the knocker of a door. Arabick.

ALDAVA'DA, a stroke with a knocker, or ring at a door.

ALDAVEA'R, to knock at a door, to clatter with a knocker.

ALDAVILLA, a little knocker of a door, a little ring, handle, or hasp.

ALDAVÓN, a great knocker at a door, a great ring to hold by.

ALDE'A, a village. Arabick.

ALDE'A DEL RIO, a town of 400 houses in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, nine leagues from *Cordova* up the river.

ALDE'A NUE'VA, a small town or village in the great plain of *Plasencia*, in the province of *Estremadura*.

ALDEA'NA, a country lass, or woman.

Prov. *Que lleva el aldeana? Si el asno cae, no lleva nada*: What is it the country woman carries? If the ass falls, she carries nothing. The ass was loaded with eggs, and if he fell they would break, and then were nothing.

ALDEAÑE'GO, mean, country-like, ill bred.

ALDEA'NO, a countryman.

Prov. *El aldeano darte ha una taca de vino, y beberse ha quatro*: The clown will give you one glass of wine, and will drink four himself. That is, for want of breeding, and much love of the wine.

Prov. *Al aldeano dale el pie, y to-marte ha la mano*: If you give a clown your foot, he'll take you by the hand. That is, give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.

ALDEGUE'LA, a little village.

Prov. *En el aldeguela mas mal ay, que se suena*: There is more mischief in the village than is talk'd of. This they say when any thing that goes amiss is whisper'd about, yet so, that half the harm is supposed to be conceal'd, which, tho' not told, is gather'd by circumstances.

ALDERL'TE, the name of a small town in *Spain*, and the surname of a family.

ALDIZA, a sort of brush-wood or heath they make brooms of in the kingdom of *Toledo* in *Spain*. Arabick.

ALDÓNCA, the name of a woman, used in *Spain*, being a corruption of *dulce*.

A L E

A L E

ALEACIÓN de plata, o oro, disponer las aleaciones, to reduce silver or gold, too fine or too coarse, to the standard for coining.

ALEA'DA, a stroke with a wing.

ALEA'R, to beat with the wings; met. to begin to show courage.

Aleír metales, to put alloy to metals.

ALE'BE, a traitor; vid. *Aléve*.

ALEBRA'DO, frightened like a hare.

ALEBRA'RSE, to be frightened, or in fear. From *liebre*, a hare.

ALE'CTO, one of the three furies, signifies restless. Greek.

ALE'CHE, a herring.

ALE'DA, dregs of honey, wine, &c.

ALEDA'NO, a boundary or limit.

ALEGACION, an allegation.

ALECA'DO, alledged.

ALEGADOR, one that alledges.

ALECAMI'ENTO, alledging.

ALEGA'R, to alledge, to plead, to quote law or authors for what one says. Latin.

ALEGORÍA, an allegory, a figurative expression. Greek.

ALEGORIZA'R, to speak allegories.

ALEGRA DO, rejoiced, made merry.

ALEGRA'NÇA, a small island with a convenient haven and castle near the *Canaries*.

ALEGRA'R, to rejoice, to make merry.

ALE'GRE, joyful, merry, of a pleasant disposition.

ALEGREME'NTE, joyfully, merrily.

ALEGRE'TE, a poor wall'd town of about 350 houses in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from *Portalegre*, sends representatives to the *cortes*.

ALEGRE'ZA, mirth, joy.

ALEGRIA, mirth, joy; also the seed call'd *ajonjolí*, of which see more in its place.

Prov. *Alegria secreta, candela muerta*: A secret joy is like a candle that is not lighted. Because joy desires to be communicated, and is of little satisfaction concealed.

Prov. *Alegrías antrúejo, que mañana serás ceniza*: Rejoice Shrovetide, for to morrow you will be ashes. A check to immoderate joy or pleasure, or for a present joy which must be turned into sorrow. Borrow'd from the great merry-making at Shrovetide, and the putting ashes on the forehead on Ashwednesday, to put us in mind we are dust and ashes.

Prov. *Alegrías alvardedos, que se quemá el valado*: Rejoice carriers, for the fence is a-fire. That is, a fence that kept them from taking a short cut

A L E

over grounds. Apply'd to those who rejoice at mischief, tho' never so great, in hopes of some small advantage to accrue to themselves.

Prov. *Siembra y cria, y aurás alegría*: Sow and breed, and you will have joy. Good advice to those who have lands, and receive satisfaction in good crops, and the increase of their cattle.

ALEGRÍA, a town of about 250 houses, one parish, and one monastery of nuns, in the province of *Alaba* in the north of *Spain*, two leagues from the city *Vitoria*.

ALEGRÓN, a great sudden joy upon groundless news.

ALEGUE', *Alégo*, vid. *Alegár*.

ALEJADO, *Alejár*, &c. vid. *Alexádo*, *Alexár*.

ALEJÚ, vid. *Alexú*.

ALELI, or *Albeli*, a violet, according to *Nebriffensis*; others say, a clove-gilliflower.

ALLELÚYA, hallelujah, sung in churches. Heb. praise the Lord.

ALEMA'N, a German.

La Alemana, the Alman, a heavier sort of dance than the Galliard.

ALEMANA'DO, of or like a German.

ALEMANISCO, a sort of German cloth.

ALEMA'NIA, or *Alemáña*, Germany.

ALENCA'STRO, the name of a noble family in *Portugal*, whose chief is duke of *Aveyro*. See more of it, verb. *Avéyro*.

ALE'NDRO, the rose bay-tree.

ALENQUE'R, a town of about 400 houses, 7 leagues from *Lisbon* in *Portugal*, on the banks of a river that falls into the *Tagus*.

ALENTA'DO, bold, brisk, encouraged.

ALENTA'R, to breath, to encourage, to grow bold.

ALENTE'JO, a province of *Portugal*, on the south side of the river *Tagus*, whence it takes its name. *Alén* signifying beyond, and *Téjo* the *Tagus*, in Portuguese, and this in respect to *Lisbon*.

ALE'RTA, in a readiness, upon one's guard, watchful.

ALE'RO, the eves of the house.

ALE'RZE, the cedar-tree. Arab.

ALI'SNA, or *Alézna*, an awl.

Agüdo como una alézna, as sharp as an awl, a man of a sharp wit; also an active, stirring person.

ALE'TA, a little wing, or fin of a fish.

ALEVADA'DO, leaven'd.

ALEVADA'R, to leaven bread.

A L F

ALE'VE, a traitor. From *leve*, light.

ALE'VO, a God-son. From the Latin *allevo*, because the God-father takes him up in his arms. A word little used.

ALEVOSÍA, treachery, falshood.

ALEVOSO, a traitor, or treacherous.

ALEXA'DO, gone far off, at a distance.

ALEXAMIE'NTO, going far off, setting at a distance.

ALEXA'NDRO, the proper name *Alexander*.

Prov. *Alexandro es cornido, sépalo Dios y todo el mundo*: *Alexander* is a cuckold, be it known to God and all the world. This they say, when any vices or imperfections of great men are made publick. The ground of the proverb is from this fable. One king *Alexander* had horns grew on his head, which he cover'd with a cap, and none saw but his barber, who upon pain of death was not to discover it. The barber not able to keep the secret, dug a hole in the ground among some reeds, where he so often repeated the words of the proverb, that the reeds took the sound, and when the boys made pipes of them, all the sound was, *Alexander is a cuckold, be it known to God and all the world*.

ALEXA'R, to remove at a distance. From *léxos*, far.

ALEXIXA, a sort of andouille, or great faulage of swines flesh. Arabick.

ALE'XO, the proper name of a man, *Alexius*; also a certain antidote against poison.

ALE'XU, a sort of sweet-meat, made of honey, pine-apple kernels, spice, &c. Arabick.

ALE'ZNA, an awl.

A L F

ALFABE'GA, vid. *Albakáca*.

ALFAHA'R, a potters shop, or the place where he makes his pots. Arabick.

ALFAHARERÍA, the place where all the potters live and work at their trade.

ALFAHARE'RO, a potter.

ALFAJE'ME, *Alfayéme*, or *Alfaxéme*, all Obs. for a barber. Arabick.

ALFAJÖR, vid. *Alexú*.

ALFA'LEA, three-leav'd, or clover-grass. Arabick.

ALFALFA'R, a field of clover-grass. *Ovalle, relacion de Chili, p. 143*.

ALFAMA'R, more properly *Alhamár*, a coverlet or red blanket. Arabick.

ALFA'NDEGA, a town of about 250 houses, 4 leagues from *Torre de Moncorvo* in *Portugal*.

A L F

ALFANE'QUE, the hawk called a lanner.

ALFA'NGE, a scymitar. From the Latin *falx*, a fythe.

ALAFANJA'ZO, a firoke of a scymitar.

ALFAQUE'QUE, one that is employ'd in the redemption of captives. Arabick.

ALFA'QUES, a small island on the coast of the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and a city on the coast of *Africk*.

ALFAQUI, a great priest, a lawyer or doctor of law of the Moors. Arabick.

ALFA'RDA, a tribute the Moors and Jews paid to Christian princes for liberty to live in their dominions. Arabick *fárda*, land-tax.

ALFAREA'R, a field of a high coarse sort of grass, excellent for feeding of black cattle and horses.

ALFA'RGE, an oil-mill; properly the under stone of the oil-mill. Arabick *fareck*, a bed.

ALFARGIA, a very thin board. Arabick.

ALFA'RO, a town betwixt the cities *Calakorra* and *Tudela* of the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*.

ALFAROBAS, the herb and feed call'd *Corobes*.

ALFAXE'ME, vid. *Alfajéme*.

ALFAXOR, vid. *Alexú*.

ALFAYA'TA, Obs. a woman-taylor. Arabick.

ALFAYA'TE, Obs. a taylor. Arabick, from *bayete*, to sew.

ALFAYATES, a wall'd town of about 180 houses, near *Sabugal* in *Portugal*.

ALFE'NA, vid. *Albéna*.

ALFENIQUE, a paste made of sugar to open obstructions in the breast, commonly made up in long slender rolls to put into childrens mouths for them to suck, whence it took its name from the Arab. *fénicum*, that is, long and slender.

Hécko de alfenique, a man that is very slender, or that is very dainty and nice.

ALFEREZÍA, convulsions in children and human creatures, the staggers in horses. *Urrea* a Spanish author, well vers'd in the Arabick, says, it is derived from the verb *ferexe*, signifying to occasion loss or trouble, because very few that have it escape. F. *Guadin* derives it from *ferecia*, that is, belonging to horses, being the staggers in them. One who understands Arabick informs me, that in Arabick the disease by us call'd *St. Anthony's fire* is call'd *Nar el fersia*.

ALFE'RES, an ensign. Arabick, from *firese*, to be a gentleman; or from

from the Lat. *aquilifer*. At chiefs it is a bishop.

ALFID, or *Alfil*, Obs. vid. *Aguéro*.

ALFIDE'L, Obs. vid. *Alfilér*.

ALFILE'R, a pin, such as are used about cloaths. Arabick, from *selelé*, to thrust through.

Prov. *Colgar el Don de Alfilér*: To hang on the Don with a pin. When a man will be call'd Don, or assumes the title that does not belong to him.

Prov. *Quién no álga un alfiler, no tiene en náda a su mugér*: He that does not take up a pin, does not value his wife. Because the pins belong to the women, and it is a sign of love, when a man stoops for so inconsiderable a thing as a pin, because it belongs to his wife.

AL FIN, at the end, or in fine.

ALFÓCIGO, vid. *Alhócigo*.

ALFOLÍ, vid. *Alholí*.

ALFOMBRA, a carpet. Arabick.

ALFONSINA, a very severe act they go through, who take their degrees in divinity at *Alcala*; so call'd, because perform'd in the chapel of S. *Ildefonsus*, which is the same as *Alfonso*.

ALFONSO, the proper name of a man. It is Gothick, and signifies the first. There have been eleven kings of this name in *Castile*.

ALFORJA, a wallet. Arabick. met. a crook-back'd fellow.

Caçador de alforja, a poacher, that takes all game he can come at, at any rate.

ALFÓRNAS, the herb fenugreek. Arabick.

ALFORRIA, or *Alforva*, vid. *Alfornas*.

ALFÓRKA, vid. *Alforja*.

ALFORZA, a tuck in a garment. Arabick.

ALFÓZ, Obs. the limits or bounds.

A L G

ALGAGÍAS, a horse-man's equipage.

ALGA MARINA, sea-weed, or sea-moss. Lat. *alga*.

ALGA'IDA, Obs. a thicket or wood, a place full of bushes. Arabick.

ALGA'LIA, civet. Arabick.

ALGA'NA, darnel. Arabick.

ALGA'RA, a body of horse that goes out to pillage, or the incursion they make. Arabick. Also the name of a small town two leagues from *Sevil*.

ALGARABIA, Arabick.

ALGARA'DA, a tumult, a hurly burly; also the passing of an army several times before fires in the night, to make the enemy believe they are more than they are. Arabick.

ALGARASITA, pedlars French. Arab.

ALGARAVIA, vid. *Algarabia*.

ALGA'RBE, a very small province, call'd a kingdom, on the south of *Portugal*, and belonging to that crown. On the south and west it is wash'd by the ocean, and on the east joins with *Andaluzia*. Remarkable for nothing. The name Arabick, and signifies the kingdom of the Moors.

ALGARE'RO, a great talker or beaster.

ALGA'RES, caves, dens, holes, or pits. Arabick.

ALGARRÓBA, the fruit call'd a carobe.

ALGARRÓBO, the carobe-tree.

ALGA'VA, a town in *Andaluzia* two leagues above *Sevil*, has 600 houses, one parish, two chapels, and one monastery of Franciscans. It is a marquisate in the noble family of *Guzmán y Córdova*, who is also earl of *Teba*, and marquis of *Gardales*. Only the mills on the river are worth to the marquis above 6000 *l. per ann.*

ALGA'VA, or *Algáyda*, vid. *Algaída*.

ALGAZA'RA, properly the cry or shout of the Moors when they join battel; thence used for any confused noise, cries, or babbling.

ALGE'BRA, algebra; also the art of bone-setting. Arabick.

ALGEBRISTA, one that understands algebra; also a bone-setter.

ALGEDRE'Z, vid. *Axedréz*.

ALGEMIFA'O, a pedlar that goes from fair to fair, and from market to market.

ALGE'R, or *Algéz*; plaister, such as is used on walls. In Arabick, *jeer* is lime, and *el jips* is plaister.

ALGE'RBE, a small river in *Old Castile*.

ALGEZIRA, formerly a famous city in *Spain*, on the mouth of the heights of *Gibraltar*, famous for three notable sieges the Moors held out in it against the kings of *Castile*, and at last taken by king *Alfonso* the eleventh. It is now gone to ruin. So call'd from the Arabick *gezaré*, to separate, because it stood almost in the sea from the continent.

ALGIBE, a cistern, a vast great vessel to keep water; also a place where slaves were kept. From the Arabick *algitina*, a cave or den.

ALGIBISTA, a bone-setter. Arab. *el jubbár*.

ALGO, something. It was formerly taken for wealth, as appears by F. *Pineda* in his *Monarch. Eccles. l. 3. c. 26. §. 4.* where speaking of *David's* taking the booty from the *Amalekites*, he says,

David ganó grande algo; David got great wealth. And hijo d'algo, a gentleman, signifies a son of wealth, or an estate.

Fulano es algo, such a one is a man of note, or of worth.

Hombre de algo, a man of substance. *Mas vale algo que nada*, something is better than nothing.

ALGODON, cotton. Arabick.

Prov. *Algodón cogió, qual la balláres, tal te la doy*: She gather'd cotton, take her as you find her. It signifies that women who have been abroad in the fields, as gathering of cotton, can have no body to answer for their honesty; and in general it includes all women that give themselves to rambling.

ALGODONA'DO, cotton'd.

ALGODONADOR, a cottoner.

ALGODONA'R, to cotton, to nap cloth.

ALGÓRFA, a story of a house. Arabick.

ALGUAQUÍDA, a match to light fire with. Arab.

ALGUARISMO, vid. *Guarismo*.

ALGUAZIL, the proper name of an officer to apprehend all criminals and malefactors.

Alguazil de corte, is equivalent to our serjeants at arms and king's messengers. The common *Alguaziles* are also the king's officers, or city officers, but not exactly answering to any in *England*, only, as is said, they are to apprehend all criminals. The etymology Arabick, from *el guazil*, a minister of justice, and originally from the Hebrew *gaçil*, to lay hold on.

Alguazil de mofas, a great spider that catches flies in her web.

Prov. *Alguazil descuidado, ladrones cada mercado*: When the *Alguazil* is negligent, there are thieves every market-day.

Prov. *Alguazil de campo ciego, o mancebo*: A country *Alguazil* is lame either of hand or foot. Because in some places malefactors make resistance, and hurt them; or else because they are knaves, and connive at criminals.

ALGUAZILA'SGO, the office of an *Alguazil*.

ALGUIEN, some body.

ALGÚNO, some body, or some one.

A L H

ALHA', God. Arabick.

ALHAÇ'NA, vid. *Alhazén*.

ALHADIDA, burnt brails; also a rule belonging to the astrolobe. Arabick.

ALHA'JA,

A L H

ALHA'JA, all manner of furniture, household goods, or any other; a jewel or precious thing. Arab.

Prov. *Alhája que tiene boca, nadie la toca*: No body will meddle with a piece of furniture that has a mouth. That is, none care for such things as are a constant charge.

Prov. *Quién trabaja, tiene alhája*: He that works has furniture. We must take pains, if we expect to get any thing.

ALHAJA'DO, furnish'd.

ALHAJA'R, to furnish.

ALHAJE'ME, Obs. a barber. Arab.

ALHAILI, vid. *Alheli*.

ALHA'MA, a city in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, wall'd, well built, on a small river, in a rich country, and contains 800 houses, one parish church, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. Famous for its hot baths; antiently call'd *Artigi*. The present name, given by the Moors, signifies baths. Also a small town of about 100 houses in the kingdom of *Aragon*, four leagues from *Calatayud*, where there are also hot baths, and therefore it has the same name; antiently *Aqua Belvilitane*.

ALHAMA'R, a river in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*. Also a Moorish proper name of a man, signifying red.

ALHA'MBRA, a strong fortress in the city *Granada* in *Spain*, above all the other buildings of the city, with the royal palace, and a monastery of Franciscans in it, built by the Moorish kings. The name Arabick, signifies red castle.

ALHAM'L, Obs. a porter that carries burthens. Arab.

ALHANDUQUE, a quarter in the city *Toledo*, so call'd from the Arabick *bandaque*, signifying a gutter, because it lies in a hollow betwixt two hills.

ALHA'NGE, vid. *Alange*.

ALHANIA, an alcove, or place for a bed to stand. Arabick, signifying a bed.

ALHAQUE'QUE, a herald at arms. Arabick.

ALHEQUI', vid. *Alfaquí*.

ALHARA'CA, an outcry. Hebrew *karab*, to be angry.

ALHARAQUIE'NTO, a noisy, bawling fellow.

ALHARGA'MA, the herb wild rue.

ALHANE'ME, vid. *Alhajeme*.

ALHAZE'NA, a cupboard. Arab.

ALHE'CA, or *Alhega*, the staple of a lock or bolt; also the space betwixt teeth that do not stand close. Arab.

ALHELI, vid. *Alheli*.

A L I

ALHE'NA, a tree call'd privet, or primprint; also a sort of ointment to dye the hair black. Arabick.

ALHEÑA'DO, dyed black.

ALHEÑA'RSE, to dye the hair black.

ALHE'RCE, a sort of cedar. Arabick.

ALHOLBAS, fenugreek. Arabick.

ALHOCIGO, the fittick nut or tree; the pillacho. Arabick.

ALHOLI', a place to keep corn in, a barn, a granary, a bin. Arabick.

ALHONDIGA, a shop, a warehouse, a granary. Arabick.

ALHOMBRA, vid. *Alfombra*, a carpet; also the red spots in the face proceeding from heat. Arabick.

ALHONDIGUE'RO, a shop-keeper, a warehouse or granary-keeper.

AL HONDON, at the bottom.

ALHORI, vid. *Alkoli*.

ALHORRE, a sort of troublesome running tetter.

ALHORZA, vid. *Alforza*.

ALHOSTIGA, the fittick nut, or pistacho.

ALHOSTIGO, the pistacho-tree, or fittick-tree.

ALHÓZ, vid. *Alfoz*.

ALHÓZIGO, vid. *Alhoçigo*.

ALHUZE'MA, or *Aluzema*, lavender. Arabick.

ALHURRE'CA, the salt foam that comes out of the roots of canes; also the foam of the sea. Arabick.

A L I

ALIA'DO, allied, confederate.

ALJAFANA, a deep basin without brims, call'd also *ajufayna*. Arabick.

ALJAFERIA, the palace of the kings at *Zaragoza*; so called from *Jafer* the Moorish king that built it.

ALJA'MA, an assembly, a congregation; commonly taken for a meeting of Jews. From the Hebrew *jam*, a gathering of waters, and thence used for people.

ALJAMI'A, a strange, barbarous, and unintelligible language. The Arabs counted all nations barbarous but themselves, the Hebrews, and Chaldeans, and therefore call'd all their languages *aljamia*, and particularly the Spanish, wherefore it is generally taken for Spanish.

ALJAMIA'DO, turn'd into Spanish, or one that speaks Spanish.

ALIA'NÇA, an alliance, a confederacy.

ALIA'R, to ally, to confederate.

ALJARA'Z, a small bell. Arabick.

ALJA'VA, a quiver. Arabick.

ALICA'CE, a foundation. Arab.

ALICAIDO, wing-fallen.

ALICA'NTE, a noble city and sea-

port in the kingdom of *Valencia*, on the *Mediterranean*, encompassed with strong walls and towers, and has a good cattle, and a stately mole. The country about it is the most fruitful and delicious in the world. The city finely built, contains 1300-houses, besides those of the nobility and gentry, two parish churches, six monasteries of religious men, and two of nuns. Antiently call'd *Alone*.

ALICARSI'NA, a return of some money from the winner to the loser, either out of generosity, or by way of composition, if he has not play'd fair, and is afraid of being discover'd.

ALICA'TES, pliers, a tool like pincers, used by several trades for small work; also nippers to pull hair with. From the Arabick *lecate*, to hold fast.

ALICE'RES, or *Alizares*, the Dutch tiles, such as we use to adorn the sides of chimneys. Arab.

ALICIONA'DO, taught his lesson.

ALICIONA'R, to teach one's lesson; to instruct. From *licion*, a lesson.

ALICOTA, an aliquot part, as two to six, and three to nine, being the third part, and so of other numbers. Lat. *aliquot*.

ALJEMIFA'O, a pedlar. Arabick.

ALIE'NDE, vid. *Allénde*.

ALIE'NTO, breath, spirit, courage. Lat. *balitus*.

ALIE'NTO, Verb. vid. *Alentár*.

ALIFA'FES, a distemper that breaks out in blisters on the joints of beasts.

ALIGERA'DO, made lighter, nimble, or active.

ALIGERA'R, to lighten, to be nimble or quick.

ALIGA'R, vid. *Alixár*.

ALIJO, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from *Villa Real*, containing about 153 houses, the country about it yielding little but chestnuts.

ALI'LLA, a little wing.

ALIMA'DO, fil'd.

ALIMADOR, a filer.

ALIMA'NA, a brute beast, more particularly tame cattle. Most used by country people.

ALIMA'R, to file; met. to refine. From *lima*, a file.

ALIMA'RA, a sign made by the beacons on the coast.

ALIMENTA'DO, nourish'd, fed, maintain'd.

ALIMENTADOR, one that nourishes, feeds, or maintains.

ALIMENTA'R, to nourish, to feed, or maintain.

ALIME'NTO, nourishment, food, maintenance. From the Latin *alere*.

ALIMPIA'

A L I

ALIMPIADE'RO, any thing that serves to make things clean.

ALIMPIA'DO, made clean.

ALIMPIADOR, a cleanser.

ALIMPIADURA, a cleansing.

ALIMPIADURAS, the dregs, scurf, parings, or any thing taken off to cleanse another thing.

ALIMPIA'R, to cleanse. From *limpio*, clean.

ALINDA'DO, limited, bounded, confined; also made fine or curious.

ALINDA'R, to limit, set bounds, or confine; also to make fine or curious. In the first sense from *línde*, a limit or boundary; in the second from *lindo*, fine, delicate.

ALI'NDE, the bounds or limits of any place; also a magnifying-glass, and the quicksilver behind a looking-glass.

ALIÑA'DO, set in order, dress'd, made fit; also a neat man.

ALIÑADOR, one that sets things in order, that dresses or fits.

ALIÑA'R, to dress, to adorn, to set in order, to make fit. From the Latin *linea*, as if it were done by a line.

ALIÑO, neatness.

ALJOFA'R, seed-pearl. Arab. from *el julfar*, the name of a port in *Arabia*, in the gulf of *Persia*, where was a famous pearl-fishery; and the Portuguese asking the Arabs, when first they came into those parts, where they had the pearl, they answer'd, *el julfar*, that is, at *julfar*; whence with a little corruption they made the word *Aljófar*. *Tixeira*.

ALJOFARA'DO, embroider'd, or adorn'd with seed-pearl.

ALJOFARA'R, to embroider or adorn with seed-pearl.

ALJOFA'YNA, a fine sort of earthen vessel.

ALJOFIZA'R, a place laid with fine tile, or the fine tile it self. Arab.

ALJONGE, the juice of a thistle bird-lime is made of. Arab.

ALJONGE'RA, a sow-thistle.

ALJONJOLI', vid. *Ajengeli*.

ALIOX, Obs. marble. Arab.

ALISA'DO, smooth'd.

ALISADURA, smoothing, plaining, and sliding.

ALISA'R, to smooth, to make plain, and to slide. From *liso*, smooth.

ALISO, a sort of willow.

ALISMA, a sort of plantane.

ALISSA, vid. *Aliso*.

ALISTA'DO, enrolled, listed.

ALISTA'R, to enroll, to list. From *lista*, a roll, or list.

ALJUBA, a Moorish garment like a

A L L

short-vest, after the eastern fashion. Arabick.

ALJUBARRÓTA, a village in *Portugal*, near which that nation gain'd a victory over the Castilians in the year 1365, which they boast of to this day.

ALIVIA'DO, eas'd.

ALIVIADOR, one that eases another.

ALIVIANA'DO, made light, slight, or giddy-headed.

ALIVIANA'R, to make light, or slight, or giddy-headed. From *liviano*, light.

ALIVIA'R, to ease.

ALIVIO, ease.

Alívio de luto, second mourning.

ALIXA'R, to lighten a ship, taking out goods either in a storm, or that she may draw less water, to pass over shoals.

ALIXA'RES, publick walks, or places for the people to divert themselves without the town. Vid. *Exidos*.

ALIXA'RES DE GRANA'DA, a country house the Moorish kings of *Granada* had on the river *Xenil*, signifying a stately structure.

ALIZA'R, a row of Dutch tiles in a wall; also the tile it self. Arabick.

ALIZA'ZE, the foundation of a wall. From the Arabick *aziz*, a foundation.

A L L

ALLA', thither; as, *Voy allá*, I go thither.

Allá, there; as, *Allá está*, he is there.

AL LA'DO, by the side. Two words.

ALLANA'DO, made plain or smooth, level'd, made easy.

ALLANADOR, one that plains, levels, or makes easy.

ALLANADURA, plaining, levelling, making easy.

ALLANA'R, to make plain, to level, to make easy; to quell difficulties, to quell rebels. From *llano*, plain.

ALA'NDRA, a town in *Portugal* on the banks of the river *Tagus*, not far from *Villa Franca*.

ALLA'R, vid. *Hallar*.

ALLEGADIZO, that is or may be brought together.

ALLEGA'DO, gather'd; also of a party.

ALLEGA'DOS, hangers on.

ALLEGADOR, one that gathers, or heaps.

Allegador de ceniza, y derramador de harina, one that gathers ashes, and scatters flower. That is, one that saves at the spiggot, and lets it run out at the bung.

ALLEGADURA, or *Allegamiento*, a gathering or heaping.

ALLEGA'R; Præf. *To Allégo*, Præf. *Allégue*; to gather, to heap, to draw

A L M

near, to take a party. From the Latin *lego*, to gather.

Prov. *Allegate a los buenos, y serás uno de ellos*: Join with good men, and you will be one of them. That is, keep good company, and you'll learn their good customs, and be a good man; or at least you will not fail to be thought one: The contrary to, Evil communication corrupts good manners.

ALLE'GO, *Allegué*, vid. *Allegár*.

ALLENA'DO, fill'd.

ALLENA'R, to fill. From *lleno*, full.

ALLE'NDE, beyond, furthermore, over and above, on the other side.

Allénde y aquénde, on this side and the other.

ALLÍ, there, in that place.

ALLOMA'R, Obs. to curse.

ALLOZA, a green almond. Arab.

ALLOZA'R, a grove of almond-trees.

ALLOZÓ, the almond-tree.

ALLUVION, a great sudden inundation, that carries all before it.

A L M

A'L MA, the soul. From the Latin *anima*.

Alma de cañon, the bore or chamber of a cannon.

Alma de cántaro, a silly fellow.

Mi alma, my dear soul.

Alma en pena, a melancholy dull soul.

En mi alma, upon my soul, an affirmation.

Cuerpo sin alma, a heavy, lumpish person.

El alma de la ley, the reason or ground of the law.

Irse el alma tras una cosa, to covet a thing passionately, as if one's soul yearn'd after it.

Pesarme en el alma, I am sorry at my heart.

Tocar en el alma, to touch to the quick.

Mil almas, a thousand souls, or men.

No ay un alma, there is not one soul, there is no body.

No tener alma, to have no soul, that is no conscience.

Dar alma a una cosa, to make a thing lively.

Dar el alma a Dios, to give one's soul to God, that is, to die.

Dar el alma al diablo, to give one's soul to the devil, to stick at no wickedness, or to curse one's self.

Dar el alma a un amigo, to give one's soul to a friend, to expose or hazard one's life for him.

Amigo del alma, a dear friend.

El alma me da que es así, my soul, that is, my mind gives me it is so.

Prov. *Por vuestra alma vayan éssos Pater nôtters*: Let those *Pater nôtters*, or prayers, be for your own soul. This they say to one that mutters or curses.

Prov. *Su alma en su palma*: His soul in his hand. In a double sense, either that he may do as he pleases, or that he is in danger of his life.

Prov. *Un alma sola, ni canta, ni llora*: One soul alone neither sings nor weeps. That is, one person alone makes no harmony, wants society and help.

Prov. *Es como el alma de Garibay, que no la quiso Dios, ni el diáblo*: He is like the soul of Garibay, which neither God nor the devil would have. We have a saying, he hangs betwixt heaven and hell like *Erasmus*. What is the reason of this saying of Garibay, I have not found.

ALMAÇA'N, a town in *Castile* of about 500 houses, eight parish churches, two monasteries of friars, one of nuns, two hospitals, eight chapels, one priory, and one commendary of *Malta*, a noble palace of the earls, strong walls, and seven gates, the country about it extraordinary fruitful. It is a marquifate in the noble family of *Moscó*, who came to it by a marriage with an heiress of the house of *Mendoza*, of which there had been two marquisses of this title, the family of *Moscó* being before earls of *Altamira*, which now goes to the eldest son of the marquis, the earldom conferr'd on them by king *John* the second, in the year 1455. Their arms are, *Parti per Pale*; the first, *Argent*, a wolf's head proper; the second, *Or*, two wolves passant, sanguin.

ALMACARRON, a castle in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, near which there is abundance of allum.

ALMA'CIGA, gum mastich. Arabick.

ALMA'CIGAS, great pots, or boxes, or little beds, in which gardeners bring up plants from the seed to transplant.

ALMACIGA'DO, mix'd or fluck with gum mastich.

ALMACIGA'R, to flick or mix with gum mastich.

ALMA'DA, a town in *Portugal*, opposite to *Lisbon* on the other side of the river *Tagus*, of no great note, but that it sends deputies to the cortes. This is also the name of a noble family there, whose chief is the earl of *Abranches*; the antientest of them pretend to be descended from some English gentleman, who were at the taking of *Lisbon*

the last time from the Moors, but upon what grounds I know not.

ALMADA'NA, a mattock, or spade, or a hoe. Arabick.

ALMADE'N, a mine, or vein of metal. Arabick.

ALMADE'NA, a great iron sledge to break stones, or work in a forge, or the like. Arabick.

ALMADIA, a low-built vessel used in the *Indies*; also a float of several pieces of wood join'd together. Indian.

ALMADRA'QUE a coarse quilt, flock-bed, or straw-bed for servants to lie down in their cloaths, when they must be ready at call. Arabick.

ALMADRA'VAS, places on the south coast of *Spain*, into which the fishermen drive the tunny-fish as it passes along by the shore, and there catch great quantities. At these places abundance of the archest rogues in *Spain* are bred, and learn all sorts of wickedness of one another, so that they are afterwards fit for any villany, and often come to the galleys, or gallows. It may be compared to our black guard. Thence

ALMADRAVE'RO, is not only a fisherman of those places, but any vile fellow that has the education of them.

ALMAGAZE'N, vid. *Almazén*.

ALMAGE'STO, the title of one of *Ptolomey's* books, which treats of astrology in general.

ALMAGRA'DO, mark'd or colour'd red.

ALMAGRADOR, one that marks or colours red.

ALMAGRA'R, to mark or colour with red.

ALMA'GRE, red oaker, or red lead. Arabick.

ALMA'GRO, a town in *Castile* in *Spain*, four leagues from *Calatrava*, and three from *Ciudad Real*, inhabited by 3000 families, besides gentry, has but two parish churches, five monasteries of men, and four of nuns, and is an university, founded ann. 1552; antiently called *Jemilla Germanorum*. The Moors gave it this name of *Almagro*, which signifies sewer water, because of a well of such water there is in it. It belongs to the knights of *Calatrava*.

ALMAGUE'R, a town of no great note in *Castile* in *Spain*, belonging to the knights of *Santiago*. Also another of the same name in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*, 20 leagues distant from the city of the same name.

ALMAIA'L, an herb, the ashes whereof are used with sand for making of glass, and call'd glasswort, or saltwort,

of which *Sal alkali* is made. In Latin some call it *Vitriaria*. See *Ray*, hist. plant. 212. verb. *Kali*, where he farther says, it grows by the sea-side.

ALMAIZA'L, *Almayzál*, or *Almaizár*, a sort of veil, or head-attire, used by the Moorish women, made of thin silk, striped of several colours, and shagged at the ends, which hangs down on the back. Arabick. Also a hair-cloth, such as they rub horses with.

ALMAIZALA'DO, or *Almayzalado*, cover'd with, or made like such a veil.

ALMAIZA'R, vid. *Almaizál*.

ALMALA', a town on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, near the quicksilver-mines.

ALMALA'FA, the same sort of veil as the *almaizál*, only that is of silk, and this of linnen. It is also a Moorish sort of upper garment, or vest. Arabick.

ALMANA'QUE, an almanack, a calendar. Arabick.

ALMANÇILLA, a town of 200 houses, one parish church, one hospital, and two chapels, about half a league from *Olivares* in the kingdom of *Sevil*, and belongs to the earl of *Olivares*.

ALMANÇOR, a Moorish proper name of a man, signifying never conquer'd, or, according to others, defender.

ALMANÇORA, a river in the kingdom of *Granada*.

ALMANDARA'HE, Obs. an harbour or road for ships. Arabick.

ALMARA'DA, Obs. a packing-needle. Arabick.

ALMARA'X, Obs. a bridge. Arabick.

ALMARA'Z, a small town in *Castile*, six leagues from *Plasencia*.

ALMA'RCHA, a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca*, in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*.

ALMARIA'LES, low lands that receive all the rain which runs down from the hills, and are therefore generally wet. Arabick.

ALMARIE'TE, Obs. a little cupboard.

ALMA'RIO, or *Armarío*, Obs. a cupboard. Arabick. Also an herb some call nitre.

ALMARRA'JA, a glass bottle full of small holes to sprinkle water with. Arabick.

ALMA'RTAGA, a head-stall for a horse, or a rein to hold or lead him by when the rider alights. Also the scum of lead, or litharge; and a sort of medicinal herb. Arabick.

ALMARTA'XA, the scum, foam, or froth of silver. Arabick.

ALMA'STIGA, gum mastich. Arabick.

ALMA'TICA, vid. *Dalmática*.

ALMAXIA, a Moorish garment. Arabick.

ALMAYZA'L, vid. *Almaizal*.

ALMAYZOR, vid. *Almaizor*.

ALMAZA'N, vid. *Almaçan*.

ALMAZE'N, a store-house, a warehouse, a magazine. From the Arabick *el* and *magzen*, a store-house or magazine.

Almazén de aguadicho, the conduit-head, which serves the aqueduct with water.

ALMAZENA'DO, lay'd up in a warehouse.

ALMAZENA'R, to lay up in a warehouse.

ALMA'ZIGA, vid. *Almáçiga*.

ALME'A, red storax; also daffadil flowers; also a sort of herb whose leaves are like the plantane, but somewhat narrower.

ALMEA'R de *béno*, a hay-loft. Arabick.

ALME'ÇA, vid. *Alméça*.

ALME'JA, the shell-fish call'd a muscle. Arabick.

ALMEJE'RO, one that gathers or fells muscles.

ALME'NA, a battlement of a wall. Arabick.

ALMENA'DO, made with battlements.

ALMENA'RA, a beacon. Arab.

Almenara de acófar, a brass candlestick with several sockets, or a brass lamp to hold several wicks, such as we call a branch. Arab.

ALMENA'RA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, half a league from the sea, and as far from *Morviédro*, of about 200 families, but one parish church, and one monastery of Dominicans; has a strong castle on a rising ground, and is an earldom.

ALME'NDRA, an almond. From the Latin *amygdalum*.

Alméndras de los Andes, vid. *Cócos*.

Alméndras de Chachapoyas, a delicious and wholesome fruit in the Indies. They are less than those they call the almonds of the *Andes* (of which you may see in the word *Cóco*) and bigger than those of *Castile*. They are very tender, juicy and nourishing, oily and sweet. They grow on trees of a vast height with great heads, and are inclosed in a prickly husk, thicker set with pricks than those of the chestnuts. When these husks are dry, they open easily to take out the kernels. The monkeys, who are great lovers of them, to save hurting themselves, cast them from the tops of the trees down upon stones, and so they come at the ker-

nels. *F. Yof. Acost. nat. hist. West Ind. lib. 4. cap. 26. p. 260.*

ALMENDRA'DA, milk of sweet almonds, with the substance of melon and pompion-seeds press'd out into it, and then boil'd with a little starch till it grows to a consistence.

ALMENDRA'L, an orchard of almond-trees.

ALMENDRALE'JO, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain, four leagues from the city *Merida*, inhabited by 900 families under one parish, but has one monastery, and eleven chapels, and seated in a mighty corn country.

ALME'NDRO, an almond-tree.

Prov. *Al alméndro y al villano, el pálo en la mano*: To deal with the almond-tree and with a clown, you must have a stick in your hand. That is, they both require threshing.

ALMENDRONES, candied almonds.

ALMENDRÚCO, a green almond.

ALMENILLA, a little battlement of a wall.

ALME'NOS, at least.

ALMERÍA, a city and sea-port on the coast of the *Mediterranean*, and in the kingdom of *Granada*, a league in compass, inclosed by a strong wall, in such a delicious country, that it is ever green and full of flowers, and yields all that man can wish, as excellent corn, delicious fruit, rich wine, and choice oil, besides plenty of cattle, and several precious stones, as amethysts, emeralds, agate, alabaster. A great river runs under ground through the midst of the city. The inhabitants at present are not above six hundred families, tho' it was once a populous city, besides a good garrison, there are four parishes, three monasteries of men, one of nuns, a stately hospital, and ten chapels. Antiently call'd *Urci*, after *Amalaria*, from *Amalaricus* king of the *Goths*, and since corruptly *Almería*.

ALMERÍN, a river in *New Spain* near *St. John de Ulva*.

ALMERÓN, vid. *Almirón*.

ALME'TE, a helmet.

ALMETOLI, or rather *Almotolia*, Obs. a tin oil-pot. Arabick.

ALME'YDA, a town of about three hundred families in *Portugal*, not far from *Cuidad Rodrigo*, and two leagues from the frontiers of *Castile*; the country but indifferently fruitful. The Moors gave it the name of *Talmayda*, signifying a table, because seated in a plain, and by corruption it is now call'd *Alméyda*. It is also the name of a family in *Portugal*.

ALMEYRIN, a town in *Portugal*, opposite to the city of *Santarem* on the other side the river *Tagus*, of about 300 houses, has a palace of the kings, and a castle, one parish church, and one hospital. The country about it fruitful.

ALME'Z, the lote or nettle-tree. Arabick.

AL MEZ, monthly.

ALME'ZA, vid. *Alméja*.

ALMEZINA, the lote-tree, and its fruit.

ALMIA'R, a hay-reek; also a stone or heap of earth rising and ending in a point, for a boundary or land-mark. Arabick.

ALMIBAR, vid. *Almivar*.

ALMIDÓN, starch. From the Greek *amilon*.

ALMIDONA'DO, starched.

ALMIDONADORA, a starcher.

ALMIDONA'R, to starch.

ALMIFORA, in cant signifies a mule.

ALMIFORE'RO, in the same language, a horse or mule stealer.

ALMILLA, a waistcoat. From *armilla*, a little piece of armour formerly worn by soldiers. Also the bridge of a fiddle, and a long slip of flesh they cut out of swine from head to tail, counted excellent meat. Also a little soul.

ALMÍNA, Obs. a tower, or turret.

ALMIRA'LE, vid. *Almirante*.

ALMIRA'NTA, the vice-admiral ship of a fleet.

ALMIRA'NTE, an admiral. Properly in Spanish it is the vice-admiral; for they call the admiral, General. It is also a sort of head-dress like the Roman, so call'd, because invented by an admiral's daughter.

Almirante de Castilla, the admiral of *Castile*. This honour was hereditary in the family of the dukes of *Medina de Rioseco*, who forfeited it by being in rebellion against king *Philip* the fifth.

ALMIRANTA'SGO, the court of admiralty, or the office of an admiral.

ALMIRE'Z, a mortar of metal. Arab.

ALMIRÓN, white endive. Arab.

ALMISCA'DO, perfum'd with musk.

ALMISCLE, musk. From the Arabick article *el* and *misk*, musk.

ALMISCLE'RA, a sort of mouse that breeds in the water, whose skin smells of musk.

ALMI'VAR, sugar boil'd to a consistence. It was properly meant for the juice of fruit thickned with sugar, but us'd as above. Arab.

ALMIVARA'DO, preserv'd with sugar.

ALMIVARA'R, to preserve with sugar.

ALMIXA'R, the place where figs are dry'd to keep. Arab.

ALMI'SQUE, vid. *Almíscle*.

ALMISQUE'RA, a box or place to keep musk.

A'LMO, kind, nourishing.

Almo padre, a foster-father.

ALMOÇA'DA, as much as a man can grasp with both hands.

ALMOCADE'N, a captain of foot. From the Arabick *cadén*, to go before, and the common article *al*.

ALMOÇA'FRE, a dib to set herbs with. Arab.

ALMOCREBE, or *Almocréve*, a carrier, or mule-driver. Arab.

ALMODOVA'R DEL CA'MPO, a town in *Castile*, six leagues from *Ciudad Real*, on the foot of the mountain *Sierra Morena*, in a rich plain, with a strong castle, 800 houses, one parish church, and one monastery of Carmelites. There are silver mines near it. The name Arabick, and signifies a round spot.

ALMODOVA'R DEL RÍO, a town in the kingdom of *Cordova*, and four leagues from that city, upon the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*.

ALMODOVA'R DEL PINA'R, another small town in *Castile*, of which I find no further account.

ALMODRÓTE, a sort of sauce made of garlick, cheese, and other ingredients. Arab.

ALMOSA'IA, formerly one of the gates of the city *Toledo* was so called, but which of them is not known now. See *Mariana*, lib. II.

ALMOFA'R, some covering for the head, whether cap, hood, or veil, *Covarrubias* says he could never find out. Some, he says, will have it to be part of the breast-plate.

ALMOFE'x, vid. *Almofrés*.

ALMOFIA, a basin. Arab.

ALMOFRI'Z, or *Almofrés*, a bag made like a pillow, properly a case to carry a travelling bed in. Arabick.

ALMOGAVA'RES, *Covarrubias* says, they are the soldiers, who being unfit to march with the army, are kept in garrison. Others say, they are light-horse. Arab.

ALMOHA'ÇA, a curry-comb. Arabick.

ALMOHAÇA'DO, curried.

ALMOHAÇA'R, to curry.

ALMOHAÇE'N, a Moorish proper name of a man, and signifies the good.

ALMOHA'DA, a pillow, or a cushion; also the stores at the corner of a build-

ing, which jut out beyond the rest of the wall. Arab.

Consultar con el almoháda, to consult one's pillow, to sleep upon a business.

Prov. *A la buena jéintate con ella, y a la mala pónle la almoháda*: Keep company with a good woman, and set a cushion for a bad one. That is, keep her to work, that she may not be bad; for in *Spain* the women sit at their work upon cushions.

ALMOHADILLA, a little pillow or cushion women in *Spain* use to work on; also swellings on the mules sides under the saddle. Arab.

ALMOHARRÍN, a town in the province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, seven leagues from the city *Merida*, inhabited by 500 families, has a good castle, one parish church, and five chapels, the soil very rich. It was built by *Almoharin*, a Moor, who gave it his name.

ALMOHA'ZA, *Almohazár*, vid. *Almoháça*, *Almohazár*.

ALMOHINO signifies, to the fretful man, setting one another on to vex or fret another; among knaves, to cheat him. They are two words.

ALMOJARIFA'ZGO, vid. *Almoxarifazgo*.

ALMOJARIFE, vid. *Almofaxarife*.

ALMOJATE'R, *sal armoniack*. Arabick.

ALMOJA'RRRA, a sort of earthen pitcher with a great belly, and four or more handles; in other parts called *Alcarráfa*. Arab.

ALMOJAVA'NA, a sort of cheesecake. Arabick.

ALMONAZÍ DE ZURITA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, between *Alvalate* and *Zurita*. The name Arabick, signifies forgetfulness, because the Moors kept those that were prisoners for life there, and therefore seem'd to be forgotten; or else because the rich wine of the place makes people forget themselves.

ALMONE'DA, a publick sale, an outcry. Arabick.

Prov. *En el almonéda, ten la bárba quéda*: At a sale keep your beard or your chin still. That is, let not your beard wag too fast in bidding, lest you over-bid, and repent.

ALMONEDEA'R, to have to do in sales.

ALMÓNTE, a village in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

ALMORADÚX, the herb sweet-marjorum. Arab.

ALMORA'GES, armour for the thighs. Arabick.

ALMORAVÍDES, a nation of Moors near mount *Atlas* in *Africk*, who once possess'd themselves of the kingdom of *Fez*, and carried their conquests into *Spain*.

ALMORÓX, a town in *Castile* a league from *Escalona*, has about three hundred houses, one parish church and six chapels, in a rich soil.

ALMORRANA'DO, one that has the piles.

ALMORRA'NAS, the piles or hemorrhoids. From the Greek *aimorrais*.

Almorránas con sangre, the bloody piles or hemorrhoids.

Almorránas sin sangre, the dry piles.

Almorránas con resquebrajadura, the fistula in ano.

Almorránas de los Sodomitas, the pocky piles got by Sodomy.

ALMORRANIE'NTO, one that has the piles.

ALMORZA'R, to breakfast.

ALMOTACE'N, a clerk of the market, he is to see that none but good provisions be sold. Also an officer to see the streets kept clean. Arabick.

ALMOTACENA'ZGO, the office of the clerk of the market, or of the officer that is to see the streets kept clean.

ALMOTECENIA, idem.

ALMOTALE'FE, an officer, where there are silk-works, to view them, and put seals to the silks before they are sold.

ALMOXARIFA'SGO, custom or duty upon commodities, and the office of a customer.

ALMOXARIFE, a receiver of customs for commodities imported or exported. The word Arabick, signifying the receiver of the king's duty. Formerly the treasurers were so call'd, as may be seen in antient histories. Arab.

ALMÚCIO, a certain ornament of furs, worn by canons of churches.

ALMÚD, a measure of half a bushel. Arabick.

ALMUDA'DA, as much land as half a bushel of wheat will sow.

ALMUDEVA'R, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, has about 200 houses, one parish church, and sends deputies to the *cortes*. The soil about it rich, and yielding saffron. The Romans call'd it *Burtina*, the Moors the present name.

ALMUDÍ, the custom-house at *Valencia*, where all the corn is sold. So called from the measure *almúd*.

ALMÚEDA'NO, Obs. a cryer. Arabick.

ALMUE'RÇA, as much as a man can take up or grasp with both his hands.

ALMUE'RÇO,

A L O

ALMUE'RÇO, or *Almuérzo*, a breakfast.

ALMUNE'ÇAR, a city and safe harbour on the coast of *Andaluzia*, strongly wall'd, with a good castle, and a rich country about, producing, besides other things, a considerable quantity of sugar. The inhabitants are not above 250 families, with one parish church, and one monastery of friars. The name Arabick, and signifies the market where they sell raisins.

ALMUTAÇA'FE, an officer that has the care of inspecting measures. Arabick.

A L N

A'LNA, an ell. Lat. *ulna*.

ALNA'DO, a son-in-law; that is, a man's wife's son by another husband, or the husband's by another wife.

ALNA'FE, a close furnace to put fire in, and a pot over. Arab.

A L O

ALOBADA'DO, cattle that has been bit by wolves.

ALOCA'DO, freakish, maddish.

ALOE', vid. *Azibár*.

ALOGA'DO, Obs. let out to hire, or hired.

ALOGADÓR, Obs. one that lets out houses or lands to hire.

ALOGA'R, Obs. to let out to hire, or to hire.

ALÓJA, metheglin, or mead. Arabick.

ALOJA'DO, lodged, quarter'd.

ALÓJADOR, one that lodges, a har-binger, a quarter-master.

ALÓJAMIE'NTO, lodging, quarters.

ALOJA'R, to lodge or quarter. From *locare*, to place.

A LO MAS, at most.

A LO ME'NOS, at least.

ALÓN, a wing.

ALÓNDRA, a lark; *Nebricensis* says, a nightingale.

ALONDROA'L, vid. *Alandroál*.

ALONGA'DO, prolonged, protracted, stretch'd out in length.

ALONGAMIE'NTO, a prolonging, protracting, or stretching out.

ALONGA'R, Præf. *To Alúngo*, Præf. *Alongué*, Obs. to prolong, to protract, to stretch out. Lat. *longus*, long.

ALONJOLÍ, vid. *Ajonjoli*.

ALÓNZO, vid. *Alfónso*.

ALÓPIA'DO, drowzy, sleepy, or mix'd with opium, whence the word.

ALÓQUE, a pale wine between white and red. From the Arabick *halaque*, to mix.

ALÓRA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain, formerly call'd *Illurum*.

A L Q

ALÓSA, the fish called a shad.

ALÓXA, vid. *Alója*.

ALOXÁ'DO, *Aloxár*, vid. *Alojado*, *Alojár*.

ALÓZNA', Obs. wormwood. Arab.

Alózna marina, worm-feed.

A L P

ALPARGA'TE, a sort of shoe or buskin made of packthread, and sometimes of rushes, used by the Moors, and formerly by the poor mountain people in Spain.

ALPARGATA'DO, one shod with such buskins.

ALPARGATA'ZO, a stroke with an *alpargate*.

ALPARGATE'RO, one that makes or sells *alpargates*.

ALPECHE'M, or *Alpechin*, the dregs or lees of oil. Arab.

A'LPES, the *Alps*, that long ridge of mountains which divides *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*.

ALPHABE'TICO, alphabetical, in order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TO, the alphabet.

ALPICÓCES, cucumbers, an Arabick word used in the kingdom of *Murcia*.

AL PIE', at the foot.

Al pié de cien hombres, about an hundred men.

Al pié de la letra, exactly, to a tittle.

ALPÍNO, of or belonging to the *Alps*.

ALPÍSTE, an herb call'd fox-tail; also canary feed, such as birds eat. Arab.

ALPI'VRE, an herb call'd bishops-wort.

AL PONE'R DEL SOL, at sun-setting.

AL PRESE'NTE, at present.

AL PRINCI'PIO, at first, in the beginning.

ALPUE'NTE, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, of about 160 houses, in a rich country. The name signifies *Altopuente*, that is, high bridge; because of some great aqueducts carry'd on arches near it.

ALPUXA'RRAS, a great mountain in the kingdom of *Granada* in Spain, seventeen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth, very difficult of access, yet extraordinary fruitful.

A L Q

ALQUAQUE'NGI, or rather *Alkakengi*, cockle. Arab.

ALQUEMI'STA, vid. *Alquimista*.

ALQUERÍA, a small town of little note in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain. Properly a farm or country-house. Arabick.

ALQUE'RME, the grains of the scarlet oak, of excellent use in physick;

A L Q

also the composition made of them with sugar, powder of roses, coral, pearl, and other ingredients. Arab.

ALQUE'RQUE, the game of draughts. Arab.

ALQUETÍFA, vid. *Alcatifa*.

ALQUETÍZA, idem.

ALQUE'Z, a large measure containing about eighty gallons.

ALQUEZA'R, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in Spain, five leagues from *Huesca*, of 250 houses, one parish, and a strong castle, the country plentiful.

ALQUICE'L, or *Alquicér Morisco*, a Moorish mantle or covering. Arabick.

ALQUILADÍZO, that may be hired.

ALQUILA'DO, hired, or let to hire.

ALQUILADOR, one that hires, or lets out to hire.

ALQUILA'R, to hire, or let out to hire.

ALQUILE'R, hire. Arabick.

ALQUÍMIA, alchymy, or the art of chymistry. Arab.

Prov. *Alquímia probada, tener renta, y no gastar nada*: It is a try'd alchymy, to have an estate, and to spend nothing. That is, it is the true philosopher's stone, if you have a good revenue, to spend none of it; for then you will be sure to be rich, which is the end of seeking the philosopher's stone, and this the true method.

ALQUIMÍLLA, the herb lady's-mantle, excellent for wounds, hot, dry, and astringent, stops bleeding; the leaves, tops, and roots used in vulgar potions, powders, plaisters, and ointments.

ALQUIMÍSTA, a chymist.

Prov. *Alquimista certero, del hierro penso hazer oro, y hizo del oro hierro*: A never-failing chymist, he thought to turn iron into gold, and turn'd the gold into iron. A year upon all chymists, who thinking to make gold of base metals, turn a great deal of money that is gold and silver into dross and dirt.

ALQUINA'L MORISCO, a sort of Moorish handkerchief. Arab.

ALQUITA'RA, a limbeck. Arab.

ALQUITIRA, gum dragacanth. Arabick.

ALQUITRA'N, naptha, a liquid substance flowing out of the earth in some places like melted pitch, and therefore sometimes improperly taken for pitch, and burns so fierce, that it is unquenchable. Arab. In some places they use it about ships instead of pitch and tar.

A L T

ALQUITRANA'DO, daubed with alquitran.

ALQUITRANA'R, to daub with alquitran.

ALQUITRA'VE, vid. *Arbitráve*.

A L R

AL REDEDÓR, round about.

AL REÍR DEL A'LVA, at the dawn of the day.

AL REVE'S, the wrong way.

AL ROMPE'R EL A'LVA, the same as *al veír del álva*.

A L S

ALSÍNE, the herb chick-weed.

A L T

A'LTA, in cant is a tower, or a window.

La álta, an old Spanish dance.

ALTABA'QUE, a great basket, a hamper or pannier.

ALTAMERÓN, in cant is a thief that gets in at the tops of houses to rob.

ALTAMÍRA, a town and earldom in Spain, belonging to the marquis of *Almaçón* of the house of *Moscóso*, the title given to his eldest son.

ALTAMÍSA, vid. *Artemísa*.

ALTA'NA, in cant a church.

ALTANA'DO, in cant is married.

ALTANERÍA, the sport of hawking.

ALTANE'RO, a hawk, or any bird that soars high; thence any conceited or high-flying person. From *álto*, high.

ALTA'QUE, a wicker basket. Arabick.

ALTA'R, an altar.

Prov. *Quién sirve al altár, ha de vivir del altár*: He that serves the altar must live by the altar. Every man must live by his profession. Or, as the scripture says, The labourer is worthy of his hire.

ALTAVE'LA, a small island on the south side of *Hispaniola* in America.

ALTE'A, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, on the coast of the *Mediterranean*, four leagues from *Alicant*, inhabited by 800 families, the country about it very rich.

ALTE'R DO CHA'O, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from *Portalégre*, in a fruitful plain, whence it takes name, being antiently called *Elteri*, which by corruption came to *Altér*, and they added *do Cháo*, that is, of the plain. It is wall'd, contains about 700 families, one parish church, one monastery of Franciscans, house of *Misericordia*, one hospital, and nine chapels.

ALTERA'BLE, alterable, changeable, mutable.

ALTERACIÓN, alteration, change; also passion, or anger.

A L V

ALTERA'DO, altered, changed; also troubled, or angry; also thirsty.

ALTERADÓR, one that often alters or changes.

ALTERA'R, to alter, to change, to provoke to anger.

Alterár la gente, to stir up the people to commit any disorder.

ALTERCA'DO, disputed, bandy'd, quarrell'd about.

ALTERCADÓR, a wrangling fellow.

ALTERCA'R, Præf. *To Altérco*, Præt. *Alterqué*, to wrangle, to dispute, to contend, to debate. Lat. *altercor*.

ALTERNACIÓN, acting alternatively, or by turns.

ALTERNA'DO, done alternatively or by turns.

ALTERNADÓR, one that does things by turns.

ALTERNA'R, to act alternatively, or by turns. From the Lat. *alternó*.

ALTERNATIVO, alternative.

ALTERQUE', vid. *Altercár*.

ALTE'ZA, highness, loftiness; the title of highness given to princes.

ALTIVAMENTE, loftily, proudly.

ALTIBA'XO, a downright stroke.

ALTIBA'XOS, uneven places, up and down hill; thence the uneven carriage of a man.

ALTILLO, a little hill.

ALTIVE'Z, pride, haughtiness.

ALTIVO, proud, lofty.

A'LTO, high, lofty, tall, profound; a story of a house; the alt in music. Lat. *altus*.

Hazér álto, to halt in a march.

Passósele por álto, he took no notice of it.

A'lto de aí, be gone.

Cása de tres áltos, a house three stories high.

Brocado de tres áltos, the richest brocade.

A'lta mar, the deep sea, far out at sea.

El álto de vélez, a flight, scampering. It is a cant word, but whence derived I do not find.

ALTOZA'NO, a small hill.

ALTRAMÚZ, a lupin or kidney-bean. Arabick.

AL TRA'VES, a cross.

Dar al traves, to run aground, to be shipwrecked.

ALTÚRA, height, altitude, and tallness; also the latitude of a place.

A L U

A'LVA, vid. *A'lba*.

A'LVA DE TÓRMES, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in Spain, four leagues from *Salamánca*, upon the banks of the river *Tormes*, from which it takes

A L V

name. It contains about 300 houses, besides gentry, nine parish churches, two monasteries of men, and three of nuns. It was first erected into an earldom by king *John* the second of *Castile*, in the year 1439, and afterwards into a dukedom by king *Henry* the fourth, an. 1469, or 1470. The first earl was *D. Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo*, and the first duke his son *D. Garcia Alvarez de Toledo*. The family is very antient, and has produced great men for many years before they had these titles conferr'd on them.

A'LVA DE LÍSTE, a small town in *Castile*, remarkable for nothing but being an earldom, which is in the family of *Henriquez*, a branch of that of the admiral of *Castile*, duke of *Medina de Rio seco*, who bears the same name, being both descended from a bastard son of king *Alonso* the eleventh of *Castile*.

ALVACE'A, vid. *Albacéa*.

ALVAHA'CA, vid. *Albahaca*.

ALVAHAQUE'RO, vid. *Albahaquéro*.

ALVAHAQUI'LLA, vid. *Albahaquilla*.

ALVALA', vid. *Albalá*.

ALVA'NCHES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain, of 150 houses, one parish church, and two chapels of ease. It belongs to the knights of *Santiago*, or *S. James* the apostle.

ALVANE'GA, a sort of coif or net to hold womens hair. Arabick.

ALVAÑA'R, vid. *Albañár*.

ALVAÑI'L, a mason, a bricklayer. Arabick.

ALVAÑILERI'A, bricklayers or masons work.

ALVA'R, that which is soon ripe; also very white.

ALVARA'DO RI'O, a river in the province of *Guaxaca*, of the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*.

ALVARA'ZAS, morpew on the skin; also a disease among cattle. Arabick.

ALVARCÓCAL, an apricot-tree.

ALVARCÓQUE, an apricot.

ALVA'RDA, vid. *Albarda*.

ALVARDADÓR, vid. *Albardador*.

ALVARDA'N, a fool, a sot.

ALVARDA'R, vid. *Albardár*.

ALVARDE'RO, vid. *Albardéro*.

ALVARDI'LLA, vid. *Albardilla*.

ALVARDI'N, vid. *Albardín*.

ALVARDÓN, vid. *Albardón*.

ALVARE'NGAS, the surname of a good family in *Portugal*.

A'LVAREZ de *Toledo y Monroy*, the surname of a noble family in Spain, whercof the earl of *Oropésa* is chief.

ALVARI'NO, a dun swarthy colour.

ALVARJÓN,

A L U

ALVARJÓN, a sort of great vetch. Arabick.

ALVARO, the proper name of a man, only used in *Spain*; for shortness they sometimes call it *Alvár*. From it comes the surname *Alvarez*. It is Gothick.

ALVARRA'DA, vid. *Albarrada*.

ALVARRA'N, vid. *Albarrán*.

ALVARRANI'A, vid. *Albarranía*.

ALVATÓCA, a sort of boat. Arabick.

ALVAYALDA'DO, painted, or daubed with ceruse, whitened.

ALVAYALDA'R, to whiten, paint, daub with ceruse.

ALVAYA'IDE, ceruse. Arabick.

ALUCINA'DO, blind in understanding, erroneous.

ALUCINA'R, to be blind in understanding, to err, to mistake. *Mystica Ciudad de Dios*, vol. 2. p. 315.

ALÚDA, an ant that has got wings.

ALÚDO, wing'd, that has wings. From *ála*, a wing.

ALUDI'R, to allude. Lat. *alludo*.

ALVEDRA'R, to give judgment. Obf.

ALVEDRI'O, the free will. Corrupt from the Lat. *arbitrium*.

ALVE'IDA, a town in *Castile* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Logroño*, call'd first *Alwayda*, which signifies white house, and by corruption *Alvélda*.

ALVE'LOS, the surname of a good family in *Portugal*.

ALVENDE'RA, a gossiping, rambling woman. Arab.

ALVE'NGO, *Alongué*, vid. *Alongár*.

ALVE'RCA, a pool or pond. Arab.

ALVE'RCHIGO, an apricot. Arab.

ALVE'RGADO, lodg'd, entertain'd.

ALVERGA'R, to lodge, to house.

ALVE'RGUE, a lodging, a place of entertainment. Arab.

ALVERGUERIA, idem.

ALVERGUE'RO, Obf. an inn-keeper.

ALVERJA'NA, vid. *Alberjana*.

ALVE'RJA, vid. *Arveja*.

ALVE'YTAR, vid. *Albéytar*.

ALVEITERIA, vid. *Albeiteria*.

ALVI'LLÓ, or *Alvillas*, a sort of large hard grapes.

ALVI'N, vid. *Albín*.

ALVI'NA, vid. *Albina*.

AL VI'VO, to the life.

ALUMERA'DO, lighted; also a sort of hereticks in former times in *Spain*, who pretended to a particular light, like the quakers; also done with allum.

ALUMBRADÓR, one that lights; or one that dresses with allum.

ALUMBRA'R, to light, or to dress with allum. In the first sense from *lumbre*, light or fire; in the latter from *alumbre*, allum.

A L Z

Alumbrár una persona, is either to light a man, or to inform his judgment.

Dios te alumbre con bien, God give you a happy hour, God send you a safe delivery. A prayer for women with child.

ALÚMBRE, allum. Lat. *alumen*.

ALUMI'XA, lavender. Arab.

ALÚMNO, a foster-child, one that is bred up under those that are not his parents, or he that breeds such a child. Lat. *alumnus*.

ALUNA'DO, lunatick.

ALUNAMIE'NTO, the madness that comes at the full of the moon.

ALUNA'RSE, to become lunatick, to run mad. From *luna*, the moon.

A'LVO, white. Lat. *albus*.

ALVÓGUE, vid. *Albogue*.

ALVOGUE'RO, vid. *Alboguero*.

ALVÓNDIGAS, vid. *Albóndigas*.

ALVÓR, vid. *Albór*.

ALVORA'DA, vid. *Alborada*.

ALVORBOLEA'R, vid. *Alborboleár*.

ALVORNÓZ, vid. *Albornóz*.

ALVORÓÇO, vid. *Alboróço*.

ALVOROTA'R, vid. *Alborotár*.

ALVORÓTO, vid. *Alboroto*.

ALUQUE'TE, sometimes taken for a match to light fire with, but generally for a zest, that is, a round thin bit of orange-peel, which some squeeze into drink, and rub the edges of the glass or cup with. Arabick.

ALUSIÓN, an allusion. Lat.

ALUTACIÓN, so the miners call the first gold found in the mines, about four foot deep.

ALVÚRA, vid. *Albura*.

ALVURE'JO, vid. *Alburéjo*.

ALUZE'MA, vid. *Albuzéma*.

ALUZIA'DO, made smooth, plain, bright, or glossy.

ALUZIA'R, to make smooth, plain, bright or glossy.

ALUZINA'R, to guess at uncertainties, as one sees betwixt light and darkness. From the Lat. *hallucinar*. A word little used but by poetical writers.

A L X

ALXA'VA, vid. *Aljava*.

A'LXO, a string of beads. Arabick.

A L Z

ALZA'DO, vid. *Alzado*.

ALZA'R, vid. *Alzar*.

ALZIRA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, between the city of *Valencia* and *Xativa*; so called by corruption from the Moors, who named it *el Gezire*, that is, the island, because it is all encompassed with water.

A M A

A M A

A'MA, a mistress, not of scholars, but of servants, for she that teaches children is call'd *maestra*. Also a nurse. Gothick.

Prov. *A'ma, fôys ama, miéntras el niño mama*: Nurse, you are mistress while the child sucks. Applied to those who continue their friendship no longer than they have a dependance. Because a good nurse is valued as long as the child sucks, and, as soon as weaned, turn'd off.

Prov. *Entretanto que cria amamos el ama*: Whilst she gives suck, we love the nurse. This is the same as that above.

Prov. *A'ma con amigo, ni la téngas, ni la des a tu vezino*: Neither do you keep, nor recommend to your neighbour a nurse that has a gallant. Because if she should prove with child, her milk is not good.

AMA'BLE, lovely, amiable.

AMABLEME'NTE, lovingly, amiably.

AMA'CA, a hammock, such as they use in the *Indies*, and aboard ships, being a hanging bed, the name Indian.

AMAGA'TOS, vid. *Mazagatos*.

AMACE'NAS, a sort of large plumbs.

AMADIZITOS, little favourite lap-dogs; also the nicest sort of fops or beaux.

AMA'DO, beloved.

AMADÓR, a lover.

AMADRIGA'DO, expert, dextrous; also used to a place, or long habituated in it.

AMAE'RA'DO, taught, instructed.

AMAE'RA'R, to teach, to instruct. From *maestro*, a master.

AMAGA'DO, offer'd at with a blow.

AMAGADÓR, one that offers to strike.

AMAGA'R, Præf. *To amago*, Præt. *amagué*, to make an offer, or lift up the hand, as if one were going to strike.

AMAINA'DO, that has struck fail, or taken in its fails.

AMAINA'R, to strike fail, to take in the fails.

AMAMA'R, vid. *Mamár*.

AMAMANTAMIE'NTO, giving suck; suckling.

AMAMANTA'DO, suckled.

AMAMANTA'R, to suckle, to give suck. From the Latin *mamma*, a breast.

AMA'NA, or *Amaguana*, one of the *Lucayan* islands in *America*; also a river in the province of *Guayana* in the *West Indies*.

AMANCEBA'DA, a mistress that is kept by a man, a lewd woman.

AMANCEBA'DO

A M A

AMANCEBA'DO, one that keeps a mistress, a whoremaster.

AMANCEBA'R, to follow whoring.

AMANDERE'CHA, on the right hand.

AMANECE'R, to grow day. From the Latin *mane*, the morning.

AMANECIDO, the day broken.

AMAÑA'DO, handy, dextrous in doing business.

AMAÑA'R, to be handy, or make handy or dextrous at any thing. From *mána*, handiness.

AMANOJA'DO, ty'd up in bunches.

AMANOJA'R, to tie or make up in bunches or parcels. From *manójo*, a bunch.

AMANSA'DO, tam'd, pacify'd, quell'd.

AMANSADÓR, one that tames, pacifies, or quells.

AMANSAMIE'NTO, taming, pacifying, or quelling.

AMANSA'R, to tame, pacify, or quell. From *manso*, tame.

AMA'NTE, a lover.

AMANTÍLLA'R, to top the lifts, as the seamen call it; that is, to make the arms of the yards hang higher or lower, as they think fit.

AMANTÍLLOS, the lifts; so the seamen call certain ropes which belong to the yard-arms, and serve to top them; that is, to make them hang higher, or lower, or even, as they please.

AMANUE'NSE, an amanuensis, one that writes for another.

AMANZILLA'DO, moved to compassion; also pitied or lamented; also spotted.

AMANZILLADÓR, one that moves compassion, or that spots and defiles.

AMANZILLA'R, to move compassion; also to spot or defile. From *manzálla*, compassion, or a spot or stain.

AMAPA'YA, a territory in the province of *New Andalusia* in *South America*.

AMAPÓLA, a poppy.

AMA'R, to love. From the Latin *amare*.

Prov. *Quién fco. ama, hermoso le parece*: They that love an ugly thing, think it beautiful. Love is blind, and sees no faults.

Prov. *Amár y saber, no puede todo ser*: To love and be wise cannot be at once. Because love takes away the discerning faculty, and makes a man commit many absurdities.

Prov. *Quién bien ama tarde olvida*: True love is scarce forgot.

AMARAÑA'DO, vid. *Enmarañado*.

AMARAÑA'R, vid. *Enmarañar*.

AMAPA'NTE, a town in *Portugal*, 6x leagues from *Guimaraens*, on the

A M A

banks of the river *Tamaga*, has about 500 houses, two monasteries, one hospital, and sends deputies to the *cortes*. The country about it is indifferent fruitful.

AMARA'NTO, a plant bearing a flower which when gather'd continues long before it withers, whence it has its name, signifying in the Greek, that does not perish or fade. It is known in English by the name of *amarant*, and also *flower gentle*, whereof there are several sorts; as the purple, the crested velvet, the carnation, the white, the floramour, or spotted flower gentle, the perennial spik'd flower gentle of *Sicily*. Ray hist. plant.

AMARGA'ÇA, the herb pellitory of the wall.

AMARGALE'JAS, a sort of plumbs that have a harsh taste.

AMARGAME'NTE, bitterly.

AMARGA'R, Præf. *To amargo*, Præf. *amargué*, to taste bitter, to be unpleasant. From the Latin *amarum*.

AMA'RGÓ, bitter, any thing that is displeasing.

AMARGUÍLLO, bitterish, or a little bitter.

AMARGÚRA, bitterness; met. sorrow.

AMARILLEA'R, to turn yellow, pale, or wan.

AMARILLE'JO, yellowish.

AMARILLE'Z, yellowness, paleness, wanness.

AMARÍLLO, yellow; also pale and wan.

AMA'RO, the herb St. John's wort. By poetical writers used for bitter, from the Latin *amarum*.

AMA'RRÁ, a cable, cord, or rope to make any thing fast.

AMARRA'DO, made fast, anchor'd.

AMARRA'R, to make fast, to anchor. This word us'd by seamen, as ours do the word *to lash*, that is, to tie or make fast.

Amarrár el navío surgente y maréa; to moor a ship, as the seamen call it, that is, either to moor alongst, which is, to lay one anchor a-head, and the other a-stern in the middle of the stream; or to moor a-thwart, which is to lay one anchor on one side of the river, and another on the other, that both cables may bear together. There is a third mooring call'd water-shot, which is neither cross the tide nor alongst it, but between both.

AMAR'TAGA, the litharge of metals.

AMARTELA'DO, fallen in love, smitten with a beauty.

AMARTELAMIE'NTO, falling in love.

A M B

AMARTELA'RSE, to fall in love.

AMARTILLA'DO, hammer'd.

AMARTILLA'R, to hammer. From *martillo*, a hammer.

AMASSADE'RA, a tub or trough to knead dough in; or a woman that kneads or makes bread, a baker-woman.

AMASSA'DO, kneaded as dough is.

AMASSADÓR, one that kneads bread, or any such thing.

AMASSADÚRA, kneading of bread.

AMASSA'R, to knead, to make bread.

AMASSI'JO, a vessel to knead or make bread in.

AMATA'DO, vid. *Matúdo*.

AMATA'R, vid. *Matár*.

AMATÍ'STA, the precious stone call'd an amethyst.

AMETIME', a river in the province of *Soconusco* in *North America*.

AMA'YA, a town in *Castile*, four leagues from *Aguilar del Campo*, of about 150 houses; antiently a great city, and call'd *Aregia*, or *Varegia*. There is also a small town of the same name in *Portugal*, famous for nothing but its red cups made there to drink water, which yet are of the worse sort, the best being those of *Estremoz*. This is also the name of a family in *Portugal*.

AMAYNA'DO, that has struck fail, or lower'd the sails.

AMAYNA'R, to strike fail, to lower the sails.

Amaynár el tiempo, is for the weather to clear up.

AMAZOGA'TOS, vid. *Maxagatos*.

AMAZÓNA, an Amazon, a masculine woman.

Amazonas Río, the river of the Amazons, one of the biggest in the world. It is in the *South America*, and rises near *Quito*, a city of the kingdom of *Peru*, thence runs to the east, and being increas'd by the addition of many others falling into it, takes a course of 1200 leagues, after which it falls into the north ocean, between *Brazil* and *Guiana*. Some call it the river of *Orellana*, because one *Orellana* a Spaniard made a great discovery on it.

A M B

AMBA'R, o *Ambargris*, ambergrise, the wholesomest and most delicious of all perfumes, but what it is, is not yet known, some affirming it to be the sperm of the whale, others the dung of some creature in the sea, or the foam condens'd; and others, that it flows from some source in the sea; and others, that it grows in the sea as the *fungi* do on stones or trees, and is call'd

A M B

up by the sea in stormy weather. The best amber is that which is light, and of a clear grey or ash-colour, and the blacker the worse it is. The rich Moors and Indians use much amber, and the Chineses much more, esteeming it good for the brain and stomach, and as a provocative. It is hot and dry in the second degree. It strengthens the brain and heart, comforts weak limbs, sharpens the understanding, enlivens the senses, restores the memory, removes melancholy and obstructions in the matrix, is good against the palsy, falling-sickness, and convulsions, corrects infectious air, and very much helps old people, and those that are of cold constitutions. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

Ambár is also the yellow amber, of which we have beads and other curiosities.

AMBARES, the fruit of a large tree in *India*, with long narrow leaves, which are of a light pleasant green, and full of veins, that make it beautiful. The flower or blossom is white and small, the fruit as big as a green walnut, the colour a lighter green, and the taste harsh; but when ripe it turns yellow, has a better smell, and the taste is a pleasant tartness. The pulp of it is hard, consisting of many sinews knit in a mass. It serves to make sauce to meat, being tart; and when ripe is eaten with salt and vinegar, and will keep so a long time. It creates an appetite, and the Indians reckon it good against choler. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

AMBE'RES, the city *Antwerp* in the *Low Countries*.

AMBIA, a liquor in *Peru*, which flows from a spring near the sea, of the colour and consistence of honey, and smelling like *Tacamahaca*. It cures inveterate diseases proceeding from cold causes, and takes away all aches and pains of that nature. It seems hot in the third degree, and very viscous. *Monardes, fol. 108.*

AMBICIÓN, ambition. Lat.

AMBICIOSAMENTE, ambitiously.

AMBICIOSO, ambitious.

AMBIDE'XTRO, one that uses both hands equally, as well as the right. Lat.

AMBIENTE, ambient, going or hovering about a thing. Lat.

AMBIGUAMENTE, ambiguously.

AMBIGUIDAD, ambiguity. Lat.

AMBIGUO, ambiguous.

AMBITO, going about, or compassing; also bribery, or circumference.

A M E

AMBLA, the amble of a horse.

AMBLADOR, an ambler.

AMBLAR, to amble, to pace.

AMBOS, both.

Ambos a dos, both together.

AMBRÓLLA, a deceitful practice, intrangling of matters. A new-made word, from the Italian *embrollare*.

AMBRÓSIA, the meat the poets feigned the Gods did eat.

Ambrosia yerva, the herb oak of *Jerusalem*.

AMBRÓSIO, *Ambrose*, the proper name of a man.

AMBRÓZ was formerly a village, where now the city *Palencia* stands.

AMERUNESA, a sort of cherry.

A M C

AMCALE', a fruit growing in the *East Indies* on a tree as big as a pear-tree, out of the thick part of the branches. Its shape is like a golden-pippin, with streaks like a melon on the outside, the flesh within white, and has a stone. They make good sweetmeats of it, the natural taste being a pleasant tartness. They are ripe in *February*, *March*, and *April*. *Genell. vol. 3. l. 1. c. 8.*

A M E

AMEDRE'NTA'DO, put into a fear.

AMEDRENTADOR, one that frights, or puts others into fear.

AMEDRENTAR, to put into a fear, to make one afraid. From the Latin *metus*.

AMELEZINA'DO, that has taken a medicine, or a clyster.

AMELEZINAR, to cure, to give a medicine or a clyster. From *meleciná*, a clyster, or a medicine.

AME'LLA, vid. *Améndra*.

AMELONA'DO, softened, mollified; also shap'd like a melon.

AMELONAR, to soften or mollify; also to shape like a melon. From *melon*, a melon.

AMEN, the same in all languages, originally Hebrew, being the conclusion of some prayers, and signifying sometimes verily, and sometimes so be it. The Spaniards also sometimes say, *Amén de esso*, besides that, or except that.

Prov. *Amén, amén, al cielo llega*: Amen, amen, reaches heaven. By this is meant, that the prayers of the just, and the cries of the poor, are heard by God.

En un santi Amén, in an instant, in a moment; that is, whilst you can pronounce the two last words of a prayer, as *santi Amén*.

A M I

AMENA'ÇA, or *Amenaza*, a threat.

AMENAZA'DO, threatned.

Prov. *Los amenazados pan comen*: Threatned folks eat bread. We say, threatned folk live long.

AMENAZAR, to threaten. From the Lat. *minor*.

AMENGUA'DO, vid. *Menguído*.

AMENGUAR, vid. *Menguar*.

AMENIDA'D, pleasantness, clearness of weather.

AME'NO, pleasant, delightful. Lat. *aménus*.

AMENTAR, Præf. To *Amiento*, to sling, or throw with a sling.

AME'NTO, vid. *Amiento*.

AMENÚDO, often.

AME'OS, the herb ammy.

AMERICA, *America*, the fourth and greatest part of the world; never known till *Christopher Columbus* discover'd it in the year 1499 for the crown of *Spain*; yet *Americus Vespucius* some years after making farther discoveries, gave it his name. It runs quite from north to south, forming two vast continents, joined together by a narrow isthmus at *Panamá*. The western bounds of it are the pacifick ocean, commonly call'd the *South Sea*; the eastern, the *Atlantick*, or *North Sea*; to the northward its extent is not known; on the south it is cut off by the streights of *Magellan*, from *Tierra del Fuégo*, beyond which is streight *le Maire*; what is farther, undiscover'd.

AMESNADORES, Obs. for the king's guards. So call'd from *més*, a month, either because they did duty, or were paid by the month.

AMESNAR, Obs. to be upon guard, or to do monthly duty.

AMETALA'DO, mix'd or cover'd with metal; also feign'd or counterfeit.

AMETALAR, to mix or cover with metal; also to feign or counterfeit.

AMETHISTO, vid. *Amatista*.

AME'XA, or *Améxa*, Obs. a plum or prune. Arabick.

A M I

AMICÍCIA, friendship. Latin.

AMIDÓN, vid. *Almidón*.

AMIE'NDA, a fine, from the French *amende*. In the license before the book call'd *Vida y hechos de Estevanillo González*.

AMIE'NTO, Subst. a leather strap wound about a dart, which serves to sling it with the greater force. Latin *amentum*.

AMIESGA'DO, or *Amiegado*, a fruit like a strawberry.

Amiga,

A M I

AMIGA, a female friend ; when meant of a friend to a man, also taken in an ill sense.

AMIGA'BLE, friendly.

AMIGABLEME'NTE, in friendly manner.

AMIGA'R, to make or to become friends.

AMI'GO, a friend, when meant of a woman's friend, taken in an ill sense, Lat. *amicus*.

Prov. *Amigo reconciliado enemigo doblado*: A reconciled friend is a double enemy. To show the danger there is of a false reconciliation.

Prov. *Amigo quebrado, soldado, mas nunca sano*: A broken friend may be soulder'd, but will never be sound. To the same effect as that above.

Prov. *Amigo de todos y de ninguno, todo es uno*: A friend to all and to none is the same thing. To show that there is no such thing as being a general friend to every body.

Prov. *Amigo de taza de vino*: A pot-companion.

Prov. *Amigo Buralés, y capato de baldres, y cavallo de andadura, poco dura*: A friend of the city Burgos, a sheep-skin shoe, and a pacing horse, do not last long.

Prov. *Amigo del buen tiempo mudase con el viento*: A friend in prosperity changes like the wind.

Prov. *Aquel es tu amigo, que te quita de riydo*: He is your friend that brings you out of trouble or quarrels. Meaning that he is not so, who brings tales to breed discontent.

Prov. *Aquéllos son ricos que tienen amigos*: They are rich who have friends. That is, real ones.

Prov. *A tu amigo gánale un juego, y bévelo luego*: Win a game of your friend, and drink out the winnings immediately. That is, do not play with him for much money, because play is the occasion of quarrels.

Prov. *A tu amigo dile la mentira; si te guardare puridad, dile la verdad*: Tell your friend a lie, and if he keeps your council, then tell him the truth. That is, make trial of him.

Prov. *Buscadlo amigo, mas si fuera perro, ya os huviera mordido*: Look for it, friend, but if it had been a dog it had bit you. We say the same, when a man looks about for that which is before his face.

Prov. *De amigo reconciliado guárdate como del diablo*: Be as cautious of a reconciled friend, as you would be of having to do with the devil. To show the danger of a false reconciliation.

A M M

The next is to the same effect.

Prov. *De amigo reconciliado, y de viento por borado, y de hombre que va disimulado*: From a reconciled friend, from wind that comes in at a hole or cranny, and from a man that walks demurely. *Subintelligitur*, good Lord deliver us. They are three dangerous things.

Prov. *Mas valen amigos en la plaza, que dineros en el arca*: Friends in the market are better than money in the chest. To express the great advantage of having friends abroad.

Prov. *Mas vale buen amigo que pariente primo*: A good friend is better than a near kinsman.

Prov. *No vendas a tu amigo, ni del rico compres trigo*: Do not sell to your friend, nor buy corn of a rich man. Because buying and selling is often the cause of disoblighing friends, and rich men always keep their corn to sell it dear.

Prov. *Quién de todos es amigo, o es muy pobre, o es muy rico*: He who is a friend to all men, is either very poor, or very rich. For, if poor, he courts all men; and if rich, all court him.

Prov. *Quién es amigo del vino, enemigo es de si mismo*: He who is a friend to wine is an enemy to himself.

Prov. *Dos amigos de una bolsa, el uno canta, y el otro llora*: Two friends of one purse, the one sings, the other weeps. That is, there can be no friendship in a common purse. Or, as we say, Two hands in a dish, and one in a purse.

Prov. *Al buen amigo con tu pan y con tu vino*: To a good friend with your bread and your wine. That is, let your house or table be free to a good friend.

AMIGÓTE, a half friend.

AMIGUILLA, a little she friend, or mistress. The diminutive of *amiga*.

AMILANA'DO, fear'd, or frightened.

AMILANA'RSE, to be daunted or frightened, as birds are when they see the kite. From *milano*, a kite.

AMISTA'D, friendship. Lat. *amicitia*.

Prov. *Amistad de yerno, sol de invierno*: A son-in-law's friendship is like the winter sun. That is, but just warm, and not lasting.

A'MITO, an amice, that is, a square linnen cloth the priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he vests to say mass.

A M M

AMMÓN, the proper name often found in scripture and profane history ;

A M O

but we call David's son *Ammon*, and the Egyptian deity *Jupiter Hammon*. The Spaniards call both *Ammon*.

AMMONIA'CO, gum ammoniac, which comes from a tree in Egypt, so call'd from the oracle of *Ammon*, near which it grew ; used in physick. See Ray, p. 1844.

A M O

A'MO, a master.

Prov. *Haz lo que tu amo te manda, y sientate con el a la mesa*: Do what your master bids you, and sit down at the table with him.

Prov. *Lo bien ganado se pierde, y lo malo ello, y su amo*: What's well got is lost, and what is ill got master and all. That is, the best got wealth is subject to casualties, but what is ill got, involves him that gets it so in ruine.

AMODORRA'DO, sick of a lethargy, or seiz'd with a drowziness.

AMODORRA'RSE, to fall sick of a lethargy, or be seiz'd with a heaviness. From *modorra*, a lethargy.

AMODORREGE'RSE, idem.

AMODORRIDO, vid. *Amodorrado*.

AMOHADO, grown mouldy ; also mossy.

AMOHARSE, to grow mouldy, or be cover'd with moss. From *moho*, mouldiness, or moss.

AMOHATRA'DO, run in debt, laid in pawn, or one that suffers by extortion.

AMOHATRA'R, to take up, or let out at extortion. From *mohatra*, extortion, or pawnbrokery.

AMOHINA'DO, put out of humour, angered, or fretted.

AMOHINA'R, to put out of humour, to anger, or fret. From *mohina*, peevishness.

AMOJAMA'DO, wither'd and full of wrinkles with old age.

AMOJONA'DO, bounded or limited.

AMOJONA'R, to limit or set bounds. From *mojon*, a land-mark.

AMOLA'DO, ground or whetted.

AMOLADOR, a grinder.

AMOLADURA, the dross that comes off iron in grinding.

AMOLA'R, Præf. To *Amuelo*, Præf. *Amolé*, to grind, to whet, or sharpen. From *muela*, a grindstone.

AMOLDA'DO, cast in a mould, or fitted as if it had been cast in the same mould.

AMOLDADOR, one that casts in a mould.

AMOLDA'R, to cast in a mould, or fit as if things were cast in the same mould. From *mólde*, a mould.

Amoldar

Amoldar el ganado, to mark cattle.

AMOLLADO, Obs. softened or slackened.

AMOLLA'R, Obs. to soften or slacken. From the old word *muélla*, soft.

AMOLLENTADO, Obs. vid. *amollado*.

AMOLLENTADURA, Obs. softening or slackening.

AMOLLENTA'R, Obs. vid. *amollar*.

AMOMO, a plant bearing a sort of small fruit in clusters, of a very hot, astringent, and drying nature. See it in Ray, p. 1697, verb. *Amomum*.

AMONDONGA'DO, gross, all of a heap, all belly. From *mondongo*, black-pudding.

AMONESTACIÓN, a warning or admonition; also the banis bid in churches before matrimony, then used in the plural *amonestaciones*, corruptly call'd by some *municiones*.

AMONESTA'DO, warn'd, admonish'd.

AMONESTADOR, a warner, an admonisher.

AMONESTAMIE'NTO, for *amonestación*, but little used.

AMONESTA'R, to warn, to admonish. From the Latin *moneo*.

AMONIO, an herb call'd amony.

AMONTA'DO, amounted; also got into the mountains.

AMONTA'R, to amount; also to get up into the mountains.

AMONTÓN, by the heap.

AMONTONA'DO, heap'd up.

AMONTONADAME'NTE, by heaps.

AMONTONADOR, a heaper.

AMONTONAMIE'NTO, a heaping.

AMONTONA'R, to heap. From *monción*, a heap.

AMOR, love. Lat. *amor*.

AMORES, commonly taken in the worst sense for a lewd amorous passion; as also for common courtship, or making love.

Amor de hortelano, the plant called burdocks.

Prov. *Amor de niña, o de niño, agua en cesto*: Childrens love is water in a basket. That is, it soon passes away, like water taken up in a basket.

Prov. *Amor de monja fuego de estopa*: Nuns love is like a fire of tow. That is, very hot, yet is but a blaze, no sooner kindled than dead; for being only a little talk through a grate, as it comes lightly, as lightly it passes away.

Prov. *Amor de padre, o de madre, que todo lo otro es ayre*: A father's love, or a mother's, for all other love is like wind. The love of parents is so sincere, so passionate, and so disinterested, that all other love compared to it seems

but mere wind and vanity.

Prov. *Amor loco, yo por vos, y vos por otro*: Mad love, I follow you, and you follow another. This expresses the folly of love, when a man loves and follows a woman who he knows has placed her heart elsewhere.

Prov. *Amor trompéro (o amor mesonero) cuántas véos, tantas quieros*: Inconstant love, running round like a top, all I see I love. It expresses the folly of some men, who court and make love to all the women they meet; comparing their love to a top, which the more it is whipp'd, the more it turns round; so they, the more they are scorned and flurled at, the more they turn to vent their folly. It is also call'd *mesonero*, that is, the love of an inn, where wenches pretend to love all comers and goers.

Prov. *Amor de señor, amor de burón*: A lord or a great man's love is like a ferret's love. That is, the love great men pretend, is only to compass their designs; their intention is to play the ferret, to ruine you, and then leave you.

Prov. *Amor de monja, y fuego de estopa, y viento de culo, todo es uno*: Nuns love, fire made of tow, and wind of the arse, is all alike. Part of this proverb was mentioned above, and explain'd; this is the same, with only the addition, that to love nuns is not worth a fart.

Prov. *Amores nuevos olvidan viejos*: New love makes the old be forgot. One nail drives out another.

Prov. *Amores nuevos casa con pucheros*: New love is like a house full of pipkins. That is, it stands upon ticklish terms, it is easy to be broke. Otherwise, love is so expensive, that it reduces the lover from a good pot of meat to a pipkin. Or else it may be taken in that sense where *hacer pucheros* signifies to make faces, as children do when they cry; so amorous young fops make many ugly faces, and sometimes shed tears for their mistresses.

Prov. *Amores, dolores, y dineros, no pueden estar secretos*: Love, pain, and money cannot be kept private.

Prov. *El amor de Dios floresce, todo lo al peréce*: The love of God flourishes, all other things perish. A religious proverb, to express the uncertainty of the things of this world, and persuade the love of God, which is the only certain good.

Prov. *El amor de los asnos entra a coxas y a bocados*: The love of asses is beaten in with kicking and biting.

A reproof for boisterous lovers.

Prov. *El amor y la guadana quieren fuerza, y quieren maña*: Love and the scythe require force and art. That is; it is requisite in love to use importunity, signify'd by force, and industry or art at the same time, as well as in mowing, where a man, tho' never so strong, cannot manage a scythe, unless he has the knack of it.

Prov. *Los amores del gato riñendo entran*: Cats love begins by quarrelling. As we daily see in catterwawling. This is to the same effect as that above of the ass.

Prov. *Un amor saca otro*: One love drives out another. The same as that above, *Amores nuevos olvidan viejos*.

Prov. *Al amor el remedio es tierra en medio*: The remedy for love is land between. That is, absence is the best cure for love.

Prov. *Lo perdido váya por amor de Dios*: Let that which is lost be given for the love of God. A reproof to those who give nothing but what they can't tell what to do with, or what is of no use to them.

Prov. *Quién casa por amores, malos días y buenas noches*: They that marry for love, have bad days and good nights. Because very often when they marry for love there wants a fortune; or else they discover many faults, which before were hid, and this makes the days uneasy, but the nights having the enjoyment that was desir'd, forget the trouble of the day.

Prov. *Vanse los amores, y quedan los dolores*: Love passes away, and the pain remains. That is, rash love, after enjoyment, turns into trouble and sorrow.

Prov. *Quando el coxo de amor muere, que hará quién andar puede?* When the lame man dies for love, what will become of him that can go? That is, when vile people take upon them, what may not their betters do?

AMORADUX, sweet marjorum. Arab. AMORATA'DO, of a mulberry colour: From *mora*, a mulberry.

AMORDAZA'DO, gagg'd.

AMORDAZA'R, to gag. From *moñdúza*, a gag.

AMOREA'DO, shown the fire, or gently warm'd at the fire.

AMOREA'R, to show to the fire, to warm gently. This word borrow'd from *amor*, because in Spanish, *al amor de la hembra*, is at the air of the fire.

AMORES se'cos, burdocks; so call'd, because they stick close.

A M P

AMORICÓNES, clownish, coarse love, as among peasants.

AMORICO, a clownish or jocular word for love.

AMORISCA'DO, after the Moorish fashion.

AMORMÍOS, daffadils.

AMORMA'DO *cavállo*, vid. *Cavállo*.

AMOROSAME'NTE, lovingly, kindly.

AMOROSO, loving, kind.

AMORRA, a sport among children, who blindfold one, and the other holds up fingers, and he is to guess how many were held up.

AMORRA'R, to hang down the head, to be hush.

AMORTAJA'DO, put into a shroud.

AMORTAJA'R, to put into a shroud for burial. From *mortaja*, a shroud.

AMORTECE'R, to swoon or faint away, to be as it were dead. From *muerte*, death.

AMORTECÍDO, swoon'd or fainted away, lying as if dead.

AMORTECIMIE'NTO, swooning or fainting away.

AMORTIGUA'DO, mortified, or made as if dead.

AMORTIGUAMIE'NTO, mortifying or deadening.

AMORTIGUA'R, to mortify, to deaden. In painting, to darken colours. From *muerte*, death.

AMORTIZACIÓN, the falling of an estate to mortmain.

AMORTIZA'DO, fallen to mortmain.

AMORTIZA'R, to put an estate into such hands as it cannot be sold or disposed of again; as to the church, which our law calls *mortmain*.

AMOSCADÓR, a fan to drive the flies away. From *mosca*, a fly.

AMOSTAZA'DO, mix'd or dress'd with mustard; met. fretted, provoked, or put into a passion.

AMOSTAZA'R, to mix or season with mustard; metaphorically, to vex, fret, or put into a passion. From *mostaza*, mustard.

AMOSTRADO, shown.

AMOSTRA'R, to show. From the Lat. *monstro*.

AMOTINA'DO, mutinous, factious.

AMOTINADÓR, one that raises mutinies.

AMOTINA'R, to raise a mutiny, to stir up to sedition. From *motín*, a mutiny.

AMOVE'R, to take away, to remove. Lat. *amovere*.

AMOXAMA'DO, shrivell'd, shrunk up.

A M P

AMPARA'DO, protected, defended.

AMPARADÓR, a protector, a defender.

A M U

AMPARA'R, to protect, defend, or support.

AMPA'RO, protection, defence, support.

AMPHÍBIO, amphibious, a creature that lives either on the land, or in the water. Greek.

Animáles amphibios, amphibious creatures; such as, *Bívaro*, a beaver; *Castor*, a castor; *Galapago*, a tortoise; *Lódra*, an otter; *Nútria*, idem; *Tortuga*, a tortoise.

AMPHIBOLÓGIA, a doubtful sentence, that carries a double meaning. Greek.

AMPHITEA'TRO, an amphitheatre; a round theatre for the people to sit about and see sports. Lat.

A'MPHORA, properly a Roman measure, but sometimes used by the Spaniards, especially poets, for any great pitcher. Latin.

AMPLAME'NTE, amply, largely.

AMPLIFICACIÓN, amplification, enlarging.

AMPLIFICA'DO, amplified, enlarged.

AMPLIFICA'R, to amplify, to enlarge.

A'MPLO, ample, large, wide. Lat. *amplus*.

A'MPO DE NIE'VE, a flake of snow. *A'mpo* is also gay dress, bulkiness.

AMPÓLLA, a blister in the flesh, a bubble in the water, a glass vial, or bottle with a round belly. Lat. *ampulla*.

AMPOLLE'TA, or *Ampollita*, a small blister, bubble, or vial; also a water-hour-glass.

AMPOLLA'RSE, is for the skin to rise in blisters.

AMPOLLÓSO, full of blisters.

AMPURDA'N, the territory or district of the city *Ampurias* in *Catalonia*.

AMPÚRIAS, or *Ampúrdias*, vid. *Empúrias*.

A M U

AMUE'LO, vid. *Amolar*.

AMUE'STRO, vid. *Amostrár*.

AMUGERA'DO, hen-peck'd, altogether subject to a woman.

AMULA'R, to mumble, as old women do their meat.

AMULATA'DO, like a Mulatto, that is tawny; like one that is born of a black and a white.

AMÚRA, the main tack, which is a great rope in a ship seiz'd into the clew of the sail, to carry forward the clew of the sail, and make it stand close by a wind. It is also taken for that part of the ship which is the midway from the broadest part to the head.

A N A

AMURA'DAS, the high sides within the ships.

AMURA'TE, *Amurat*, a proper name in use among the Turks, signifying in the Egyptian tongue a commander.

AMUSCO, a sort of philamot colour.

AMUSGA'R, to make an unlucky motion, as vicious beasts, especially mules, do with their nose and ears, when they are bent upon mischief. Also to stretch out the snout to bite. From the Italian *muso*, a snout.

A M Y

AMYDÓN, vid. *Almidón*.

A N A

A'N A, a measure used in *Spain*, being about three quarters of an English yard. It is also sometimes taken for a fathom; the proper name *Ann*.

ANABATÍSTAS, anabaptists, the sectaries so called.

ANACA'LA, so they call the baker's maid in the city *Toledo*, who fetches the bread from private houses to the bake-house, and carries it home again baked. Arabick.

ANACA'LES, the boards the bread is set on before it goes into the oven, and after it is drawn. Arab. Thence also

ANACA'LO, a man that carries the bread to and from the bake-house.

ANACA'RDO, a sort of fruit very common in *India*, and like a bean. On the tree, or fresh gathered, it is of a brightish green; but dry, of a shining black. Within it is a white substance like an almond, and between the white nut and the black shell is a very corroding oil. It is reckoned venomous, yet when put into a sort of pickle, like that of the olives, it is sold in the markets and eaten. One of them held on the point of a knife over a candle, as it burns makes a wonderful cracking, and casts forth such abundance of sparks, that they look like rays, inasmuch that they impose upon ignorant people, and make them believe they see spirits in them, and learn of them what they desire to know. This cheat is used by their fortune-tellers, who returning ambiguous answers to all questions, still preserve their reputation. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

ANACEPHALÉOSIS, a recapitulation.

ANACHORÍTA, an anchorite or hermit, who leads a solitary life. Greek.

ANACÚYES, a small nation of Indians in *Brazil* in *South America*.

A'NADE, a duck or drake. From the Lat. *anas*.

ANADEA'R, to waddle like a duck.

ANADINA,

A N A

ANADINA, or *Anadino*, a ducklin, a small duck.

A NA'DO; as, *Passar un río á nádo*, to swim over a river.

ANADÓN, a great duck.

ANAFALLA, a sort of cotton cloth.

ANIGIRI, bean-trefoil, an herb pleasant to look to, but has an ill scent.

ANAGOGE, or *Anagogia*, the subtle or lofty interpretation of scripture, or other mysterious book.

ANAGOGICO, sublime, subtle, lofty.

ANAGRAMA, an anagram, the letters of a name so transposed as to compose another word, or words.

ANALOGIA, analogy, like reason, proportion, relation.

ANA'LES, annals. Lat.

ANA'NAS, this fruit was first carried into *India* from *Brazil*, and has throve well. It is as big as a small limon, very yellow and odoriferous, when ripe, very delicious to the taste, and juicy. Only one grows upon a stalk, which is as tall as an artichok, with many small ones about it, which, when they gather the great one, they plant, and each of them produces a plant, growing up in a year. This fruit is hot and moist, and is eaten dipp'd in wine. There is another sort which they call *Ananas Bravo*, or Wild Ananas, which grows as high as a horse-man's spear, smooth, strait, round, and as thick as an orange-tree, the leaves prickly, and a great knot of them at the foot of it. The roots of it are entangled under ground, and sprout up again, one tree producing another, so that they make hedges. On the boughs grows a fruit they call the Wild Ananas, because like the other. It is as big as a melon, of a pleasant red, all divided like the cypress-apple, but at a distance like the pine-apple; it is not very pleasant to the taste, and therefore eaten by few. There comes a moisture from the tree and roots, which is of good use in physick. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

ANAPE'LO, wolfsbane, a poisonous herb.

ANAPUYA, a territory in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*.

ANAQUE'L, a sort of cupboard, or hollow in a wall, to set glasses or other things. Arabick. Also a shelf.

ANAQUITO, a district in the province of *Quito* in the kingdom of *Peru*.

ANARANJA'DO, of an orange-colour.

ANA's, the river *Guadiana* in *Spain*, formerly so called. *Bochart*, in his *Geographia Sacra*, says, the name *Anas* is Arabick, from *hanasa*, to vanish and

A N C

appear again, because this river sinks under ground, and having run so for several miles, rises again. Yet he supposes the name to be given it by the Phoenicians, who borrow'd it from the Arabick, for it is much antienter than the conquest of the Moors. See more of this river, verb. *Guadiana*.

ANASCÓTE, a sort of *Flanders* stuff, which our merchants call hounscot, or rather sayes.

ANASTASIO, *Anastasius*, the proper name of a man. Greek *anastasis*, signifying resurrection.

ANA'TA, a year's revenue of a benefice, paid to the pope by the person promoted to it.

ANATHE'MA, anathema, a curse.

ANATHEMATIZADO, anathematiz'd, accursed.

ANATHEMATIZAMIE'NTO, an anathematization or cursing.

ANATHEMATIZA'R, to anathematize or curse. Greek.

ANATISTA, the officer that receives a year's revenue of benefices for the pope.

ANATÓLIA, the *Lesser Asia*, being that part of *Asia* which stretches it self out into the *Mediterranean* towards *Greece*, bounded on the north by the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*, on the east parted from *Syria* and *Armenia* by the river *Euphrates*, on the south and west it has the *Mediterranean*.

ANATOMIA, an anatomy. Greek.

ANATOMISTA, an anatomist, he that makes an anatomy.

ANATOMIZA'R, to anatomize.

ANAVAXA'CA, a town in the province of *Honduras* in *North America*.

A N C

A'NCA, the hip or buttock of a horse.

Cavalgar en las áncas, to ride on the rump, or to ride behind another.

Cavállo que no süfre áncas, a horse that will not carry double.

Ración que no süfre áncas, an allowance that will not admit of a supernumerary guest.

A'ncá de navío, the quarter of a ship.

ANÇARÓTES, the gum of a tree in *Persia*; also a viscous matter growing sometimes about a man's testicles.

A'NCHA, in cant signifies a town or city.

ANCHAME'NTE, widely, largely, loosely.

A'NCHO, broad.

ANCHÓVA, an anchovy.

ANCHOVE'TA, a little anchovy.

ANCHÚRA, breath.

ANCIA'NIA, antientness.

A N D

ANCIA'NO, antient.

A'NCLA, an anchor.

ANCLA'DO, anchor'd.

ANCLA'GE, anchorage.

ANCLA'R, to cast anchor.

A'NCLAS, in cant signifies the hands.

ANCÓN, an inlet, creek, or small bay in the sea.

A'NCORA, an anchor. Latin.

ANCORA'DO, anchor'd.

ANCORA'R, to anchor.

ANÇUE'LO, vid. *Anzuélo*.

ANCÚZA, a sort of bugloss.

A N D

ANDABA'YLA, a province in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

ANDACA', come hither. Two words, *anda áca*.

ANDA'DA, a going; also a daughter-in-law.

ANDA'DO, gone, walk'd over; also a son-in-law, the son of a man's wife, or a woman's husband in former wedlock.

ANDADÓR, a walker; also a beadle or such officer as goes about to warn people.

ANDADÓRES, leading-strings to teach children to go by.

ANDADÚRA, going, walking; gate, or way of going.

Cavállo de andúra, a pacing horse.

ANDALIE'N, a province or district in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.

ANDALÚZ, a native of the province of *Andaluzia*.

Prov. *Al Andalúz hazélla la cruz, y al Ginóves tres*: Make one cross to an Andaluzian, and three to a Genoese. A saying of the Castilians, who have no good opinion of the Andaluzians, and much worse of the Genoese, and therefore direct to make the sign of the cross, as if they saw the devil.

ANDALUZIA, a large province in the south of *Spain*, bounded on the north by *Estremadura* and *New Castile*, on the south and east by the *Mediterranean*, and on the west by the ocean. This taking it in the largest acceptance, which includes the kingdom of *Granada*. It took its name from the Vandals, who inhabited it, only leaving out the V. By the Romans it was called *Betica*, and *Turdetania*. Also a province in *South America* between *Venezuela* and *Guiana*; the chief city of it is *New Cordova*.

Prov. *Quién süfre al Andaluzia, ánde la noche y duérma el día*: Let him that goes to *Andaluzia* travel by night and sleep by day. Because of the great heat.

A N D

ANDA'MIO, a scaffold.
Andámios de jardín, the walks in a garden.
 ANDA'NA; *Navío de andana*, a ship well stow'd, and fit for sailing.
 ANDA'NÇA, going.
 ANDANCIA, a walking-place.
 ANDA'NTE, used in romances; as *Cavallero andante*, a knight-errant.
 ANDA'R, Præf. *To Ando*, Præt. *Andé*, or *Anduvé*, Fut. *Andaré*; to go, to walk.
Andár en cáncos, to walk upon stilts.
Andár en carnes, to go naked.
Andár en cueros, idem.
Andár en cuerpo, to go without a cloak.
Andár del cuerpo, to go to stool.
Andár a la mano, to be ready at hand.
Andár a gatas, to creep on all four.
Andár a orça, to sail with a side wind.
Andár a fésigo, to go sideling.
Andarse a las anchuras, to lead a loose life.
A mas andar, to go full speed.
Andar, andar, go on, go forwards.
 Prov. *Si ésta, tras que ándo máto, tres me faltan para quátro*: If I kill this I am in pursuit of, I shall want but three of four. This they say when a man is long busy, and has done nothing, as is imply'd by the words of the proverb.
 ANDARA'YA, a sort of game like draughts.
 ANDARIE'GA, a gadding gossip.
 ANDARIE'GO, a man that is always gadding.
 ANDARILLA, a little sedan or chair to be carried in.
 ANDARRIO, a sort of small bird living in waters upon small fishes and insects. In cant one that goes about to draw people in to gaming.
 A'NDAS, a bier to carry the dead, or to carry images in processions, or the like.
 A'NDE, let it go, or let him go.
A'nde la loca, let it rub, let the world rub, let us be merry.
A'nden mis blancas tocas, let my white head-cloaths come on again; that is, off with the mourning.
 ANDE'N, a walk, or a gallery, or any place to walk in.
 A'NDES, *Los Andes*, a vast ridge of woody mountains in *America*, which form a particular province in the kingdom of *Fern*, and are in sight of another great ridge, which they call *la Sierra*; they both run near a thousand leagues, and on the *Andes* it rains the

A N E

most part of the year. F. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind.*
 ANDILLA, a saddle with a frame standing up about it for women to ride on, and be kept up from falling, or to ease them against. Also a little bier, or such like carriage.
 ANDILLA is also a town of about 150 houses, under one parish, not far from *Xelva*, and upon the river *Murviédro* in the kingdom of *Valencia*.
 ANDIRA, vid. *Angelín*.
 ANDITO, a passage or walk. From *andar*, to go.
 ANDORA, an ordinary gossiping woman.
 ANDORE, a fruitful valley among the Pyrenean mountains in *Catalonia*.
 ANDORINA, Obs. vid. *Golondrina*.
 ANDRA'JO, a rag, a clout.
 ANDRAJE'RO, a rag-man.
 ANDRAJOSO, ragged, tatter'd.
 ANDRANI'S, a town of about 100 houses a league from *Villa Real* in *Portugal*.
 ANDRE'S, *Andrew*, the proper name of a man.
 ANDRINA, vid. *Endrina*.
 ANDROGE'NO, an hermaphrodite. From the Greek *androgynos*, a man and woman.
 ANDROMACHA, the wife of *Hector* the famous *Trojan*.
 ANDUA'RES, vid. *Aduares*.
 ANDURRIA'LES, common and much frequented ways and passages.
 ANDU'VE, *Anduviése*, *Anduviéra*, vid. *Andár*.
 ANDUXAR, a city in *Andaluzia* on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, in a rich and pleasant plain, has a strong castle, stately buildings, and about three thousand families, besides nobility and gentry, five parish churches, six monasteries of religious men, three of nuns, and two hospitals. Antiently it was called *Illiturgis*, and *Forum Julium*. The present name is moorish.
 A N E
 ANEA'JE, measuring by ells, or a duty upon every ell of cloth. In arithmetick, the rule for reducing the ells of one country to the measure of another.
 ANEGA'DA, one of the Caribbe islands in *America*, 7 leagues long.
 ANEGADI'ZO, that is subject to be drown'd, flooded, or overflown.
 ANEGA'DO, drown'd, flooded, or overflown.
 ANEGADURA, or *Anegamiénto*, a drowning, flooding, or overflowing.
 ANEGA'R, Præf. *To Anégo*, Præt. *Anegué*, to drown, flood, or overflow. Arabick.

A N G

ANE'GO, *Anegué*, vid. *Anegán*.
 ANE'JO, vid. *Anéxo* and *Anéjo*.
 ANELA'R, vid. *Anbelár*.
 ANE'LCO, or *Anílco*, a district or territory in the province of *Florida* in the *North America*.
 ANEMO'ME, the wind-flower, so call'd because it opens and shuts with the wind. The name Greek, signifying the same.
 ANEXA'DO, annexed.
 ANEXA'R, to annex. Lat. *annectere*.
 ANE'XO, annexed.
 A N F
 ANFITEA'TRO, an amphitheatre, a place with seats round to see sports. Greek *amphi*, about, and *theo*, to see or spy.
 A N G
 ANGARI'LLAS, a hand-barrow; also the frames water-men have on their beasts to carry great pitchers or jars of water on; also any hurdle to draw goods on.
 A'NGEL, an angel. Lat. *angelus*.
 A'NGELA, the name of a woman, used in *Spain*.
 A'NGELES, vid. *Puebla de los Angeles*.
 ANGELI'CO, a little angel.
 ANGE'LICO, angelical.
 ANGE'LICA, the plant angelica; also the name of a woman.
 ANGELICA'L, angelical.
 ANGELIN, a tree in *Brazil*, bearing a nut of the shape and bigness of an egg; the powder of it taken in a small quantity expells worms in the belly. Ray, hist. plant. p. 1687. verb. *Andira*.
 ANGELINA, the proper name of a woman in *Spain*.
 ANGE'O, canvass.
 ANGINA, the distemper in the throat call'd the quincy.
 ANGOL, a valley in the kingdom of *Chile* in the *South America*, where the Spaniards have built a city call'd by the same name.
 ANGOSTA'DO, made narrow or freight.
 ANGOSTA'R, to make narrow or freight.
 ANGOSTO, narrow, or freight. Latin *angustus*.
 ANGOSTURA, narrowness, freightness.
 ANGUILA, an eel.
 ANGUILA, one of the Caribbe islands in *America*, planted by the English; it lies in 18 degr. 21 min. of north latitude, about 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth. Eng. Geogr. Dict.
 ANGUILA'ZO, a lash with a whip, because it winds about like an eel.
 ANGULA'R,

A N I

ANGULA'R, angular, that has many corners, or that belongs to the corner.

A'NGULO, an angle, a geometrical term, being the meeting of two lines, and touching one another in the same plain, yet not lying in the same strait line, but so that if prolonged they would cut one another, and so form another angle upon the back of the first.

A'ngulo recto, a right angle is form'd by a line falling perpendicular upon another, and the measure of this angle is always 90 degrees.

A'ngulo agudo, an acute angle, which is sharp, and less open than a right angle, in measure under 90 degrees.

A'ngulo obtuso, an obtuse angle, which is blunt, and more open than the right angle, in measure above 90 degrees.

A'ngulo resaltado, an angle faillant, which thrusts out its point from the works in fortification.

ANGÚRRIA, a water-melon; a word not in use.

ANGÚRRIA, the strangury, difficulty in making water.

ANGÚSTIA, anguish, pain, trouble. Lat.

ANGUSTIA'DO, in anguish, in pain or trouble.

ANGUSTIA'R, to trouble, vex, or afflict.

A N H

ANHELA'R, to breath with difficulty; also to be eager after any thing, to covet a thing earnestly. Lat. *anhelare*.

ANHE'LITO, the breath. Lat.

ANHÓRCA, the herb briony.

A N I

ANICHILA'DO, vid. *Aniquilado*.

ANICHILA'R, vid. *Aniquilar*.

ANIDA'DO, nested, lodged, or settled.

ANIDAMIE'NTO, nesting, lodging.

ANIDA'R, to nest, to lodge, to settle. From *nido*, a nest.

ANILLO, a ring. Lat. *annulus*.

A'NIMA, the soul. Lat.

ANIMA'DO, that has received life or soul, also encouraged.

ANIMA'L, an animal, any living creature; commonly taken for a beast, or for a brutish man.

Animales cenidos, insects.

ANIMALA'ZO, a great beast.

ANIMALE'JO, a little animal or creature.

ANIMALI'TO, a little animal.

ANIMA'R, to encourage.

ANIME, the sweet gum call'd gum anime. It is rather a rozin of a large tree, white, and drawing towards the

A N N

colour of frankincense, and brought over in small pieces like it, but somewhat larger, of a very fragrant scent, and, laid on the coals, soon burns. It is brought both from the *East* and *West Indies*. *Monardes*, p. 3. It is good against head-achs proceeding from any cold cause, burning it, and airing head-cloaths with it.

A'NIMO, the mind; also courage. Lat. *animus*.

ANIMOSO, courageous, bold.

ANIMOSIDA'D, courage, boldness.

ANIMOSAME'NTE, courageously, boldly.

ANIÑADAME'NTE, childishly.

ANIÑA'DO, childish. From *niño*, a child.

ANQUILA'DO, annihilated, reduced to nothing, made of no force.

ANQUILA'R, to annihilate, to reduce to nothing, to invalidate. From the Latin *annihilare*.

ANís, anniseed.

ANIVERSA'RIO, an anniversary. Latin.

A N N

A'ÑA, a sort of fox in the *West Indies*, the filthiest stinking creature in nature. F. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 1. c. 20. p. 70.*

AÑADIDO, added, join'd to, annex'd.

AÑADIDURA, an addition; that which is given over in buying, or a small matter to make up weight.

AÑADIR, to add, to put to. From the Lat. *addere*.

AÑAFÍL, a hautboy; or, according to *Covarrubias*, a sort of strait trumpet, used by the Moors, and made of metal. Arabick.

AÑAFÍLE'RO, one that plays on such a trumpet, or that makes them.

AÑAGA'ÇA, a stale, or bird-call. Arabick.

AÑA'L, yearly.

AÑA'SMES, Obs. the old Spanish word for bracelets, worn then by men.

AÑAZA, Obs. a yearly fair.

AÑAZE'A, Obs. *Minseaw* interprets it a matter of delight or pleasure, but *Covarrubias* says it is a fair.

AÑEJA'R, to grow old or stale.

AÑE'JO, old, stale.

AÑIL, o *Añir*, a plant in the *West Indies* two or three foot high, with a round spongy stalk, bearing white flowers. The root is about half a foot long, It is all full of juice, which if the stalk be broke runs blew from it. Of this they make the dye call'd also *añir*, bruising the plant, and taking out the water; then it stands till it settles, and the clear water being poured off, the

A N N

settling is dry'd in the sun. This plant absolutely differs from the other, of which indigo is made. *Ray hist. plant. p. 1783. Jos. Acost. nat. hist. West Ind.* It also grows in the *East Indies*, as may be seen in *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

AÑILA'DO, dy'd with *añil*.

AÑINO, a yearling.

A'ÑO, a year. Lat. *annus*.

Prov. *Año de nieves, año de bienes*: A snowy year is a rich year. That is, when much snow falls and is upon the ground, it keeps the corn warm, kills the worms and weeds, and causes a good harvest.

Prov. *A los años mil buélve el agua por do solía ir*: After a thousand years the water runs the same way it did. Or, *A los años mil buélve la liebre a su cubil*: After a thousand years the hare returns to her form. These are two ways of expressing the same thing, signifying, like *Plato's* great revolution, that in time all things will return to the same posture they were in before. Or, as we say, it is all one a thousand years hence.

Prov. *Mas vale año tardío, que no vacío*: A late year is better than an empty one. That is, a late harvest better than none. Or, as we say, Better late than never.

Prov. *No ay quince años fros*: There is no fifteen years ugly. That is, there is no youth without some charm. Women, if but young, cannot be altogether disagreeable.

Prov. *No digas mal del año, hasta que sea pasado*: Do not speak ill of the year till it is past. That is, be not too hasty in finding faults, or making rash judgments, but let things be past, or certain, before you speak ill of them.

Prov. *Poda tardío, y siembra temprano*; *si errares un año, acertarás quatro*: Prune your vines early, and sow your corn late; and if you miss one year, you'll hit it four years. The countryman's advice for safe pruning and sowing.

Prov. *El año de la sierra no lo tráyga Dios a la tierra*: God deliver the earth from the mountain year. That is, God deliver the land from that year which is good for the mountains, because they require as much rain to make them fruitful as drowns all the plains, and their product is so inconsiderable, that famine must follow.

Prov. *En año bueno el grano es bueno, en año malo, la paja es grano*: In a good year corn is hay, in a bad year straw is corn. That is, the year that produces

produces plenty of corn, it is freely given to cattle; and serves instead of hay; but when the harvest is bad, which is the bad year, straw serves instead of corn, the scarcity obliging people to feed their cattle with straw, or what they can get.

Prov. *En año caro barnero espeso, y cedágo claro*: In a dear year a close sieve to cleanse the corn from chaff, and an open sieve to sift the meal. To signify, that in time of scarcity we must not be too nice in clearing the chaff, for fear that any light grain be lost with it; nor ought we to sift too fine, but make the bread of coarser meal. Which is only to husband nearer in time of scarcity.

Prov. *Lo que no acaéce en un año, acaéce en un rato*: What does not happen in a year, happens in a few minutes. Accidents, which are not frequent fall out on a sudden. We say, That happens in a day, which does not happen in an age. Advice to be provided for unexpected accidents.

Prov. *De oy en cien años todos serémos calvos*: This day an hundred years we shall be all bald. That is, we shall be all dead.

Prov. *Ogúno buén año, dos rüñes en un año*: This year is a good year, for there are two knaves upon an ass. The boys cry so when they see two fellows ride upon one beast. The reason is, because in plentiful years, when there is much corn, the beasts must carry great burthens.

AÑOJO, a yearling calf.

AÑOVE'R, a town of 300 houses, four leagues from Toledo, seated on a hill, in a fruitful soil.

AÑOVE'Z, every other year, when the land yields a good crop one year, and a bad one the next.

AÑUBLA'DO, clouded; also blasted.

AÑUBLA'R, to grow cloudy, to blast. From *núbe*, a cloud.

AÑUDA'DO, vid. *Anudado*.

AÑUDADÚRA, vid. *Anudadura*.

AÑUDA'R, vid. *Anudar*.

A N O

ANÓCHE, last night.

ANOCHECE'R, to grow night. From *noche*, night.

ANOCHECIÓ, y no amaneció, he was here at night, and gone in the morning. Meaning a tradesman that breaks, or other person that steals away privately.

ANOCHE'CE no anochece, the dusk of the evening, the night-fall.

ANOCHECINO, grown night.

ANÓMALO, irregular. Greek.

ANÓMIOS, hereticks in the time of the emperor *Constantine*, who, among other errors, affirm'd they could comprehend the Divine Nature, and that the Son was not equal to the Father.

ANONA, o *Guanavána*, a sort of fruit that grows on the continent of *America*, as big as a very large pear, tapering, and when open'd all the inside is soft as butter, white, sweet, and very pleasant, reckon'd by some one of the best sorts of fruit in the *West Indies*. There are in it abundance of black seeds. The best of them are in *New Spain*. F. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. West Ind.* l. 4. c. 25. p. 258.

ANORCA, the herb sweet briony.

ANORIA, a wheel at a well, with pots or buckets to draw up water. Arabick.

ANOTACIÓN, annotation, a note, a remark.

ANOTA'R, to note, to make a remark.

ANOTOMÍA, vid. *Anatomía*.

A N Q

ANQUÍLLA, a little hip or buttock. The diminutive of *anca*.

A N S

A'NSAR, a goose. Lat. *anser*.

ANSARERÍA, or *Ansaría*, a place where geese are kept.

ANSARILLO, a goslin.

ANSARINO, idem.

ANSARÓN, a gander.

Prov. *Es como el ansar de Cantimpalo, que sú alió al lobo al camino*: He is like *Cantimpalo's* goose, that went out to meet the wolf. Said of such as voluntarily run into places of danger, or where they may be ill used. The reason of the proverb I do not find.

ANSEA'TICAS VILLAS, the hanse or free towns in *Germany*.

ANSE'LMO, *Anselm*, the proper name of a man.

ANSÍ, or *Anfina*, so.

A'NSIA, anguish, pain, grief, anxiousness.

ANSÍOSO, full of anguish, anxiety, pain, or grief.

A N T

A'NTA, a sort of buffalo.

Anta among architects is the same as a pilaster, or a half column against a wall.

ANTA'ÑO, the ant year.

ANTA'RTICO, an antartick, or South, do as the antartick is to the north, and signifies opposite to the antartick.

A'NTE, but before the antartick, and before the buffaloes hide, or call, and are placed before the bridge, or desert.

Ante, before, in the presence of, as, *Ante esirivano*, before a military.

Ante is also a fruit, or any other thing eaten before dinner.

A'NTE-ANÓCHE, the night before the last.

A'NTE-AYE'R, the day before yesterday.

A'NTE-CA'MARA, an antichamber.

ANTECEDE'NTE, antecedent, going before.

ANTECESSÓR, an antecessor. Lat.

ANTECEDE'R, to precede, to go before. Lat.

ANTECOGE'R el ganado, to drive the cattle before one.

ANTECHRÍSTO, antichrist.

ANTEFE'CHA, an antedate.

ANTELACIÓN, the act of preferring one before another. Latin.

ANTEMA'NO, beforehand. Lat.

ANTEMÚRO, a defence before a wall, the *faussé braye* in fortification.

ANTE'NA, vid. *Enténa*.

Anténa de caracol, the upright post in the middle of a winding stair-case.

ANTENA'DO, or *Antenada*, a son or daughter-in-law, that is, the son or daughter of a man's wife, or a woman's husband, by another.

ANTENÓCHE, the night before the last.

A'NTEÓJOS, see *Antojos*.

ANTE OMNIA is plain Latin, but become a Spanish phrase in common use; before all things.

ANTEPASSA'DO, gone before; an ancestor, a predecessor.

ANTEPE'CHO, any thing to lean one's breast against to look over; a parapet of a wall, or the rail of a balcony, or the like.

ANTEPENSA'DO, premeditated, thought on before.

ANTEPENSA'R, to premeditate, to think on before.

ANTEPENÚLTIMO, the last but two.

ANTEPONE'R, Præf. *Antepongo*, antepones, antepone; Præf. *Antepuse*, antepusiste, antepuso; Fut. *Antepondrá*, antepondrá; to prefer, or to be before. Lat. *antepondere*.

ANTEPÓNGA, *Antepongo*, vid. *Anteponer*.

ANTEPORTA'L, the space before the porch of a house, or other structure.

ANTEPUE'RRA, a piece of tapestry, or any other hanging to hang before a picture.

ANTEPUE'STO, prefer'd, set before.

ANTEPÚSE, antepusiera, antepusiste, antepusier.

ANTEQUE'RA, a city in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, seated partly on a rising ground, and partly on a plain, encompass'd with an old wall.

wall, has an old castle, and is inhabited by 7000 families, besides much gentry, in six parishes, one of them a collegiate church, eleven monasteries of men, seven of women, one great hospital, eleven chapels of ease, and three publick schools. It was antiently call'd *Singylia*; the present name is Arabick, and signifies victorious and great. There is also a city of this name, which is the metropolis of the province of *Guanaca* in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*. It is a bishoprick, and suffragan to the archbishop of *Mexico*.

ANTERIOR, precedent, going before.

A'NTES, before. Lat. *ante*.

Antes que, before that.

ANTESA'LA, an antechamber, an outward room before the room of state.

ANTESALE'TA, a little antechamber.

ANTEVER, to foresee. Lat. *antevidere*.

ANTEVISTO, foreseen.

ANTEYGLE'SIA, the churchyard, or space before the church.

ANTICIPACIÓN, anticipation, prevention.

ANTICIPA'DO, anticipated, prevented.

ANTICIPADÓR, one that prevents or anticipates.

ANTICIPA'R, to anticipate or prevent. Lat. *anticipio*.

ANTICO, or *Antiquo*, antient.

ANTICUE'SCOS, large breeches formerly worn in *Spain*.

ANTÍDOTO, an antidote, a preservative against poison. Greek, from *anti*, against, and *didomi*, to give.

ANTIFA'Z, any thing that is worn before the face, commonly taken for a fine transparent piece of silk people in *Spain* ride with, hanging before their face to keep off the dust and sun.

ANTÍFONA, an antiphon. Greek, *anti* and *phone*, voices one answering the other.

ANTÍGUA, one of the Caribbe islands in *America*, 6 or 7 leagues long and broad, lying between *Desada* and *Barbada*.

ANTIGUA'DO, antiquated.

ANTIGUA'LLAS, antiquities, pieces of antiquity.

ANTIGUAME'NTE, antiently.

ANTIGUAMIE'NTO, antiquating or abolishing.

ANTIGUA'R, to antique, to abolish.

ANTIGUA'RIO, an antiquary.

ANTIGUEDA'D, antiquity. Lat. *antiquitas*.

ANTÍQUO, antient.

ANTIGUO'NES, pieces of antiquity.

ANTIGUO'R, Obs. antiquity.

ANTÍLLAS, the Caribbe islands in *America*, being a great number of small islands, the number not known, but reaching from the coast of *Paria* to the island of *Puerto Rico*.

ANTIMO'NIO, antimony.

ANTIACHI'A, there are several cities in *Asia* of this name, but to speak of them does not belong to us, only of that in the *West Indies*, or *America*, which is a small city in the government of *Popayan* in *South America*, at a distance from the river *Cauca*, or of *Santa Marta*, up the in-land, far from the sea, and is 15 leagues from *Santa Fe*.

ANTIPA'RA, any covering to hang before things to preserve them; also a sort of buskins worn by harvest men, that the corn may not prick their legs; a leather apron.

ANTIPATIA, antipathy, a natural aversion to any thing. Greek, *anti*, contrary, and *pathe*, affection.

ANTIPHONA, vid. *Antífona*.

ANTIPODES, the Antipodes, or people that live in that part of the world which is directly under our feet. Greek, *anti* & *pous*, opposite feet, because their feet are directly opposite to ours.

ANTIQUA'RIO, vid. *Antiguário*.

ANTIQUÍSSIMO, very antient, or most antient.

ANTIYE'R, before yesterday.

ANTOJA'DO, long'd for, or that longs for.

ANTOJADÍZO, one that longs for every thing he sees.

ANTOJA'R, to long for, to fancy.

ANTÓJO, a longing, as a woman with child does, a fancy.

Antójo de larga vista, a prospective glass.

Antójo de cien vistas, a multiplying glass.

ANTÓJOS, spectacles. From *ante* & *ojos*, before the eyes.

ANTONOMASIA, a figure in rhetoric, when another name is used instead of that which is proper to a man or thing. From the Greek *anti* and *onoma*, for the name, or a contrary name.

ANTÓRCHA, a torch or a flambeau.

ANTORCHA'DO, made like a torch, or dropp'd with a torch; also wreathed or twisted.

ANTROPÓFAGO, a man-eater. Greek, *anthropofagus*; the *b* is left out, as is usual in Spanish.

ANTROPOMORFÍTAS, a sort of hereticks who believed God to be material, and have a human body, and were therefore call'd *anthropomorphite*, from the Greek *anthropos*, man, and *morphe*, form. The *b* is left out according to Spanish custom. The Mugletonians are such hereticks, for they affirm God to be corporeal.

ANTRU'JO, throvetide. This word is obsolete, and now used at *Salamanca*.

ANTRÚYDO, idem; only used in some villages. The Portuguese call it *antrúdo*.

ANTUBIÓN, or *Antuición*, preventing another, or being too quick for him; as, *Jugar de antuición*, upon a falling out to give the first stroke, or wound another by surprize.

ANTÚVIA'R, to prevent, to surprize; in cant, to strike first.

ANTÚVIO, vid. *Antubión*.

ANTYE'R, the day before yesterday.

A N U

ANUA'L, yearly.

ANÚBIS, *Mercury*, worshipp'd by the Egyptians under the form of a dog, as the word *anubis* signifies in that language, because a dog was counted the cunningest of all creatures.

ANUBLA'DO, clouded; also blasted.

Anublarse el cielo, is for the sky to grow cloudy. From *nube*, a cloud.

Anublarse el trigo, is for the corn to be blasted.

ANUDA'DO, knotted.

ANUDADÓR, one that knots.

ANUDADÚRA, knotting

ANUDA'R, to knot. From *nudo*, a knot.

Anudarse la garganta, not to be able to speak for trouble or concern.

Anudar en los estudios, to make no progress in one's studies.

ANULA'DO, annulled, made void.

ANULA'R, to annul, to make void. From the Latin *nullus*, void.

ANVE'RES, the famous city *Antwerp* in the province of *Brabant* in the *Low Countries*.

ANUMERA'DO, added to the number.

ANUMERA'R, to add to the number.

ANUNCIACIÓN, a declaration, or notification; and thence the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady, being the 25th of March.

ANUNCIA'DO, declared, notified, made known.

ANUNCIAMIE'NTO, vid. *Annunciación*.

ANUNCIA'R, to declare, to notify, to make known. Very often taken for bringing ill news.

ANÚNCIO, a presage, or warning of some ill to follow.

A N X

ANXE'O, vid. *Anjeo*.

A P A

A N Z

ANZE'L, Obs. a resolution, a decree or decision of wise men. Arabick.

ANZE'RMA, a city in the province of Popayan in South America, on the great river Santa Marta, between the cities of Popayan and Santa Fe de Antiochia.

ANZOLA'DO, caught with a fish-hook.

ANZOLA'R, to catch on a fish-hook.

ANZOLE'JO, a small fish-hook.

ANZUELA'DO, vid. *Anzolado*.

ANZUELA'R, vid. *Anzolár*.

ANZUE'LO, a fish-hook.

Tragar el anzuelo, to swallow the fish-hook; or, as we say, to swallow the bait, when a man greedily lays hold of what is laid to do him harm.

Roer el anzuelo, to gnaw off the hook, that is, to escape the bait.

Picar en el anzuelo, to leap at the bait, to suffer one's self to be ensnared.

A O A

AOA'O, an adverb of calling at a distance.

A O C

AOCA'DO, made hollow.

AOCA'R, Præf. *To Abucó*, Præf. *Loqué*, to make hollow. From *luéco*, hollow.

A O J

Aoja'DO, fascinated, look'd on with an ill eye.

Aojadór, one that bewitches with his eyes.

Aojadúra, bewitching or fascinating, doing mischief with the looks.

Aojamie'NTO, idem.

Aoja'R, to bewitch, or do mischief with only looking. From *ójos*, the eyes. To look upon any one with an evil eye, which superstitious people believe can do them harm.

A O R

AORA, now.

Aora poco, a little while since.

A ORCA, a sea-term, to signify failing upon a bowling.

AORMA'R, vid. *Abormár*.

A O S

Aosa'DAS, boldly, audaciously; also purposely.

A P A

APACENTA'DO, fed, graz'd, put into pasture.

APACENTADór, one that feeds, or that grazes, or carries to pasture.

APACENTAMIE'NTO, feeding, grazing, putting into pasture.

APACENTA'R, Præf. *To Apaciento*, Præf. *Apacénté*; to feed, graze, put into pasture; used also in a spiritual sense.

A P A

APA'CHES, a mighty people or nation on the west side of North America, in above 35 degrees of north latitude, being part of the kingdom of New Mexico, divided by the Spaniards, who have subdued them, into four nations, and secured with several castles built among them.

APACÍBLE, meek, pleasing to all persons, calm.

APACIE'NTO, vid. *Apacentár*.

APACIGUA'DO, appeased, quieted, still'd.

APACIGUA'R, to appease, quiet, or still.

APADRINA'DO, seconded, back'd, supported.

APADRINA'R, to second, to back, to support. From *padrino*, a Godfather, or a second.

APAGA'DO, quench'd, or appeased.

APAGADór, one that quenches, or extinguishes, or appeases.

APAGAMIE'NTO, quenching, extinguishing, or appeasing.

APAGA'R, to quench, to extinguish, to appease, or pacify.

APAGUE', vid. *Apagár*.

APALABRA'DO, that has given his word, or is engaged; also spoken to.

APALABRA'R, to give one's word, to engage; also to speak to. From *palabra*, a word.

APALA'CHES, a great nation of Indians, and a vast ridge of mountains in the province of Florida in North America, north-west of Carolina.

APALEA'DO, cudgell'd, beaten with a stick.

APALEADór, one that beats with a cudgel.

Apaleador de sardinas, a cant word, signifying a galley-slave. We call an element beater.

APALEAMIE'NTO, a cudgelling.

APALEA'R, to cudgel, or beat. From *palo*, a stick.

APANDILLA'R, a sort of cant word, signifying to pack the cards, being the same as *hazér pandilla*.

APANIAGUA'DO, maintain'd, kept, fed.

APANIAGUA'R, to maintain, keep, or feed. From *pan y agua*, bread and water, which denotes meat and drink.

APANA'DO, Obs. taken, or grasp'd.

APANADOR, Obs. he that takes or grasps.

APANAMIE'NTO, Obs. taking, or grasping.

APANA'R, Obs. to take, or grasp.

APANO, Obs. taking up, or grasping.

APA'R, near, close by, by the side,

comparatively.

APARA'DO, prepar'd, made ready, catch'd in the hands.

APARADór, a side-board table; also a dresser in a kitchen.

APARA'R, to prepare, to provide and make ready; also to hold up the hands, or other thing, to catch what is toss'd. From the Latin *parare*, to prepare.

APARA'TO, preparation, provision, furniture, grandeur. Lat. *apparatus*.

APARCERIA, partnership in trade, or the like. From the Lat. *pars*.

APARCE'RO, a partner.

APAREA'DO, pair'd, coupled.

APAREADO'R, one that pairs or couples.

APAREADÚRA, or *Apareamiento*, pairing, or coupling.

APAREA'R, to pair, to couple. From *par*, a pair.

APARECEDór, one that appears or comes in sight, or one that seems or has a resemblance.

APARECE'R, to appear, to come in to sight, to be found. Latin *appareo*.

APARECÍDO, that has appear'd, or is come in sight, found.

APARECIMIE'NTO, an appearance, a resemblance, coming in sight.

A PARED EN MEDIO, the next house, which is only parted by a wall.

APAREJA'DO, prepared, provided, dress'd, ready.

APAREJADór, one that prepares, provides, dresses, or makes ready.

APAREJA'R, to make ready, to prepare, provide, or dress.

APERE'JAS, equally, alike, by pairs. Two words, *a* and *paréjas*.

APARE'JO, preparation, provision, necessaries.

APARE'JO REA'L, a sea-term; our sailors call it the garnet, which is a tackle, wherewith they hoise in all casks and goods, if they be not too heavy, as great ordnance, or the like.

APARELLA'R, Obs. vid. *Aparejar*.

APARE'NCIA, vid. *Apariencia*.

APARE'NCIAS, the scenes in a play-house, or other shows representing things, but without life or motion.

APARENTA'DO, vid. *Emparentado*.

APARENTA'R, vid. *Emparentar*.

APARE'NTE, apparent, evident.

APARENTEME'NTE, apparently, evidently.

APARESCEDór, vid. *Aparecedór*.

APARESCER, vid. *Aparecer*.

APARESCÍDO, vid. *Aparecido*.

APARESCIMIE'NTO, vid. *Aparecimiento*.

APARI'A,

A P A

APARÍA, a territory in the kingdom of Peru in South America, near the river of the *Amazons*.

APARIE'NCIA, appearance, likelihood.

APARROQUIA'DO; as, *Tienda bien aparroquiada*, a well custom'd shop.

APARTADAME'NTE, separately, distinctly, severally.

APARTAMIE'NTO, severing, removing, setting aside or far off.

APARTADÍJO, or *Apartadizo*, a place apart, a division or separation, a by-place to lay things out of the way.

APARTA'DO, separate, remote, distinct, set apart, or set far off.

APARTADOR, one that parts or separates, or puts away, but more peculiarly used among those that deal in wool, who separate four or five farts of it.

APARTA'DOS, the little boxes the printers letters lie in for composing, or any other such nests divided from one another.

APARTAMIE'NTO, a severing, parting, or setting asunder; the parting of two persons.

APARTA'R, or *Apartarse*, to part, to be divorced, to separate, to set aside.

Apartar la gente, to make room in a crowd.

Apartarse de la querélla, to let fall a suit.

Apartarse de lo concertado, to go from one's bargain.

APARTE, apart, aside.

APASCENTA'DO, fed, graz'd, put into pasture.

APASCENTADÓR, one that feeds, grazes, or puts into pasture.

APASCENTA'R, to feed, graze, or put into pasture. From the Lat. *pasco*.

APASSIONADAME'NTE, passionately, partially.

APASSIONA'DO, passionate, in pain or trouble; also partial.

APASSIONA'R, to put into a passion, to vex or put to pain, to be partial.

APATÚSCO, Obs. an ornament of several jewels or bawbles to hang about the neck.

APAZIBILIDA'D, calmness, meekness, stillness, pleasantness.

APAZIBLE, calm, meek, pleasant, still.

APAZIBLEME'NTE, calmly, meekly, pleasantly, stillly.

APAZIGUA'DO, pacified, appeased, quieted.

APAZIGUADÓR, a peace-maker, an appeaser.

APAZIGUA'R, to pacify, to appease, to quiet. From *pax*, peace.

A P E

A P E

A'P E, an Indian word for a great commander among them.

APEA'DO, alighted; also conceived or comprehended.

APEADÓRES, persons appointed to adjust the bounds of lands.

APEAMIE'NTO, alighting, dismounting; also conceiving or comprehending.

APEA'R, to alight or dismount; also to conceive or comprehend; as, *No puedo apeár para que se hizo tal cosa*, I cannot conceive what such a thing was done for.

Apearse, to alight from a horse, &c. met. to fall from preferment.

Apear el río, to be able to pass a river afoot, or to ford it.

Apear heredades, to fix or settle the bounds of lands.

A PE'CHOS, as, *Tomar a pechos*, to take a thing upon one, to take charge of it, to take it into a man's own care.

APECHUGA'DO, clasp'd, or press'd close to the breast; or that has hold of the wing of a fowl, or the like.

APECHUGA'R, to clasp or grasp close breast to breast. From *pecho*, the breast. Also to take hold by the wings, and then from *pechuga*, the wing of a fowl.

A PEDA'ÇOS, by piece-meal.

APEDREA, hail; also throwing of stones.

APEDREA'DO, ston'd; also spoilt with the hail.

APEDREADÓR, one that is always throwing stones.

APEDREA'R, to stone, or sling stones; also to hail, or spoil with hail. From *piédra*, a stone. As,

Las viñas se apedrearon, the vineyards were spoil'd with a storm of hail.

APEGA'DO, stuck, cleav'd, or fastened to.

APEGAMIE'NTO, sticking, cleaving, or fastning to.

APEGA'R, Præf. *To Apégo*, Præf. *Apegué*; to stick, to cleave, to cling.

APEGUE', vid. *Apegar*.

APELACION, an appeal.

APELA'NTE, he that appeals.

APELA'R, to appeal. Lat. *appello*.

Apear el enfermo, when a sick man is given over by physicians and recovers.

APELDA'R, Obs. to fly, to make an escape. From the Greek *apelenfis*, departure.

APE'LDE, Obs. an escape.

APELLIDA'DO, call'd upon.

APELLIDA'R, to call upon, to call

A P E

for assistance; to cry for such a party or faction.

APELLIDO, a surname, taken either from the place where a gentleman's estate lay, as *Castro*, from the town of that name; or from a place taken from the enemy, as *Avila*, because that family took it from the Moors; or from the place where they were born, as *Galligo*, from being natives of *Galicia*; or from being descended of kings, as *Castilla*; from beasts, as *Lobo*; from proper names, as *Lopez*, from *Lope*, &c. All these, except such as come from proper names and places of birth, have generally the article *de* prefixt, signifying *of*; as *D. Juan de Castro*, *D. Diego de Toledo*, &c. And these are all distinguish'd from those surnames they call *Alcúñas*, as may be seen verb. *Alcúña*. *Apellido* in a military sense is sometimes taken for the word.

Prov. *El mas ruyn del apellido, da mayor voz por ser oydo*: The basest of the surname makes the greatest noise to be heard. That is, the worst people are always more noisy and loud.

APELLUZA'DO, moulded into a mass.

APELLUZA'R, to mould into a mass. From *pélla*, a mass.

APELMAZA'DO, squatted, squeez'd, flatted together; also lazy.

APELMAZA'R, to squat, squeeze, or flat together, to mould with the hands or feet; also to grow or make lazy. From the Greek *pélma*, the sole of the foot.

A PE'LO, fit to a hair, exact, just, even.

Apelo ayiso, down the hair, or with the hair.

Apelo arriba, up the hair, or against the hair.

APE'NAS, scarcely, hardly, barely.

APE'NDICE, an appendix. Lat. *appendix*.

APENINO, the Appenine mountain, which runs all the length of *Italy*, and divides it into two parts.

APE'O, the settling the bounds of lands.

APEONA'R, to run on the ground; a term properly of sportsmen for birds, and especially partridges.

APERADOR. Obs. a labourer.

APERCEBIDO, prepared, provided, warned.

APERCEBIR, *To Apercibo*, to prepare, provide, warn.

APERCEVIDO, vid. *Apercebido*.

APERCEVIR, vid. *Apercebir*.

APERCEBIMIE'NTO, preparation, provision, warning.

APERDIGA'DO, broil'd; also a reproach cast upon those that have been

A P I

in the inquisition, as if they had been scorched, that is, narrowly escaped being burnt; also singed.

APERDIGA'R, to broil, to singe.

APERITIVO, any medicine that is opening.

APERRO, all the furniture or harness for beasts that work in the country; also the tools belonging to any trade. From the Lat. *parro*, to prepare. It is also a flock of sheep, or a sheep-fold.

APERREA'DO, dogged, sharp, biting; also ill used, as we say, used like a dog.

APERREA'RSE, to grow dogged, sharp, and biting; also to tire, to vex one's self. From *pérro*, a dog.

APERROCHA'DO, that has good custom in felling.

APERROCHA'R, to have good custom in felling; also to become a parishioner.

APERSONA'DO, as, *Bién apersonado*, one that has a good presence.

APESA'R, in spite of. Two words, *a* and *pesár*, to one's sorrow.

APESARA'DO, sorrowful, griev'd.

APESARA'R, to grieve, to trouble. From *pesár*, grief.

APESGA'DO, squeeze'd, weigh'd, or press'd flat.

APESGAMIE'NTO, squeezing, weighing, or pressing flat.

APESGA'R, Præf. *To Apésgo*, Præt. *Apesgué*; to squeeze, weigh, or press flat.

APESGUE', vid. *Apesgar*.

APESTA'DO, infected with the plague.

APESTA'R, to infect with the plague. Thence to poison with a stench. From *péste*, the plague.

APETECE'R, to have an appetite or desire for a thing, to covet, or long for. From the Lat. *appeto*.

APETECIBLE, that which excites the appetite, which is to be coveted or desired.

APETIBLE, vid. *Apetecible*.

APETITO, appetite, desire, covetousness.

APETITOSO, to be coveted or desired, a thing that excites the appetite; also one that has a fancy for every thing he sees.

APETÓAS, a nation of Indians of Brazil in South America.

A P H

APHORISMO, an aphorism, a short determinative sentence. Greek.

A P I

APIADA'DO, that has taken compassion or pity, or become tender hearted.

A P L

APIADA'R, to take pity, to have compassion, or to move pity or compassion. From *piedad*, mercy.

APIA'STRO, the herb call'd crows-foot.

A'PICE, a jot, a tittle, the least thing that may be.

APILA'DO, heap'd, thrust, or moulded together.

APILA'R, to heap, thrust, or mould together. From the Greek *pileo*, to condense or freighten for room.

Apilarse la gente, is for people to run into a throng.

APILA'SCO, gold cast into large ingots.

APIÑA'DO, clung, or sticking close together.

APIÑA'R, to cling, stick, or run close together, to close as hard as a pine-apple. From *piña*, a pine-apple.

A'PIO, smallage, or water-parsley.

APIOLA'DO, ty'd or held down by the foot.

APIOLA'R, to tie or hold down by the foot. From *pié*, the foot.

A PIQUE, upon the point, just ready, upon the brink. As, *A pique de perdérse*, upon the brink of perdition.

APITON, the bud of a flower before it blossoms.

APITONA'DO, budded; also passionate, hasty, or furious.

APITONAMIE'NTO, budding; also passion, hastiness, or fury.

APITONA'RSE, to be so enraged as not to know what one does. From *pythonicus*, raving.

A P L

APLACA'DO, appeased.

APLAÇA'DO, appointed a day for any business, warn'd to a day.

APLACA'R; *To Apláco*, Præt. *Aplaqué*, to appease, or pacify. From the Latin *placar*.

APLAÇA'R, to appoint a day, to warn to a day. From *pláço*, a set time.

APLACE'R, to please. Lat. *placere*.

A PLACE'R, or *A plazér*, when two words, is at pleasure.

APLACIBLE, pleasing, delightful.

APLANA'DO, made smooth, or beaten flat.

APLANA'R, to make smooth, or beat flat.

APLAQUE', vid. *Aplacár*.

APLAUDIDO, applauded.

APLAUDIR, to applaud.

APLA'USO, applause, approbation. Lat. *applausus*, clapping of hands.

APLAZA'DO, vid. *Aplazádo*.

APLAZA'R, vid. *Aplazár*.

APLAZE'R, to please.

A P O

APLAZERA'DO, in the language of the sea, signifies a place that is shoal-water; a great flat in the sea.

APLAZMA'DO, made smooth.

APLAZMA'R, to make smooth.

APLICACIÓN, application.

APLICADE'RO, that may be applied.

APLICA'DO, apply'd.

APLICADOR, one that applies.

APLICA'R, Præt. *To Aplíco*, Præt. *Apliqué*; to apply. Lat. *applico*.

APLIQUE', vid. *Aplícar*.

APLOMA'DO, heavy as lead, leaded, like lead, dull, or lumpish; also upright or perpendicular.

APLOMA'R, to cover or foulder with lead; also to set upright or perpendicular with a plummet. From *plomo*, lead.

A P O

APÓCA, an acquittance or discharge. A word scarce used in *Castile*, but common in the kingdom of *Aragon*. From the Greek *apoche*, a receipt.

APOCA'DO, made little, or of small value, lessen'd, of little worth; also a mean spirited man.

APOCALY'PSI, the apocalypse or revelation of S. *John*. Greek.

APOCAMIE'NYO, lessening; also meanness of spirit.

APOCA'R, Præt. *To Apóco*, Præt. *Apocé*; to lessen, to make small account of, or undervalue; to become mean spirited. From *póco*, a little.

APÓCIMA, a decoction, vulgarly us'd for any medicine. Greek *apoxema*.

APÓCRIFO, or *Apócrifho*, apocryphal, which is not quite certain, or of full authority. Greek.

APODA'DO, reflected on, jested at. APODADOR, one that is full of jests and biting words.

APODAMIE'NTO, a reflection or jest.

APODA'R, to reflect on, to jest upon another, to use witty sharp expressions.

APÓDO, a witty jest or reflection upon another.

APODERA'DO, that has taken possession, possess'd of.

APODERA'R, or *Apoderarse*, to take or give power or possession, to enable to possess. From *podér*, power.

APOGE'O, the *apogeeum*, being the point in heaven where a planet is most remote from the earth.

APOIA'R, vid. *Apoyár*.

APOLILLA'DO, moth-eaten.

APOLILLADURA, the eating, or the hole made by a moth.

APOLILLA'RSE, to be moth-eaten. From *polilla*, a moth.

APÓLO, the heathen God *Apollo*.

APOLOGIA,

APOLOGÍA, an apology. Greek.

APÓLOGO, a fable, a tale, in which we make birds, beasts, and things inanimate to speak. Greek.

APOPHTE'GMA, see *Apothégma*.

APOPLEXIA, an apoplexy or stupefying distemper, which casts a man as it were into a dead sleep, quite out of all his senses, of which many die suddenly.

APOQUE', vid. *Apocár*.

APORCA'DO, dug in ridges or little hillocks, or made in trenches.

APORCADURA, raising ridges or hillocks, or making little trenches.

APORCA'R, Præf. *To Apuérco*, Præt.

Aporqué; to make little ridges, to throw up earth about plants to keep the roots warm, or make little furrows to drain away the water.

APORFIA, contentiously, vying, striving to outdo one another.

APORREA'DO, beaten.

APORREADURA, a beating.

APORREA'R, to beat. From *porra*, a club.

APORQUE', vid. *Aporcár*.

APORTA'DO, arrived.

APORTADE'RO, a landing-place.

APORTAMIE'NTO, arriving.

APORTA'R, to arrive. From *puérto*, a sea-port.

APORTILLA'DO, broken or batter'd.

APORTILLA'R, to break open, or batter down, to make a breach. From *portillo*, a little breach.

APOSEMA, a physical potion, a decoction. Greek.

APOSENTA'DO, lodged, quarter'd, billeted.

APOSENTADÓR, a harbinger.

Aposentadór de ejército, a quartermaster.

APOSENTAMIE'NTO, a lodging or quartering.

APOSENTA'R, *To Aposiéto*, to lodge, to quarter.

Aposentar árboles, to plant trees in rows.

APOSENTILLO, a little chamber.

APOSE'NTO, a chamber, lodging, or quarters.

Aposénto de náu, a dock where ships are built; also a cabin in a ship.

A POSPE'LO, against the hair or grain.

APOSSESSIONA'DO, put into possession.

APOSSESSIONAMIE'NTO, putting in to possession.

APOSSESSIONA'R, to put into possession. From *possession*, a word little used.

APÓSTA, purposely, designedly.

APOSTA'DO, laid, wager'd.

APOSTAMIE'NTOS, Obs. furniture, or ornaments.

APOSTA'R, to lay a wager; also to post a centinel or body of men.

APOSTASIA, apostasy, renouncing one's religion. Greek.

APÓSTATA, an apostate, one that renounces his religion.

APOSTATA'R, to apostatize, to renounce one's religion.

APOSTEMA, an imposthume, a gathering of ill humours. Greek.

APOSTEMACION, idem.

APOSTEMA'DO, imposthumated.

APOSTEMA'R, to grow to an imposthume.

APÓSTOL, an apostle. Greek *apóstolos*, a messenger.

APOSTOLA'DO, apostleship.

APOSTÓLICO, apostolical, or belonging to the apostles.

APOSTROFE, or *Apóstrophe*, a figure when we turn our discourse from those we speak to, to the absent. Also a dash with the pen, being a note of cutting off a letter, as when we write *believ'd*, for *believed*. Greek.

APOSTURA, handsomness, comeliness.

APOTHE'GMA, an apothegm, a short witty saying. Greek.

APOYA'DO, maintain'd, supported, propp'd.

APOYA'R, to maintain, support, or prop.

APÓYO, support, a prop.

APOYÓMATI, a plant in *Florida*, which the Indians bruise and rub their bodies with, which they say strengthens their limbs, and both they and the Spaniards drink it powder'd in wine for the gripes.

A P R

APRECIA'BLE, valuable.

APRECIA'DO, prized, valu'd, rated.

APRECIADÓR, a prizer, one that sets a rate or value on goods.

APRECIADURA, prizing, valuing, or setting a rate.

APRECIA'R, to prize, to value, to set a rate. From *precio*, a price.

APRE'CIO, price, value, esteem.

APREGONA'DO, cry'd. Vid. *Pregonado*.

APREGONA'R, to cry. Vid. *Pregonar*.

APREHENDÉ'R, to apprehend, to conceive; also to suspect or be apprehensive, to lay hold of. Lat. *apprehendere*.

APREHENDEDÓR, one that apprehends, conceives, or is apprehensive.

APREHENDIDO, apprehended, con-

ceiv'd, fear'd; also taken, laid hold of.

APREHENSION, apprehension, conceit, or taking.

APREMIA'DO, forced, constrained, compelled.

APREMIADÓR, one that forces or compels.

APREMIADURA, force, compulsion. A barbarous word.

APREMIA'R, to force, to compel. From the Lat. *premere*, to press.

APRE'MIO, force, compulsion.

APRENDE'R, to learn. From the Lat. *prendere*, to lay hold.

APRENDIZ, an apprentice.

Prov. *Aprendiz de Portugal no sabe cozer, y quiere cortar*: A Portuguese apprentice knows not how to sew, and would cut out. This they say to any conceited person, that would do matters of difficulty before he can perform what is easy. It is to express the conceited humour of that nation.

APRENDIZA'SGO, an apprenticeship.

APRENSA'DO, press'd.

APRENSADÓR, a presser.

APRENSA'R, to press. From *presión*, a press.

APRE's, Obs. next to, after. French *apres*.

APRESA'DO, taken, made prize of.

APRESA'R, to take, make prize of.

APRESTA'DO, prepared, made ready.

APRESTADÓR, one that prepares or makes ready.

APRESTADURA, preparing, or making ready.

APRESTA'R, to prepare, to make ready. From the Lat. *presto*, ready.

APRESURA'DO, hasty.

APRESURADÓR, one that hastens.

APRESURADAME'NTE, hastily.

APRESURAMIE'NTO, hastening.

APRESURA'R, or *Apresurar*, to hasten, or make haste. From *priessa*, haste.

APRETADAME'NTE, closely, pressingly, forcibly.

APRETA'DO, squeez'd, press'd, freighted, forc'd. Also a miser, one that is hard bound.

APRETADO'N, the cant word for a doublet.

APRETADO'R, a woman's girdle; also a silver or gold wire they wore on their head.

APRETADURA, or *Apretamiénto*, a squeezing, pressing, freighting.

APRETA'NTE, in cant, is a sharper at play, who lets his cully win a while, and then squeezes him.

APRETA'R, *To Aprieto*; to squeeze, press, freighten, or close.

A P R

A P U

A Q U

A P T

APTITUD, aptness, readiness, capacity. Lat. *aptitudo*.
A'PTO, apt, ready, capable. Lat. *aptus*.

A P U

APUE'STA, a wager.
APUE'STO, graceful, handsome, neat.
APUÑA'DO, grasp'd in the fist.
APUÑADURA, grasping in the fist.
APUÑA'R, to grasp in the fist. From *puño*, the fist.

APUÑEA'DO, beaten or buffeted with the fist.

APUÑEADURA, a beating or buffeting with the fist.

APUÑEA'R, to beat or buffet with the fist. From *puño*, the fist.

APUÑETEA'DO, beaten with the fist.

APUÑETEA'R, to beat with the fist. From *puño*, the fist.

APUÑUSCA'DO, grip'd roughly in the fist; thence rumpled or squeez'd together.

APUÑUSCA'R, to gripe roughly in the fist; and thence to rumple or squeeze together. From *puño*, the fist.

APUNTA'DO, pointed out, appointed, or mark'd.

APUNTADOR, an observer, one that points out or directs, or one that takes notice of faults. In cant, a sharper that sits by a cully, and by signs discovers all his cards to his adversary.

APUNTALA'DO, propp'd, or shor'd up, underfet, supported.

APUNTALA'R, to prop or shore up, to underfet, to support. From *puntal*, a prop.

APUNTAMIEN'TO, an appointment, or marking of business.

APUNTA'R, to appoint, to point out, to mark. From *punta*, a point.

APUNTILLA'DO, kick'd, spurr'd.

APUNTILLA'R, to kick, to spur. From *puntillas*, the extremities of the feet.

A PUNTO, ready.

APURADAME'NTE, cleanly, absolutely, or of necessity.

APURA'DO, drain'd; also purify'd; also drove to extremities.

APURAMIE'NTO, draining; also purifying, and driving to extremity.

APURA'R, to drain, to purify, to drive to extremity.

Apurar la paciència, to try a man's patience.

Apurar un hombre, to press a man hard.

APURIMA, a river in the kingdom of Peru in South America, rising at the foot of the Andes, whence it runs by the city Cusco, and falls into the river

Xauxa, having run about 60 leagues.
APUROVA'CA, a considerable river in the province of Guiana in South America.

A Q U

AQUA'RIO, *Aquarius*, one of the 12 signs of the zodiack.

AQUARTELA'DO, quarter'd, or in quarters. Vid. *Escudo aquartelado*.

AQUARTELA'R, to quarter soldiers, to appoint them quarters.

AQUATIL, that lives in the water.

AQUATICO, watery, or that belongs to the water. Lat. *aquaticus*.

AQUATO'CHO, vid. *Aquatócho*.

A QUE'DA; as, *Tañer a queda*, to ring the bell which sets the watch at night.

AQUEDA'DO, stay'd, stopp'd; also still'd.

AQUEDADO'R, one that stops or stays, that stills or quiets.

AQUEDA'R, to stay, or stop, to still or quiet. From *quedo*, still. These three words are little used.

AQUEJA'DO, vid. *Aquexado*.

AQUEJA'R, vid. *Aquexar*.

AQUE'L, that man.

AQUE'LLA, that woman.

AQUE'LLO, that thing.

AQUE'NDE, Obs. on this side.

AQUE'SSO, that.

AQUE'STA, that woman.

AQUE'STE, this man.

AQUE'STO, this thing.

AQUEXADAME'NTE, hastily, expeditiously, anxiously.

AQUEXA'DO, hastned or hasty, anxious.

AQUEXAMIE'NTO, hastiness, anxiousness.

AQUEXA'R, to hasten, to press, to urge; also to trouble, to molest.

AQU, here.

AQUIETA'DO, quieted, still'd, pacify'd.

AQUIETAMIE'NTO, quieting, stilling, pacifying.

AQUIETA'R, to quiet, still, or pacify. From *quieto*, quiet.

A'QUILA, vid. *Águila*.

AQUILLOTRA'DO, a clownish word, signifying desperately in love.

AQUILO'N, the north. Lat. *aquilo*.

AQUISTA'DO, acquired, gotten, obtained.

AQUISTA'R, to acquire, to get, to obtain. Lat. *acquiro*.

AQUITA'DO, acquitted, clear'd, discharged.

AQUITA'NIA, *Aquitain*, a province in France.

AQUITA'R, to acquit, clear, or discharge. From *quito*, clear.

A R A

A R A

A'RA, an altar, or an altar-stone laid on the altar where mass is said; also a constellation so call'd. Lat. *ara*.

ARABA'CA, a small town near Madrid in Spain.

ARA'BE, an Arab.

ARA'BIA, a large country in Asia, divided into three parts, *Fœlix*, *Petrea*, and *Deserta*, along the coast of the Red Sea.

ARABICO, Arabick, belonging to Arabia, or the language of that country.

ARACE'NA, a town in Andalusia, towards the borders of Portugal, on the skirts of the mountain *Sierra Morena*, famous for excellent bacon, in a very fruitful soil. It contains about 1000 families, one parish, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns, and has a strong castle on an eminency.

ARA'DA, a plow'd field.

ARA'DO, a plow; also plow'd. Lat. *aratrum*.

Arado camero, a crooked plow.

ARADO'R, a plowman; also a worm in the hand.

ARA'DRO, vid. *Arado*.

ARADURA, plowing.

ARAGA'N, vid. *Haragán*.

ARAGO'N, the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, bounded on the north by France and Navarre, on the east by Catalonia, on the west by the New and Old Castile, and on the south by the kingdom of Valencia. Also a river that runs through this kingdom, and from which some will have it to take name, and the surname of a noble family descended from the kings.

Prov. *Negar que negarás, que en Aragón estás*: Deny it stiffly, for you are in Aragon. Said in regard that criminals in Aragon cannot, by the privileges of the kingdom be put upon the rack to make them confess, and therefore they may deny whatever is laid to their charge. It is applied to all that stiffly deny what they have said or done, tho' it be never so evident.

ARAGO'NES, an Aragonian, a native of Aragon.

ARAJE'DA, the plow-staff to cleanse the coulter with.

ARAMBE'L, a tatter'd cloth, a rag; sometimes taken for the hanging of a room.

ARAMBRA'DO, of a copper-colour, or cover'd with copper.

ARAMERA'R, to paint or dye of a copper-colour, or to cover with copper.

ARA'MBRE, copper. Arab.

A R A

Hilo de arambre, brass or copper wire.

ARANCE'L, a proclamation setting the rates of provisions. Vid. *Aranzel*. Arab.

ARA'NDA, a town and earldom in the kingdom of Aragon.

ARA'NDA DE DUE'RO, a town in Castile, nine leagues from Osma, and four from Roa on the aforesaid river, wall'd, seated in a plentiful soil, and contains about 1300 families, two parish churches, two monasteries of friars, and two of nuns.

ARANDE'LA, a thing in the shape of a funnel, fasten'd to the thick end of a lance, to defend the man's hand, thought to have been invented at Arundel in Suffex, and thence to have its name. It is also a sort of band worn by women, made after that fashion, and therefore so call'd. Others with more probability say the word is Arabick.

ARA'NDES, strawberries.

ARANIE'GO, a hawk that has been taken in a net.

ARANJUE'Z, a village seven leagues from Madrid, where the kings of Spain have a palace and wonderful fine gardens, the country being most delicious, between the rivers Tagus and Xarama. The name Arabick, signifying the troop of mares. Also a town not far from the South Sea, in the province of Costa Rica in North America.

ARA'NA, a spider. Lat. *aranea*. It is also a branch to hang in the middle of a room with many candles, and in some places a crab.

Prov. *Al araña hurtó la ruéca el diablo, porque saque la tela del rabo*: The devil stole the spider's distaff, that she might draw her thread through her tail. This they say to any that do things preposterously.

ARAÑA'DO, scratch'd, claw'd.

ARAÑADO'R, one that scratches.

ARAÑADURA, a scratching or clawing.

ARAÑA'R, to scratch, to claw.

ARAÑE'TA, a little spider.

ARAÑENTO, full of spiders.

ARAÑITA, a little spider.

ARA'ÑO, a scratch.

ARAÑUE'LO, a snare, a net to catch birds in.

ARANZE'L, a scroll, a roll of paper, a muster-roll, a list; also a proclamation settling the rates of provisions. Arab.

ARA'R, to plow. Lat. *arare*.

A'RAS, call'd also *Aras de Morella*, a town in the kingdom of Valencia,

A R B

near Morella, seated among woods and mountains, yet fruitful, has a strong castle, about 150 families, and one parish.

ARASA'R, vid. *Arrasar*.

ARASTRA'R, vid. *Arrastrar*.

A RA'TOS, now and then, by fits, at several times.

ARAVA'L, vid. *Arraval*.

ARA'UCO, a province in the kingdom of Chile in South America, the most warlike in that new world, having maintained war against the Spaniards very many years, but at last submitted to them.

ARA'VIGO, Arabick.

ARA'UJO, a town in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain, between Monterrey and Chaves, on the skirt of a mountain, inhabited by about 200 families under one parish.

ARAYA'R, vid. *Rayar*.

ARAYGA'DO, *Araygar*; vid. *Araygado*, *Araygar*.

ARAYBON, vid. *Araybón*.

A R B

ARBE'JA, the tare or vetch; so Ray names them without distinction, p. 900, verb. *Vicia*.

ARBITRA'NTE, an arbitrator, an umpire.

ARBITRADO'R, idem.

ARBITRA'R, to arbitrate, to decide.

ARBITRA'RIO, that is or may be put to arbitration; also arbitrary.

ARBITRIO, a man's will, opinion, or decision; also a project.

ARBITRISTA, a projector.

A'RBITRO, an arbitrator, an umpire. Lat. *arbitrator*.

A'REOL, a tree, a mast of a ship. Lat. *arbor*.

Arbol mayor, the main-mast of a ship.

Arbol de proa, the fore-mast.

Arbol del paraíso, vid. *Alhén*.

Arbol triste, a tree growing in several parts of India, but chiefly on the Malabar coast, about the bigness, and not unlike a plum-tree. It puts out a-bundance of slender branches, equally divided at distances by knots, out of each of which grow two leaves, one on each side, about the bigness of a plum leaf, very smooth, and cover'd with a white down on the outside, and green and rough within. From the stalks of the leaves shoot out flowers like the orange-flower, but more beautiful and fragrant; These flowers are fresh, and charmingly sweet all night, and as soon as the sun rises they drop off, and the tree looks as if it wither'd. It bears a fruit like a lupin, which

which the Indians say is very cordial.
Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.

Vários géneros de árvores, several
forts of trees.

Acufeyso, the jujub-tree.
A'lamo blanco, the birch-tree.
A'lamo negro, the alder-tree.
Alberchigo, a peach-tree.
Alcornoque, the cork-tree.
Almendo, an almond-tree.
Alvaricoque, an apricot-tree.
A'rze, the maple-tree.
Avellano, a nut-tree.
Azébo, the holy-oak-tree.
Azebitche, a wild olive-tree.
Azeitino, an olive-tree.
Bergamoto, a bergamot pear-tree.
Bórne, a wild hazle-tree.
Camuésfo, a pippin-tree.
Cárme, the hornbeam-tree.
Castano, a chestnut-tree.
Cédro, a cedar-tree.
Cerexo, an heart cherry-tree.
Cerméno, a muscadine pear-tree.
Cidro, a citron-tree.
Ciprés, the cypress-tree.
Ciruélo, a plum-tree.
Chopo, the poplar-tree.
Cornizo, the cornel-tree.
Coscojo, the French oak-tree.
E'bano, an ebony-tree.
Frésno, an ash-tree.
Granado, a pomegranate-tree.
Guindo, a cherry-tree.
Haya, a beech-tree.
Higuera, a fig-tree.
Laurél, a laurel-tree.
Limon, a limon-tree.
Madróno, a tree bearing fruit like
strawberries.
Manzano, an apple-tree.
Membrillo, a quince-tree.
Moral, a mulberry-tree.
Naranjo, an orange-tree.
Nispero, a medlar-tree.
Nogál, a walnut-tree.
Olivo, an olive-tree.
O'lmo, an elm.
Perál, a pear-tree.
Pino, a fir-tree.
Platano, a plane-tree.
Saúze, the willow-tree.
Servál, the service-tree.
Téjo, the linden-tree.

Prov. *Árbol de buen natío toma un
pálmo, y paga cinco*: A good tree takes
one span, and pays five. That is, it
takes up little ground, and yields much
profit. Apply'd to good education,
which costs something, but is worth
much more.

Prov. *Quién a buen árbol se arrima,
buena sombra le cobija*: He that leans

against a good tree, has a good shade
over him. That is, he that relies on
good worthy people, reaps a bene-
fit.

ARBOLA'DO, set upright as a tree,
rais'd or lifted up.

ARBOLA'R, to mast a ship, to set
upright.

Arbolár vandera, to set up, or to
hoise or hold up the colours to display
them.

ARBOLA'ZO, a great tree.

ARBOLBOLA, a confused noise of
voices, or the like.

ARBÓLECE'R, to grow up to a tree.

ARBOLE'DA, a grove of trees.

ARBOLEDE'RO, one that looks to an
orchard or a wood.

ARBOLCILLO, or *Arbolillo*, a little
tree, a shrub.

Vários géneros de Arbolillos, several
forts of shrubs.

Adélpha, the ivy-bush.

A'gno casto, the agnus castus.

Alcaparro, the shrub that bears
capers.

Alkéna, privet.

Albocigo, the pistacho-tree.

Aliso, the lote.

Almea, the florax-shrub.

Amomo, a sort of odoriferous shrub,
amomus.

Balsamo, the balsam-bush.

Blanca espina, the barberry-bush.

Box, the box-tree.

Brísco, butchers-broom.

Carrizo, the sea-rush.

Garzamoro, a blackberry-bush.

Cornicabra, the turpentine-tree.

Endrino, a damsen-tree.

Floripondio, the oleander.

Hiniesta, broom.

Labrisca, a wild vine.

Lentisco, the lentisk.

Madreselva, the honey-suckle.

Nardo, the spicknard.

Parra, the wall-vine.

Pirlitero, the haw-thorn.

Regaliz, the liquorice-tree.

Romero, the rosemary-bush.

Rosál, the rose-tree.

Sabina, savine.

Tamariz, the tamarind-tree.

ARBOLLO'N, a drain to draw off
water.

ARBORA'DO, full of trees, shaded
with trees.

ARBORA'R, to grow up to trees;
also as *arbolár*.

A R C

A'RCA, a chest, a binn to keep bread
or corn, a great cistern to keep water.
Lat. *arca*.

A'rca de pan, a bin for bread; met.
is the belly.

A'rca de Noé, Noah's ark; met. any
place or chest that contains all sorts of
things.

Prov. *En árcas de avariento el diablo
yáze dentro*: The devil lies in a cove-
tous man's chest. The devil of avarice,
which draws his heart from doing good
with his wealth.

Prov. *En árcas abierta el justo péca*:
The just man sins in an open chest;
that is, a chest left open is a temptation
to a just man to do what otherwise
he would not think of. Or, as the
Spaniards and we say, opportunity
makes the thief.

ARCAÚCO, a great thick wood of
trees.

ARCABÚZ, a musket.

ARCABUZA'ZO, a musket-shot.

ARCABUZERÍA, musketeers, a body
of them, or their shot.

ARCABUZE'RO, a musketeer.

ARCACHÓFA, vid. *Alcachófa*.

ARCA'DAS, straining, or reaching to
vomit.

ARCADE'RO, a chest-maker, a joiner.

ARCA'DIA, a province in Greece.

ARCADOR, one that lays up in chests.

ARCADUÇA'DO, vid. *Arcaduzado*.

ARCADUÇA'R, vid. *Arcaduzar*.

ARCADÚZ, a pipe, a conduit for wa-
ter, an aqueduct; a pot, whereof they
tye a great many to a rope set round a
wheel to draw up water. It is a cor-
ruption from the Lat. *aqueductus*.

Llevar una cosa por sus arcadúzes,
to manage an affair the right way.

Prov. *Arcadúzes de noria el que llén
viene vacío torna*: The pots or buck-
ets of a well, that which comes up full,
goes down empty. Usual enough in
English.

ARCADUZA'DO, convey'd in pipes
or otherwise like water.

ARCADUZA'R, to lay pipes or other
conveniencies to carry water; met.
to contrive and lay the method to car-
ry on any business.

ARCA'NGEL, an archangel; also
the name of a city and sea-port town
in Muscovy.

A'RCAS, a man's chest or breast, all
that part of him which is shut in by
the ribs.

A'RCAS, a small town in the king-
dom of Castile in Spain, two leagues
from the city Cuenca, formerly a bi-
shoprick, now under that of Cuenca.

ARCA'Z, a great chest.

A'RCE, the bladder-nut, as Ray calls
it, verb. *Staphilodendron*.

A R C

ARCEBISPE, or *Arzebispe*, an obsolete clownish word for *Arçobispo*, an archbishop.

ARZEDIANA'ZGO, an archdeaconship.

ARCEDIA'NO, an archdeacon.

ARCE'N, vid. *Arzén*.

ARCE'RO, vid. *Archéro*.

ARCHE'RO, an archer; also one of the king of *Spain*'s guard, a yeoman of the guard.

ARCHERUE'LO, a little archer, or small yeoman of the guard.

ARCHETY'PO, an original, a model, a pattern. Greek.

ARCHIBA'NCO, a table or a seat with a drawer under it.

ARCHÍBO, vid. *Archíbo*.

ARCHIBRIMBÓN, a master beggar, the chief of the mumpers.

ARCHIDÓNA, a town in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, two leagues from the city *Granada*, seated high and rocky, with a strong castle, and in a plentiful country, inhabited by 700 families, under one parish church, and two monasteries of friars. Also a city in *Peru* in *South America*, in the government de *los Quixos*, 20 leagues from *Baéza*.

ARCHIDUCA'DO, an archdukedom.

ARCHIDÚQUE, an archduke.

ARCHIMANDRÍTA, a superior of religious men. Greek.

ARCHIPRE'STE, an archpriest, or chief priest.

ARCHIPIELA'GO, the *Archipelago*, or that part of the *Mediterranean* sea near *Greece*, which is full of islands.

ARCHITE'CTO, or *Architéto*, an architect, a master-builder. Greek.

ARCHITECTÚRA, architecture. *Vitruvius* defines it, a science qualified with sundry other arts, and adorn'd with variety of learning, to whose judgment and approbation all other works of art submit themselves. The word is Greek, and is sometimes taken for the art itself, and sometimes for the work.

ARCHITRA'VE, the architrave, that is, the master or principal beam in any structure. Greek and Latin, *archetrabs*, the principal beam. In stonework it is that part which lies immediately upon the columns and supports the structure.

ARCHITRICLÍNO, he that orders and takes care of a feast. Lat. *architriclinus*.

ARCHIVÍSTA, a keeper of records.

ARCHÍVO, an archive, a place where records are kept.

ARCÍLLA, vid. *Arzília*.

ARCIPRE'STE, vid. *Archipréste*.

A R D

A'RCO, a bow; also an arch.

Arco entéro, an arch that is a complete semicircle, whose chord is the whole diameter.

Arco diminuído, an arch that is less than the semicircle, and therefore its chord is less than the semidiameter.

Arco compuesto, an arch composed of two small arches, which meeting at the top, cut one another there, and form an angle.

ARÇÓN, the rising part of the saddle; as, *Arçón delantero*, the pommel of the saddle; *Arçón trasero*, the crupper part, or that part which rises behind in a great saddle.

ARÇOBISPA'DO, an archbishoprick.

ARÇOBISPA'L, pertaining to the archbishop.

ARÇOBÍSPo, an archbishop.

ARCÓS, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, not far from *St. Lucar*, inhabited by about 2000 families, made an earldom by king *John* the second of *Castile*, in the year 1430, and the honour conferr'd on *D. Peter Ponce de Leon*, whose grandson *D. Rodrigo Ponce de Leon* was created duke of *Arcos* by *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*, king and queen of *Castile* and *Aragon*. This family of *Ponce de Leon*, has been of known nobility for many ages, the male line of the *Ponces* having been among the first that opposed the Moors in *Spain*, originally came out of *France*, and ally'd to those kings, and afterwards one of them marrying a legitimate daughter of *Alonso* king of *Leon*, whence they took the additional name, calling themselves *Ponce de Leon*. Their arms are, *Parti per pale*; the first, *Argent*, a lion rampant *Purple*; the second of *Aragon*, which is, *Barri* of eight pieces, *Gules* and *Or*, within an orle charg'd with eight scutcheons *Or*, with a fess *Azure*. The colour of the orle is not mention'd in the *Nobiliario*, which is the reason it is wanting here.

A'RCOS DE LA CANTE'RA, a small town near the city *Cuenca*, in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*.

ARCÓSTYLOS, a term in architecture, signifying the intercolumnation or distance between pillar and pillar, this term belonging chiefly to the *Tuscan* order, where the intercolumnation is very wide, as at the entrance of cities, forts, &c. So *Evelyn*.

A R D

A'RDÁ, a squirrel.

ARDE'R, to burn, to flame, to blaze. Lat. *ardere*.

ARDÍO, a stratagem and cunning contrivance.

A R E

ARDIDE'ZA, heat, passion, choler.

ARDÍDO, burnt, set on fire; also hot in temper, hasty.

ARDIE'NTE, burning hot.

ARDIENTEME'NTE, hotly, fiery.

ARDÍLA, a small river in *Spain*, which rises in *Andaluzia*, and falls into the *Guadiana* below the city *Olivenza* in *Portugal*.

ARDÍLLA, a squirrel.

ARDIMIE'NTO, heat, burning; also a fiery temper, boldness, courage, &c. an earnest desire.

ARDÍTE, a piece of money formerly in *Spain*, worth three *maravedies*.

ARDÓR, heat, burning, a flame, or blaze; also eagerness, boldness. Lat. *ardor*.

ARDUAME'NTE, difficultly.

A'RDÚO, difficult. Lat. *arduus*.

ARDUYDA'D, difficulty. A barbarous word.

A R E

A'REA, the area, or superficial contents of any thing.

ARE'CA, vid. *Avellana de la India*.

ARE'ITO, a dance among the *West-Indians*.

ARE'NA, sand. Lat.

Dar calça de arena, to take a heavy revenge on a man.

Escribir en la arena, to write on the sand; to set a thing down on the backside of a book; to make slight of what one hears.

Sembrar en la arena, to sow on the sand, to labour in vain.

Contar las arenas, to count the sands, to undertake impossibilities.

A'y mas de tal cosa que de arena, there is more of such a thing than of sand. That is, there is great plenty.

Prov. *Comer arena antes que hacer viléza*: To eat sand rather than do a base action. That is, to suffer all extremities.

ARENA'L, a sandy place, a sand-pit; or the sands on the shore.

ARENCA'DO, like a herring, or tasting of herring.

ARE'NGA, a long speech, or a tale.

ARENÍLLA, small sand.

ARENÍLLAS, a sort of dice that have no spots but upon one side or face.

ARENISCO, or *Arenoso*, sandy.

ARE'NQUE, a herring. From the French *haveng*.

Arénque abumado, a red herring.

ARENQUE'RO, one that sells herrings.

AREQUÍ, the name of a sort of liquor in *Peru*, distill'd from dates and the leaves of liquorice. From *areca*, signifying sweet in that language. It is

A R G

is the strongest of liquors. *Teixeira*.

AREQUIPA, a great city in the kingdom of Peru in South America, 7 leagues from the South Sea, and 70 from the city Cusco, enrich'd by great silver mines in the mountains called *los Andes*, 14 leagues distant from it.

A RESPE'TO, in respect, in regard.

ARESTIN, the disease in a horse's pasterns called the scratches, in children a scald head.

AREVALILLO, a village of about 30 houses in the territory of *Soria* in the kingdom of Castile in Spain.

AREVALO, a town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, 6 leagues from *Medina del Campo*, seated in a plain, on the banks of the rivers *Adaja* and *Arevalillo*, and almost encompass'd by them, is wall'd, has a castle, a rich territory, about 400 houses, 8 parishes, abundance of gentry, 5 monasteries of friars, 4 of nuns, and 7 chapels.

A R F

ARFA'R *el navío*, or *A'rsa el navío*, the ship plunges sometimes a-head, and sometimes a-tern.

AREIL, the bishop at chess. Arab.

A R G

A'RGÁ, a river in the kingdom of *Navarre*.

ARGADÍJO, or *Argadillo*, or *Argadixo*, a reel to reel thread or yarn on, or any such frame made of small sticks.

ARGADO, a reel.

Prov. *Argado sobre argado, y no miel sobre oruelas*: Reel upon reel, and no honey upon fritters or puff-paste. That is, toil upon toil, or misfortune upon misfortune, and nothing to sweeten them.

ARGALIA, a syringe. Arab. and obsolete.

ARGAMANDÍJO, a reel, or any such frame made of small sticks.

ARGAMA'SSA, a stiff clay; also strong lime and sand, or plaister of *Paris*.

ARGAMASILLA, a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in the kingdom of Castile in Spain.

ARGAMASSA'DO, cover'd or plaister'd with such clay, or plaister of *Paris*.

ARGAMASSA'R, to cover or plaister with stiff clay, or with lime and sand, or with plaister of *Paris*.

ARGA'NAS, a sort of panniers made of hemp, like a close net, to carry corn on beasts backs from the field, or any such use; also a crane to draw up stones.

ARGA'NDA, a town in Spain, four leagues from *Madrid*.

ARGANDÍJO, a pair of yarn windles.

A R G

A'RGANO, an engine of many arches, used formerly at the sieges of towns.

ARGE'L, a horse with his off foot white, and no other white about him, which in Spain is look'd upon as an ill mark. Also the city *Argier* on the coast of *Africa*.

ARGELITA, a small town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain.

ARGE'MA, a film that grows over a horse's eye, either by the falling of humours, or caused by a blow.

ARGE'N, a cant word for plate or money.

ARGE'N VIVO, quicksilver. From the Latin *argentum vivum*. The common name *Azogue*.

ARGE'NT, Obs. plate, silver. Lat. *argentum*.

ARGENTA'DO, cover'd or adorn'd with silver, silver'd over.

ARGENTADOR, one that silvers over, or plates or adorns with silver.

ARGENTA'R, to silver over, to plate or adorn with silver.

ARGENTERIA, any vessels of plate, or any garments adorn'd with plate.

ARGENTO VI'VO, vid. *Argén vivo*.

ARGE'S and *Argéte*, two small towns in the kingdom of *Toledo* in Spain.

ARGILITA, a small town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain.

A'RGÓ, the famous ship in which *Jason* and his companions sail'd to *Colchos*, the biggest till then known.

ARGÓLLA, a great iron ring to hold by, or for such use.

Juégó de argólla, a game at which they drive a ball through a ring.

ARGOLLICA, or *Argollita*, a small iron ring.

ARGOLLÓN, a very great massive iron ring.

ARGUEDAS, a small town in the kingdom of *Navarre* in Spain, between *Pamplona* and *Tudela*.

ARGUE'ÑA, a budget, bag, or wallet.

ARGUI'DO, argued, disputed, controverted; also convinced, accused, and reprov'd.

ARGUI'R, to argue, to dispute; also to convince, and to accuse and reprove. Lat. *arguere*.

ARGÚLLO, *Argulloso*, *Argullosaménte*; vid. *Orgullo*, *Orgulloso*, *Orgullosaménte*.

ARGUMENTA'DO, argued, disputed, controverted.

ARGUMENTADOR, one that argues or disputes.

ARGUMENTA'R, to argue, dispute, or reason.

ARGUMENTO, an argument, a reason; also the brief contents of a book.

A R I

Lat. *argumentum*.

ARGUY'AR, to argue.

ARGUYE'NTE, he that argues or disputes.

A R I

A'RIAS, the surname of a noble family in Spain, the chief whereof is earl of *Puño en Roastro*, where see more of it.

ARICA, a port in the kingdom of Peru, in the province call'd *los Charcas*, where they ship the silver brought from *Potosí*. The town small, the haven large, with a good castle, and eighty leagues distant from the city *la Plata* to the north-west, and about as much from *Cusco* south.

A'RIDO, dry or wither'd. Lat. *aridus*.

ARIE'NÇO, a weight of 32 grains.

ARIE'TE, a battering-ram, used in ancient times to batter the walls of places besieged. Lat. *aries*, a ram.

ARILLOS, ear-rings.

ARIMA'O, a river in the great island of *Cuba* in the *West Indies*.

ARINDA'JO, the bird call'd a jay.

ARJONA, a town in *Andaluzia*, two leagues from *Andujar*, in a most fruitful country, wall'd, and inhabited by about 1000 families, under three parishes and seven chapels. Formerly called *Aurigi*.

ARJONILLA, a town in *Andaluzia*, three quarters of a league from *Arjona*, rich in oil, inhabited by 700 families, under one parish, but has seven chapels, and a good castle in the midst of it.

ARIO'SO, viscous, slimy.

ARISA'RÇO, Obs. a great coat of coarse cloth.

ARISCO, austere, rigid, intractable, ill-natur'd.

ARISME'TICA, for *Arithmética*, arithmetick. Lat. *arithmetica*.

ARISME'TICO, for *Arithmético*, an arithmetician.

ARISTA, the beard of the ear of corn, call'd the awn. Lat. *arista*.

ARISTOCRACIA, an aristocracy, a commonwealth govern'd by the nobility or better sort, as *Venice*. Greek, the government of the better sort.

ARISTOLOCHIA, or *Aristológia*, the herb call'd hartwort. Greek.

ARITHME'TICA, arithmetick, the art of numbring. From the Greek *arithmein*, to number.

ARITHME'TICO, an arithmetician.

ARIZA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in Spain, near the frontiers of Castile, six leagues from *Calatayud*, in a pleasant and fruitful plain, on the banks

A R M

banks of the river *Xalon*, seated near a hill, on which is a strong castle. The town is wall'd, and contains 500 families, three parish churches, one monastery of Franciscans, four chapels, and two hospitals. *Zurita* says it is the antient *Ariobriga*.

A R L

ARLA'NZA, a river in *Old Castile*.

ARLEQUIN, vid. *Arnequin*.

ARLÍNGA de véla, our seamen call it a bolt-rope, and is the rope into which the sail is sew'd, or made fast; that is, a three-strand rope, made gentle, and not twisted so hard as the others, of purpose that it may be more pliant to the sail, and that they may sew the sail to it the better.

A'RLO, a shrub whose root is like liquorice, brown without and yellow within. Women used it formerly in *Spain*, to die their hair yellow. *Ray* calls it white mullein, high taper, and cows lungwort.

A R M

A'RNA, a weapon, an alarm. Lat. *arma*, arms.

A'RNA, a city and its territory in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*, 50 leagues from the city *Popayan*.

ARMA'DA, a fleet of men of war; for a fleet of merchants is call'd *Flota*.

Dar armáda, o *armadilla*, in cant is to furnish one with money to play with another.

ARMADÍJO, a snare, a gin to catch birds or any small creatures.

ARMADÍLLA, a little fleet of fighting ships, a small squadron.

ARMADILLO, a beast in the *West Indies*, cover'd all over with shells or scales like armour, whence it has the name. It is small, lives on the mountains, and covers its self with its scales, or moves them at pleasure. It is eaten, but the flesh is not very good. *F. Zos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 38. p. 288.* The Indians call it *Tafic*.

ARMA'DO, arm'd.

ARMADURA, armour, furniture; also a bedstead, or any thing form'd in that nature.

ARMA'NÇA, a snare, a gin. A barbarous word.

ARMANDIJAS, vid. *Armadijo*.

ARMAME'NTO, or *Armaniénto*, an armament, an arming.

ARMA'R, to arm, &c. as follows.

Armár a los pájaros, to set snares for birds.

Armár navíos, to equip or fit out ships.

Armár una ballésta, to bend a cross-bow.

A R M

Armár una casa, to set up the wooden frame of a house.

Armár al que juéga, to furnish a gamester with money.

Armár en el juégo, to sharp, to cheat at play.

Armár un laço, to lay a snare.

Armár bréga, or *pendencia*, to begin a quarrel.

Armár una cama, to set up a bedstead.

Armár gancadilla, to trip up one's heels, to lay a stumbling-block in a man's way.

Armár una celada, to lay an ambush.

ARMA'RIO, vid. *Almario*.

A'RMAS, arms, weapons, armour; also the coat of arms of a family.

Prov. *De buenas armas es armado, quién con buena mugér es casado*: He is well arm'd, that has a good wife. If she be a good woman, she will defend him in time of need, and he will be defended against ill tongues, and be brought into no quarrels about his honour.

Prov. *Quién amenido a las armas va, o dexa la piel, o la dexará*: He that often runs to arms, either leaves his skin, or will leave it. That is, a quarrelsome man, who is always handling his weapon, if he be not kill'd this time, or the next, will scarce escape it at length.

ARMATÓSTE, a rack to bend a cross-bow; commonly used for any piece of lumber; also a snare.

ARMAZÓN, arming, or equipping; also any frame-work, as the timber-work of a house, or the like. Or as

Armazón de cama, a bedstead.

ARME'JA, a cockle-fish.

ARME'INA, the little creature call'd an ermine.

ARME'LLA, an iron staple for a lock or bolt, or any such use; also a ring, and a knocker of a door.

ARME'NIA, a large country in *Asia*, bordering upon *Georgia*, *Mengrelia*, *Mesopotamia*, part of it subject to the *Turk*, and part to the *Persian*. The famous rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates* run through it. *Bochart*, in his *Geogr. Sacra*, is of opinion its name is derived from *Mini*, or *Minni*, mention'd by the prophet *Jeremy*, ch. 51. v. 17. which is a part of *Armenia*, and that it was call'd *Harmini*, that is, mount *Mini*, the part in process of time giving name to the whole.

ARME'NIO, an Armenian.

ARMERÍA, an armoury.

ARME'RO, an armourer, one that makes or sells arms.

ARMIGERO, an esquire at arms, one

A R P

that carries a knight's buckler and lance before him.

ARMÍLLA, the shell-fish call'd a cockle.

ARMÍN, vid. *Armiño*.

ARMÍÑO, ermine.

ARMÓLES, or *Armuéles*, an herb called orach, or golden-flower.

ARMONÍA, harmony, a sweet concord or agreement in musical voices or instruments, pleasing to the ear. Greek.

ARMONÍACO, vid. *Ammoniaco*.

ARMONIOSO, harmonious.

ARMUE'LLES, vid. *Armuéles*.

A R N

ARNA'LDO, *Arnold*, a proper name.

ARNE'DO, a sea-port town in the kingdom of *Peru* in *America*, on the *South Sea*, 10 leagues north of the city *Lima*, or *Los Reyes*.

ARNEQUÍN, corruptly call'd *Arlequin*, a figure of a man made with joints to put into any posture, used by painters and carvers; thence taken for a tumbler, or a fellow that puts himself into all sorts of postures; a harlequin.

ARNE'RO, a sieve used in *Spain* to shake chopt straw for horses to eat, like that we use to sift their oats.

ARNE's, armour.

A R O

A'RO, a hoop either of wood or iron for cask or any other use.

ARÓCA, a town in *Portugal*, 9 leagues from *Lamego*, of about 120 houses, one parish church, and one monastery of nuns; the country yields wine, fruit, and flax.

ARÓCHE, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, near *Caçalla*, seated on a rising ground in a fruitful country, has 500 families, and but one parish church, which is all of marble, whereof there are quarries at hand. Antiently call'd *arunci*.

AROCINA'DO, vid. *Arrocinado*.

ARODILLA'DO, vid. *Arrodillado*.

ARÓMAS, sweet or aromack drugs.

AROMA'YA, a province in *South America*.

ARÓNCHES, a small town in the province of *Alentéjo* in *Portugal*.

ARÓUA, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

ARÓY, a river in the same province of *Guiana*.

A R P

ARPA'DO, full of scars.

ARPE'OS, our seamen call them grapnels, which are in nature of anchors for galleys or boats to ride by; they have four flocks and never a flock, because which way soever they fall, two

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of the flocks hold fast. They are also used to cast over into an enemy's ship, made fast to a chain, to grapple together. This is also the name of the grappling-irons at the ends of the yard-arms in fire-ships for them to take fast hold of a ship's rigging.

ARPILLA'R, to put or lap up in canvas.

ARPILLA'DO, put or lapp'd up in canvas.

ARPÓN, an hooping-iron.

ARPILLE'RA, a coarse piece of canvas, or such cloth, to wrap goods.

ARQ

ARQUEA'DO, bow'd or arch'd; also gauged.

ARQUEADÓR, a gauger, an officer in Spain, whose business it is to gauge ships, or take their dimensions, to know what burthen they will carry.

ARQUEAMIE'NTO, gauging, or taking the dimensions of ships.

ARQUEA'R, to bow, or to arch; also to gauge, to take the dimensions of ships.

ARQUERÍA, arch'd-work.

ARQUE'RO, a bow-maker, or a chest-maker; also he that keeps the key of a publick chest.

ARQUE'TA, a small chest.

ARQUETÓN, a great chest, a bin for provender.

ARQUETONCILLO, a little chest.

ARQUILLA, or *Arquita*, a little chest.

ARQUILLO, or *Arquito*, a little bow.

ARQUITETURA, vid. *Architettura*.

ARQUITE'TO, vid. *Architéto*.

ARQUITRA'VE, vid. *Arbitrative*.

ARR

ARRA'AX, or *Arrax*, or *Errax*, the stones of the olives, after they have been broken in the mill to take out the oil. Dry'd they serve, like our small coal, to burn in ladies fire-pans, because the steam of it is not offensive, like that of charcoal. Arabick.

ARRABA'L, a suburb. Arabick.

ARRABA'L, a town in the dukedom of Ossuna in Spain.

ARRACADAS, pendants for women to wear at the ears. Arabick.

ARRACÍFE, a causeway; thence taken for a ridge of rocks in the sea. Arabick.

ARRAE'Z, a master of a vessel. Arabick.

ARRAMBLA'DO, gravell'd, or cover'd with sand, as a walk or a place that has been flooded. Arabick.

ARRAMELA'R, to gravel.

ARRANCA'DO, pull'd or torn up, rooted out, forced away violently.

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ARRANCADÓR, one that pulls or tears away violently, that roots up.

ARRANCADURA, pulling or tearing away violently, rooting up.

ARRANCA'R, Præf. *To Arranco*, Præt. *Arranqué*; to pull, to tear away violently, to root up, to snatch away. Lat. *averrunco*.

Arrancár el caballo, is for a horse to start for a race, to fly out on a sudden.

Arrancarse el alma, to die with much struggling; met. to be in great sorrow or pain, as if one's soul were tore away.

Arrancár del pecho, to hawk up phlegm.

ARRA'NCATE nábo, say the children in a play they have, when one sits on the ground, and the others strive to lift him, they say, *Arráncate nábo*; that is, Come up, turnip; and he answers, *No puedo de háto*, I am so full I cannot; they reply, *Arráncate cépa*, Come up, root; and he again, *No puedo de séca*, I am so dry I cannot.

ARRANQUE', vid. *Arrancár*.

ARRAPIE'ÇOS, the lower hanging part of any garment; so call'd from the Latin *reps*, because it hangs or creeps on the ground; thence any tatters or rags.

Llevar a uno de los arrapiéços, to tug a man away by his cloaths; that is, to arrest, to force him away.

ARRAQUI'BE, or *Arraquive*, a sort of narrow bordering worn for ornament about the bottom of a petticoat.

A'RRAS, the money a husband gives his wife when they are married; also earnest-money given to bind any bargain. Greek *arrabon*.

ARRASA'DO, smooth'd, made plain, raz'd, levell'd; also reap'd, mow'd, or shorn; also struck as they do the bushel in measuring corn, that the measure may be full to the brink.

ARRASADURA, smoothing, levelling, reaping, mowing, or sheering; also striking a measure that is over full.

ARRASA'R, to smooth, to level, to raze; also to mow, reap, or shear; to fill to the brim; to strike a full measure. From *razo*, smooth.

Arrarsarse los ojos de agua, is when the tears stand in the eyes ready to gush out, but do not run down.

ARRASTRA'DO, drawn, dragg'd, trail'd along the ground; one that is drawn to execution.

ARRASTRADURA, drawing, dragging, trailing along the ground.

ARRASTRA'R, to draw, drag, trail along the ground; to draw to execution. From the Latin *rastrum*, a rake.

Arrastra la honra, honour puts a

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man upon many things he would not do; verbatim, it drags him, taken from great persons dragging their robes along the ground for state.

Llevar la soga arrastrando, to drag a halter after one; that is, to be in danger.

Andar arrastrado, to be in a very mean condition, or full of troubles, or to be harass'd with too much business.

Ser arrastrado, to be drawn as malefactors to execution.

ARRATONA'DO, vid. *Ratonado*.

ARRATONA'R, vid. *Ratonar*.

ARRAVA'L, vid. *Arrabal*.

ARRA'X, vid. *Arrax*.

ARRAXA'QUE, an iron prong or fork with three crooked points; also a sort of swallows, called martlets, with very little feet, and their claws bent like those forks. Arabick.

ARRAYGA'DO, rooted, fastned, or fixed.

ARRAYGADURA, rooting, fastening, or fixing.

ARRAYGA'R, Præf. *To Arraygo*, Præt. *Arraygué*; to root, fasten, or fix; to take root in the ground. From *rayz*, a root.

ARRAYGUE', vid. *Arraygar*.

ARRAYHA'N, a myrtle-tree. Arab.

ARRAYHANA'L, a myrtle-grove.

ARRAZIFE, vid. *Arracife*.

A'RRE, the word carriers and such people use to their horses, mules, or asses, to make them go; as ours say, hay gee ho.

ARREA'DO, dress'd, adorn'd.

ARREA'R, to dress, to adorn. From *arra*, the jewels a bridegroom presents his bride.

ARREBAÑA'DO, rak'd or scrap'd.

ARREBAÑADÓR, one that rakes or scrapes.

ARREBAÑADURA, a raking or scraping.

ARREBAÑA'R, to rake or scrape, to hoard, to save. From *rebáño*, a flock. Arabick.

ARREBATADAME'NTE, precipitately, hastily.

ARREBATA'DO, snatch'd, hasty, precipitate, sudden; also violent or passionate.

Arrebatado en espíritu, wrapt in spirit, in an extasy.

ARREBATADÓR, one that snatches or catches hastily.

ARREBATADORA, a buzzard.

ARREBATAMIE'NTO, snatching, or catching; also hastiness, passion.

ARREBATA'R, to snatch, to pull away violently, to catch suddenly.

Arrebat

Arrebatarse, to be rapt in spirit.
 ARREBA'TA CA'PAS, a cloak-stealer; also a froppish person.
 ARREBATI'NA, a catching or snatching, a fray.
 ARREBENTA'DO, vid. *Rebentado*.
 ARREBENTA'R, vid. *Rebentar*.
 ARREBENTA BUE'Y, a great fly that vexes and hurts the cattle.
 ARREBOÇA'DO, muffled, cover'd with a veil or cloak.
Carne arreboçada, meat dress'd with eggs and other ingredients which disguise it.
 ARREBOÇA'RSE, to muffle one's self up, to cover one's face with a veil or cloak. From *reboço*, muffling.
 ARREBOLA'DA MUGE'R, a woman painted red.
 ARREBOLA'RSE *la mugér*, is for a woman to paint red.
 ARREBOLES, the red curdling clouds in fair weather, colour'd by the reflection of the rising or setting sun, morning and evening. Thence metaphorically the red paint on women's faces.
 ARREBOLVE'R, vid. *Rebolvér*.
 ARREBOZA'DO, vid. *Arreboçada*.
 ARREBOZA'R, vid. *Arreboçar*.
 ARREBUJA'DO, vid. *Arrebuxado*.
 ARREBUJA'R, vid. *Arrebuxar*.
 ARREBUXA'DO, wrapt up, cover'd, muffled; also rumpled, or crush'd together.
 ARREBUXADÚRA, or *Arrebuxamiénto*, a wrapping up, covering, or muffling; also rumpling, or crushing together.
 ARREBUXA'R, to wrap up, cover, or muffle; also to rumple or crush together.
 ARRECHA'DO, standing, stiff erected, set up an end.
 ARRECHADÚRA, a stiffness or erection.
 ARRECHA'R, to stand, to be stiff, or erect; commonly taken in an immodest sense. From the Latin *erectus*, upright.
 ARRE'CHO, standing or set up an end.
 ARRECÍBO, a town in the island of S. Juan de Puerto Rico in the West Indies, 30 leagues west of the city of Puerto Rico, the metropolis of that island.
 ARRECÍFE, a causeway, and thence a ridge of rocks in the sea; also the name of a Portuguese town in Brazil.
 ARREDOMA'DO, made in the fashion of a glass vial. In cant it signifies assembled, or agreed; also that has had a vial of ink thrown in their face.
 ARREDOMA'R, a cant word, signifying to assemble or to agree; also to

cast a vial full of ink against one's face, so that the glass breaks, and cuts the face, and the ink runs about and gets into the gashes, which is troublesome to be cured, so as not to leave a scar. A villainous sort of revenge practis'd among ruffians. The word from *redoma*, a glass vial.
 ARREDONDA'DO, made round.
 ARREDONDA'R, to make round.
 ARREDRA'DO, put back, removed at a distance.
 ARREDRADÚRA, putting back, forcing or removing back.
 ARREDRA'R, to put, force, or drive back. From the Lat. *retro*, back.
Arredrarse, to give ground, to retire, to fall back.
 ARRE'DRO; as, *Arredro váyas enemigo mállo*, Go behind me, or avoid Satan.
Arredro pélo, against the hair, or the grain.
 ARREGAZA'DO, tuckt up, as women do their petticoats to go in the dirt.
Nariz arregazada, a nose that turns up as if it were tuck'd up.
 ARREGAZA'R, to tuck up, as women do their coats to keep them from the dirt. From the Hebrew *ragas*, to gather.
 ARREGLA'DO, regular, regulated, orderly.
 ARREGLAMIE'NTO, a regulation.
 ARREGLA'R, to regulate.
 ARREGOSTA'DO, that has tasted, and pleases himself with the taste; the desires of such as he has tasted.
 ARREGOSTA'R, to taste and please one's self with the relish, to desire of such things as one has tasted. From *re*, signifying a repetition, and *gusto*, taste.
 ARREJA'DA, the plow-staff, or the iron in a plow-staff with which the coulter is scrap'd.
 ARRE'LDE, a four pound weight. Arab.
 ARELLANA'DO, sitting spread in a lazy posture.
 ARELLANA'RSE, to squat or sit down at one's full ease, or in a very lazy posture. From *llano*, smooth, that is, stretch'd out at ease.
 ARREMANGA'DO, truss'd up, or tuckt up; meant of the sleeves, when one is to do any thing that is dirty.
 ARREMANGADÚRA, or *Arremangamiénto*, trussing or tucking up of sleeves.
 ARREMANGA'R, Præf. *To Arremango*, Præf. *Arremangue*, to tuck or truss up the sleeves. From *re*, back, and *manga*, a sleeve.

ARREMA'NGO, trussing, or tucking up of sleeves.
 ARREMA'NGUE', vid. *Arremangar*.
 ARREMEDA'DO, mock'd; vid. *Remedado*.
 ARREMEDA'R, to mock; vid. *Remedir*.
 ARREMETE'R, to assault, to set upon, to attack, to run at. From the Lat. *remitto*, to send again.
 ARREMETIDA, an assault, an attack, a setting upon, or running at.
 ARREMETIDO, assaulted, run at, set upon.
 ARREMOLINA'DO, in the manner of a whirlpool.
 ARREMOLINA'R, to turn round like a whirlpool. From *remolino*, a whirlpool.
 ARRENDA'DO, bridled, curb'd, or rein'd; also hir'd, or let to hire, or farm'd; also mimick'd or imitated.
 ARRENDADOR, one that hires, or lets out to hire, a farmer; also a mimick, or one that acts another.
 ARRENDADORZILLO, a little farmer. Prov. *Arrendadorzillos comér en plata, morir en grillos*: Little farmers eat in plate and die in irons. The farmers of the revenue get much by their farms, but live high, and die in a goal. Apply'd to an extravagant person.
 ARRENDA'JO, a bird that imitates any voice it hears.
 ARRENDAMIE'NTO, farming, hiring, or letting to hire.
 ARRENDA'R, Præf. *To Arriendo*, Præf. *Arrendé*; to bridle, curb, or rein, to hire, or let out to hire, or to farm; also to mimick or act another, but little used in this last sense. In the first it comes from *rienda*, a rein; in the second from *renta*, rent; and in the last from *reddo*, to represent.
 ARRE'JO, one after another, successively.
 ARRE'JO, ornament or dress for man or woman; furniture for a horse.
 ARREPASTA'DO, fed, graz'd, put into pasture.
 ARREPASTA'R, to feed, graze, or put into pasture. From *pásfo*, food or pasture.
 ARREPENTIDAS, women that have been lewd, and are retired to live a religious life; there are monasteries of them in several parts of christendom.
 ARREPENTIDO, penitent, sorry for one's fault.
 ARREPENTIMIE'NTO, repentance, penitence, sorrow for what is past.
 ARREPENTIR, Præf. *To Arrepiento*, Præf. *Arrepenti*; to repent, to be sorry for what is done. From the Lat. *penitere*.

ARREPÍENTE, *Arrepiento*; vid. *Arrepentir*.

ARREPISO, penitent.

ARREQUIVE, a sort of woman's dress.

ARRESTA'DO, detain'd, stopp'd, or arrested; also bold and daring.

ARRESTA'R, to stop, detain, or arrest. From the Lat. *reſto*, to stay.

ARRE'STOS, the name of a book signifying decrees. Borrow'd from the French *arrests*.

ARREXÁQUE, a fork with three prongs, or any tool that has three teeth, as a trout-spear, or a flesh-hook; also the bird called a martlet. Arabick.

ARRE'YTO, a sort of dance among the West Indians.

ARREZÁFES, places full of briars and brambles. Arab. See it in *Sandoval*, l. i. §. 31.

ARREZIA'DO, grown stronger.

ARREZIA'R, to grow stronger. From *rézio*, strong.

ARREZIFE, vid. *Arreçife*.

ARREZIL, an inundation, a flood that carries all before it.

ARRIA'GA, a very strong place. This word is properly Basquish.

ARRIA'R, to fall back, as a ship does when they veer out cable. It is properly a sea-term, and signifies to veer, that is, to put out more rope by hand, or to let more run out. But

Arriár las vélas, is to strike sail, that is, to let the sail run down.

ARRIA'TE, a bed in a garden, or a hedge; also a causeway, or a path. Arab.

ARRI'BA, above.

ARRI'BA, a sea-term, bear up; used in conding the ships, when he that conds would have the fleers-man bring the ship more before the wind.

ARRIBA'DA, an arrival.

ARRIBA'DO, arrived, come to the place intended; also to put back or into a wrong port. See in the next word.

ARRIBA'R, to arrive; met. to succeed. Yet the proper signification of the word is for a ship to be forced back into the harbour it set out from, or to be put by the port it was designed for, as may be seen in *D. Jof. de Veitia, Norte de la Contratación de las Indias*.

ARRIÇA'FA, a royal garden. Arab.

ARRIÇA'R, to lash, bast, or cudgel; a word used only aboard the galleys.

ARRICE'TE, a place in the sea full of rocks and sands. Arab.

ARRIE'NDE, *Arriendo*, vid. *Arrendar*.

ARRIE'RO, a carrier.

ARRIESGA'DO, hazarded, or hazardous; also bold or daring.

ARRIESGAMIE'NTO, hazarding, or venturing.

ARRIESGA'R, to hazard, to venture. From *riéſgo*, danger.

ARRIFA'NA DE SOÚZA, a town in Portugal five leagues from the city of Porto, seated on an eminency, fruitful in other things, except corn, containing about 400 families, one parish, seven chapels, a house of Misericordia, and one hospital.

ARRIMADE'RO, a leaning place.

ARRIMA'DO, leaning against any thing, or supported by it.

ARRIMADOR, one that leans against any thing.

ARRIMADURA, the act of leaning against.

ARRIMA'R, to lean or set up one thing against another.

Arrimar las espuelas, to clap spurs to a horse.

Arrimar a uno, to leave a man dead, or in a desperate condition, as it were leaning against a wall.

Arrimar un delito, to add one crime more, or to accuse a man of one crime more; also to accuse falsely of a crime.

Arrimar el clávo, to cheat. A metaphor taken from knavish farriers, who if they see a stranger upon a good horse, prick him that he may go lame, and then send some body after him with another horse to sell.

Arrimar is also a sea-term, and signifies to stow, that is, to place goods in order in the hold of a ship.

Arrimar un testigo falso, to suborn a false witness.

Arrimarse a la pared, to lean against the wall.

Arrimarse a ruýnes, to keep ill company.

Arrimarse al parecer de otro, to adhere to another man's opinion.

Prov. *Arrímate a buenos, y serás uno de ellos*: Keep company with good men, and you will be one of them. The contrary to, Evil communication corrupts good manners.

ARRÍMO, any thing to lean against, or rely on, a leaning-place, a support, prop, or stay.

ARRINCONA'DO, thrust up in a corner, forsaken, solitary, obscure.

ARRINCONADOR, one that thrusts into corners.

ARRINCONAMIE'NTO, thrusting into a corner, living obscure or in misery.

ARRINCONA'R, to mew up, to keep close, as it were in a corner, to de-

ject, or cast down. From *rinçon*, a corner.

ARRIOGORRIA'CA, vid. *Arriugurriaca*.

ARRISCA'DO, indanger'd, hazarded; also bold and venturesome.

ARRISCA'R, Præf. *To Arriſco*; Præt. *Arriſqué*; to hazard, to indanger, to venture. From *riſcos*, cragged places, because he is in danger who hunts there.

ARRISQUE', vid. *Arriſcar*.

ARRITRA'NCA, the crupper of beasts of burthen; of saddle horses it is called *Gurripira*. It is made up of the Latin word *retro*, behind, and the Spanish *anca*, the buttock. This word is made use of for any odd or unhandsome thing, that holds up or draws another.

ARRI'VA, vid. *Arriba*.

ARRIVA'DO, vid. *Arribado*.

ARRIVA'R, vid. *Arribar*.

ARRIUGURRIA'CA, it signifies red stones in the Basquish language, and is the name of a town in Biscay; so called, because there the Biscayners fought a bloody battel, and overthrew D. Ordoño, son to king Alonso the great, so dying the stones red.

ARRIXÁQUE, vid. *Arrexáque*.

ARRÓBA, a quarter of an hundred weight; in liquid measure eight *azumbres*, about twelve quarts English. Arab.

ARROBA'DO, one in a rapture.

ARROBAMIE'NTO, a rapture.

ARROBA'RSE, to be in a rapture. From *robár*, to steal or rob; that is, to be deprived of one's senses.

ARROBINA'R, in cant to gather or scrape together.

ARROCA'DO, rais'd high.

Mangas arroçadas, high sleeves tucked up.

ARROCA'R, to raise, tuck, or roll up.

ARROÇA'R, vid. *Roçar*.

ARROÇINA'DO *cavallo*, a common plain sort of a horse. From *rocín*, an ordinary horse.

ARRODEA'R, vid. *Rodear*.

ARRODILLA'DO, kneeling.

ARRODILLA'R, to kneel. From *rodilla*, the knee.

ARROGA'NCIA, arrogancy, pride, haughtiness.

ARROGA'NTE, arrogant, proud, haughty.

ARROGA'R, to arrogate, to take more upon one than belongs to him. Lat. *arrogare*, to arrogate.

ARROJADIZO, any thing that is to be cast.

ARROJA'DO, cast, thrown, cast away.

A R R

way; also a bold, rash, or desperate man.

ARROJADOR, one that casts or throws, or casts away.

ARROJADOS in cant signifies breeches.

ARROJA'R, to cast, to throw, to fling away. Arab.

Arrojarse, to cast one's self violently, as from a high place; met. to do or say any thing rashly, or without consideration.

ARROLLA'DO, rolled.

ARROLLADOR, a roller.

ARROLLA'R, to roll. From *rollo*, a roll.

ARROMADIZA'DO, one that has taken cold, that has a defluxion or a rheum falling.

ARROMADIZA'RSE, to take cold, to have a defluxion or a rheum falling.

ARROMADIZO, vid. *Romadizo*.

ARROMBA'DA de galera, the bend or wale of a galley.

ARROMPIDOS, lands newly plow'd up, that were not sow'd before.

ARRONCHES, a town in Portugal not far from Portalegre, on a rising ground, wall'd, in a plentiful soil, and contains 600 families, one parish church, one monastery of friars, a house of the Misericordia, an hospital, and sends representatives to the cortes.

ARRONDA'DO, made round.

ARRONDA'R, to make round.

ARRONJA'DO, vid. *Arrojado*.

ARRONJA'R, vid. *Arrojar*.

ARROPA'DO, warm clad.

ARROPA'R, to cloath warm, to put on cloaths to keep out the cold. From *ropa*, cloaths.

Arropate que sudas, put on more cloaths, for you sweat. The advice good, when given seriously; but this is commonly spoke ironically, as when one pretends to be very weary with doing little or nothing.

ARRÓPE, new wine boil'd thick, must. Arabick.

ARROPE'AS, a sort of hand-cuffs with a bar going up from them to the collar, to hinder him that has them on from lifting his hands to his mouth.

ARROSCA'DO, made up like a roll of bread.

ARROSCA'R, to make up like a roll of bread. In cant to wrap up.

ARROSTRA'DO, brought face to face.

ARROSTRA'R, to face, or bring face to face; also to have a liking to a thing. From *rostro*, the face.

ARROTULA'DO, set down in a roll, or made into a roll.

ARROTULA'R, to inroll, or to make

up a roll. From *rotulo*, a roll.

ARRÓVA, vid. *Arroba*.

ARROVE'RO, one that sells by the quarter of the hundred.

ARROVINA'DO, Obs. snatch'd or catch'd hastily.

ARROVINA'R, Obs. to snatch or catch hastily.

ARROXA'DO, vid. *Arrojado*; also make red.

ARROXA'R, vid. *Arrojar*; also to make red. From *roxo*, red.

ARROYA'DA, a torrent, a fierce running stream.

ARROYA'DO, cut in furrows or trenches.

ARROYA'R, to cut furrows or trenches for water to run in. From *arroyo*, a small stream.

Arroyarse el río, is for a river to divide it self into small channels.

ARRÓYO, a brook, a little stream of water.

Prov. *A gran arroyo, passar postrero*: Where there is a great stream, go over last. To see how others fare, and be sure of a good ford.

ARRÓYO DE SAN SERVAN, a town in the province of Estremadura in Spain, at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of a brook call'd *Tripero*, in a fruitful soil, has 450 houses, one stately parish church, six chapels, and an hospital.

ARROYÓLOS, a town in Portugal, three leagues from Eborá, seated on an eminency, with a good fort, in a good soil, and has above 300 houses, who send representatives to the cortes. It is an earldom in the noble family of Castro, under which title see more.

ARROYUE'LO, a little brook.

ARRÓZ, rice. Arabick.

ARRÚDA, a town in Portugal, five leagues from Lisbon, in the territory of Torres Vedras, in a plentiful soil, inhabited by 300 families under one parish.

ARRUFALDA'DO, one that has the behaviour or carriage of a ruffian. From *rufián*, a ruffian.

ARRUFIANA'DO, become a bully, pimp, or ruffian, or after the manner of one.

ARRUFIANA'R, to become a bully, pimp, or ruffian. From *rufián*, a ruffian.

ARRÚGA, a wrinkle. Lat. *ruga*.

ARRUGA'DO, wrinkled, or rumpled.

ARRUGADURA, a wrinkling or rumpling.

ARRUGA'R, to wrinkle.

ARRUGIA, a mine in which they dig very deep for the metal.

ARRUINA'DO, ruin'd, destroy'd, undone.

A R T

ARRUINA'R, to ruin, destroy, undo. From *ruina*, ruin.

ARRULLA'DO, lull'd asleep.

ARRULLA'R un niño, to lull a child to sleep.

Arrullarse, to fall asleep.

Arrullar la paloma, is for pigeons to cooe.

ARRUMA'CO, a coy disdainful look of a woman when displeased, twitching up the nose, and deriv'd from the word *romo*, flat or turn-up nosed. It is also catterwawling.

ARRUMA'JE, the stowing of goods aboard a ship.

ARRUMA'R, to stow goods in a ship; quasi *arrimar*, to lay one close to another.

ARRUMBA'DA, the place aboard the galley where the men go to ease themselves at the head.

ARRUMBA'DO, cast headlong.

ARRUMBA'R, to cast headlong.

ARRUVIA'DO, made fair, or of a glittering colour, like gold or red.

ARRUVIA'R, to make fair, or of a glittering colour, like gold or red. From *rubio*, fair or red.

A R S

A'RSA, a small river in Galicia in Spain.

ARSENA'L, an arsenal, a place to build ships, and lay up all their stores.

ARSE'NICO, a mineral called orpiment, or arsenick; it is a rank poison, and is vulgarly call'd in Spanish *rexalgár* and *senico*.

ARSE'NIO, the proper name of a man. From the Greek *arsen*, masculine.

A R T

ARTADE'GUA, the herb louse-bane.

ARTAJONA, a town in the kingdom of Navarre in Spain, two leagues from Olite, seated on a hill, fruitful in wine, and some wheat, inhabited but by 150 families under one parish.

ARTAMÚZ, vid. *Altramúz*.

ARTA'NA, a town in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, near Villa Hermosa, contains not above 80 families under one parish.

A' RTE, art. Lat. *ars*.

Arte mayor, a sort of Spanish poetry, in which each verse consists of twelve syllables, or contains two verses of the lesser *redondilla*, each of which has six syllables; the rhyme in both alike.

Prov. *Quién tiene arte, cá por toda parte*: He that has a trade, may get his living every where.

Prov. *Con arte y engaña se vive el medio año, con engaña y arte se vive la vida*.

A R T

otra parte: Man lives one half year by art and deceit, and the rest he lives by deceit and art. That is, by cunning and cheating all his life-time, or all a man's life is a cheat.

ARTEMISA, or *Artemisia*, or *Artemissa*, the herb mugwort. Lat. *artemisia*.

ARTE'RIA, an artery.

ARTE'RO, cunning, deceitful, crafty.

ARTE'SA, a tray, or a trough; sometimes a boat like a tray hew'd out of a tree.

Prov. *Lléva tu la artéza marído, que yo llevaré el cedágo, que pisa como el diáblo*: Do you carry the tray, husband, and I'll carry the sieve, which is as heavy as the devil. When one lays all the burthen on another, and at the same time pretends to take a great deal of pains.

ARTESA'DA, a tray full.

ARTESA'NO, a handicraft man.

ARTESILLA, a little tray

ARTESONA'DO *técho*, a cieling that is made rounding, like a tray with the hollow part turn'd downwards.

ARTESONES, idem; also great trays or troughs to knead bread in, or the like.

ARTE'XO, a small joint, as of a finger or toe.

ARTICHÓCA, vid. *Arcachófa*.

A'RTICO.PÓLO, the arctic or north pole.

ARTICULA'DO, articulated, as in speaking; also articulated, or conditioned, or covenanted.

ARTICULA'R, to articulate in speaking; also to article, capitulate, or condition.

ARTÍCULO, an article; also a joint. Lat. *articulus*.

ARTIFA'RA, or *Artife*, in cant signifies bread.

ARTIFE'RO, in cant a baker.

ARTÍFICE, an artificer, a handicraft man. Lat. *artifex*.

ARTIFICIA'L, artificial.

ARTIFICIALME'NTE, vid. *Artificiofamente*.

ARTIFICIO, artifice; also art.

ARTIFICIOSAME'NTE, artificially and deceitfully.

ARTIFICIOSO, full of artifice or deceit; also according to art.

ARTILLA'DO, planted or furnish'd with artillery.

ARTILLA'R, to furnish with artillery.

ARTILLERÍA, artillery, ordnance.

ARTILLE'RO, a gunner.

ARTIMA'NA, art, cunning, fraud, deceit.

ARTIMAÑOSO, artful, cunning, deceitful.

A R Z

ARTIMÓN, the misen-mast of a ship, which is the mast next the stern.

ARTÍSTA, an artist.

ARTÓTROGO, a greedy gluttonous fellow. A barbarous word in *Minsheu* and *Oudin*.

A R U

A'RNA, a word no better than the last, for a field, in both those dictionaries.

ARVADILLO, a spinning-wheel.

A'RVAS, mountains between Leon and Oviédo in Spain, famous for the antient monastery of *Arvas* seated among them.

ARÚBA, a small island near cape *San Roman*, on the coast of *Venezuela* in *South America*.

ARÚDA, vid. *Rúda*.

ARVE'JAS, some take them for pease, but they are rather a sort of pulse like large vetches.

ARVEJA'L, a place sow'd with vetches.

ARVEJA'LVA, a great wild sort of vetch.

ARVEJÓN, a great vetch.

ARVE'OLA, the bird call'd a thrush.

ARÚÑO, vid. *Aráno*.

A'RVOL, vid. *Arbol*.

ARVOLA'R, vid. *Arbolár*.

ARVOLE'DA, vid. *Arboléda*.

ARVOLEDE'RO, vid. *Arboledéro*.

ARVOLILLO, vid. *Arbolillo*.

ARÚSPICE, a southfayer, a diviner by looking into the bowels of beasts. From the Lat. *aruspex*.

ARUSPICINA, the art or act of divining by bowels of beasts.

ARUYNAR, vid. *Arruinar*.

A R X

ARXONA', vid. *Arjóna*.

A R Z

A'RZA, a great rope made fast to the mast with a pulley, which serves to heave goods into the ship; our sailors call it the winding tackle.

A'RZE, vid. *A'zre*.

ARZENA'L, vid. *Arcenal*.

ARZE'N, the shore or sea-side; a bank to keep out water, a dike.

ARZILLA, clay; also the name of a strong place on the coast of *Africk*.

ARZILLÓSO, full of clay.

ARZÓLLA, vid. *Alloza*, a green almond.

ARZÓN, either the fore or the hind part of the saddle: as,

Arzón delantero, the pommel of the saddle.

Arzón trasero, the hinder part of the saddle. From the Lat. *arcto*, to bind, because they keep a man in the saddle.

A S E

ARZÚA, formerly a city in *Portugal*, called *Araduca*, now an obscure place.

A S A

As, an ace at cards or dice.

A'sA, the ear or handle to hold any thing by; also occasion, or opportunity. From the Lat. *ansa*.

A SABIE'NDAS, knowingly, purposely, designedly.

ASABOREA'DO, season'd, or relish'd. Vid. *Saboreádo*.

ASABOREA'R, to season, to relish. Vid. *Saboreár*.

ASACA'DO, Obf. plunder'd, debauched.

ASACA'R, Obf. to plunder, to debauch. A SA'CO; as, *Metér a fáco*, to plunder.

ASADERÍA, vid. *Affadería*.

ASEATEA'DO, shot with arrows.

ASAETEA'R, to shoot with arrows. From *saeta*, an arrow.

ASALARIA'DO, kept at wages, or one that receives wages.

ASALARIA'R, to keep at wages, to pay wages. From *salário*, wages.

ASALTA'DO, set upon, assaulted.

ASALTA'R, to set upon, to assault. From *saltar*, to leap, as it were to leap upon.

ASA'LTO, an attack, an assault.

A SA'LTO, by leaps.

ASA'R, vid. *Affár*, to roast.

ASARABA'CAR, the herb asarabacca. Arabick.

ASA'SINAR, to assassinate or murder.

ASA'SINO, an assassin or murderer. Arabick.

A SA'Z, enough.

A S C

ASCALÓNIA, a sharlot.

ASCENSIÓN, the ascension of our Lord into heaven.

ASCENSIÓN is also a town in *South America*, and an island in the *Ethiopic Ocean*.

ASCENDE'NCIA, a genealogy, ancestry.

A'SCO, a loathing.

ASCONDE'R, vid. *Escondér*.

ASCORÓSO, vid. *Asquerófo*.

A'SCUA, a burning coal of fire. Arabick.

ASCÚRAS, for *a escúras*, in the dark.

A S E

ASEA'DO, see *Aseádo*.

A SE'CAS, barely, or dryly. As, *Comér pan a secas*, to eat dry bread.

ASECHA'NÇA, vid. *Asechánça*.

ASEDIA'DO, besieged.

ASEDIA'R, to besiege. A *sedenda*, from sitting before the place.

ASE'DIO, a siege.

ASEGURA'DO, see *Asegurado*.

ASE'LOA,

A S I

ASE'LGA, the herb call'd a white beet.

Asé'ga bráva, the herb pond-weed.

A'SELE, take hold of him. Vid.

Asir.

ASEMEJA'NÇA, to the likeness.

A'SEN, they take hold. Vid. Asir.

ASENDEREA'DO, beaten, or trodden to a path, or like a path.

ASENDRA'DO, idem.

ASE'NSIO, wormwood.

ASENTA'DO, vid. Assentádo.

ASENTA'R, vid. Assentar.

ASENTIR, vid. Assentir.

ASE'O, vid. Asseo.

ASE'O, for *La Seu*, the see, or cathedral, so call'd in *Catalonia*; I find it writ *Aséo*, in *Ribadeneira's* lives of saints, in *vita S. Raimundi*, tom. 2. p. 34.

ASERICO, vid. Azerico.

ASERRAVE'LAS, vid. Aferravélas.

ASERRA'DO, saw'd.

ASERRA'R, to saw. From *sierra*, a saw.

ASESA'DO, sober, discreet, judicious.

ASESA'R, to grow sober, or wise. From *sés*, the brain.

ASESSOR, an assessor, a lawyer joined in commission with a judge. Lat. *assessor*.

ASESTA'DO, aim'd or levell'd at, as with a gun.

ASESTA'R, to take aim, to level a piece.

A'SGO, I take hold of. Vid. Asir.

A S I

A'SIA, one of the four parts of the world, and the first in respect that man was there created and redeem'd. The five principal parts of it are, *Tartary*, *China*, *India*, *Persia*, and the *Turkish empire*. On the West it is divided from *Europe* by the rivers *Obb*, *Rba*, and *Tanais*, or *Don*, by the *Black Sea* and *Mediterranean*, then is join'd to *Africk* by a small neck of land bordering on *Egypt*; and parted from the rest of it by the *Red Sea*; on the south it has the main-ocean, and in it a great number of noble islands; on the east the great ocean still, except towards the northern part, where it is not yet known how far it stretches out towards *America*, but on the north it has the *Frozen Sea*. The name of *Asia*, the learned *Bochart* in his *Geographia sacra*, says, is derived from the Phœnician word *asia*, signifying the middle part, because this name was at first proper only to that we now call *Asia the Less*, or *Natolia*, which juts out into the *Mediterranean*, and lies as it were in the middle of the sea, and in the middle between *Europe* and *Africa*, and from

A S N

that part the name in process of time was communicated to all that vast continent.

ASIA'L, a barnacle to hold an unruly horse by the nose with.

ASIDE'RO, the ear or handle of any thing to take hold by.

ASIDIA'DO, besieged.

ASIDIA'R, to besiege. From the Latin *assidere*, to sit by.

ASIDIO, a siege.

ASIDO, laid hold of, sticking fast.

ASIE'NTE, *Asiento*, vid. Assentar.

ASIE'NTO, a seat, the situation of a place, settledness, sedateness, a settling at the bottom of any thing; also a contract.

ASIE'RRE, *Asierro*, vid. Asserrar.

ASIGNA'DO, assigned, appointed.

ASIGNA'R, to assign, to appoint. Lat. *assignare*.

ASILLA, a little handle to hold any thing by, or a small occasion.

ASENTIR, to assent. Lat. *assentire*.

ASION, vin. *Ações*.

ASIR, Præf. *To A'sgo, tu asés, el asé, nosotros, &c.* Præf. *Asi, asiste, &c.* Imp. *A'sga*; to lay hold of, to stick to, to take a gripe.

ASISTIDO, assisted, aided, attended, waited on.

ASISTIR, to assist, to aid, to attend, to wait on. Lat. *assistere*.

A S M

A'SMA, the disease call'd an asthma, which is a frequent respiration, join'd with a hissing and cough, especially in the night-time. Greek *asthma*, a difficulty in breathing.

ASMA'DO, Obs. thoughty, absorpt, or rapt in imagination.

ASMA'R, Obs. to be thoughty, absorpt, or rapt in imagination.

ASMA'TICO, one that is troubled with an asthma.

A S N

A'SNA, a she-ass.

ASNA'L belonging to an ass.

ASNALDA'D, assishness.

ASNA'ZO, a great ass.

ASNEDA'D, assishness.

ASNEJONA'ZO, a great ass, or block-headed fellow.

ASNERIZO, an ass-driver or keeper.

ASNE'RO, a keeper of asses.

ASNICO, or *Asnillo*, a little ass.

A'SNO, an ass. Lat. *asinus*.

A'sno campés, or *campesino*, a wild ass.

A'sno sardésco, an ass of the Sardinian breed, which are very serviceable.

Prov. *El áfno a la wikúela*: The ass to the lute. This they say when

A S N

a man pretends to those things he does not understand; as an ignorant person pretending to talk learnedly, which is as if an ass should pretend to play upon a lute.

Prov. *Dádle el áfno*: Put on the ass. We say, Drive on, car-man; which is to say, a man would rather be hang'd than marry an ugly woman. For in *Spain* criminals are carried to execution upon an ass, instead of the cart used in *England*.

Prov. *El áfno y la mugér a pálos se han de vencer*: An ass and a woman are to be conquer'd with a cudgel. The occasion of this proverb, they say, was a carrier, who coming to a narrow passage, could not get his ass to go on, and fell a beating of him unmercifully, till a traveller coming by, and reproving him for so doing, he bid him hold his peace, for an ass and a woman were to be overcome with a cudgel. The traveller, who had an ill wife, went home and try'd the experiment upon her, which he found had good effect, and so the proverb held good.

Prov. *No compres áfno de recuéro, ni te cases con hija de mesonero*: Do not buy an ass of a carrier, nor marry an inn-keeper's daughter. The reason, because if a carrier sells his ass, which he has so much use for himself, he must either be very bad, or old, or fold dear; and for the inn-keeper's daughter, she is exposed to so much company, and so many temptations, that it is hard for her to come off untainted.

Prov. *Quién al áfno alaba, tal hijo le nasa*: He that praises the ass, may he have such a son born to him. That is, may he that is over-fond of mean things never know better, but may all he has be mean.

Prov. *A'sno coxo mas avias de mardugar*: Lame ass, you ought to get up earlier. This is apply'd to those who are dull, slow, or unhandy, and therefore cannot compass their business in time: It advises them to rise early, that they may have leisure to perform their affairs, since nature has obstructed their doing them as quick as others.

Prov. *A'sno con oro alcangalo todo*: An ass loaded with gold overtakes every thing. That is, tho' a man be never so much an ass, if he has but money enough, he may do what he pleases.

Prov. *A'sno malo cabe casa agüja sin palo*: An ill ass puts on when he is near home without beating. This we see in all jades, which when they know,

know they are drawing towards home, will go without whip or spur.

Prov. *Ásno còxo, y kómère ròxo, y el demitío, todo es uno*: A lame ass, and a red-hair'd man, and the devil, are all one. So ill a conceit they have of red hair; and as for a lame beast, every body knows it is plague enough.

Prov. *Ásno de muchos lobos les comen*: The wolves devour the ass that belongs to many owners. Because if he has many owners none of them look to him. Therefore we say, what is every body's business, is no body's business.

Prov. *Burlaos con el áfno, dáros ba en la cara con el rabo*: Jest with an ass, and he'll flap you in the face with his tail. If you make your self familiar, or jest with mean people, you must expect no better than a flap in the face with their tail; that is, some brutish words or actions.

Prov. *Caído ha el áfno en el alcaçel*: The ass is fallen among the green barley. This is to express a mischance attended with some good circumstance, which alleviates, or quite blots it out; as is signify'd by the ass falling among green barley, where tho' he had the ill luck to fall, yet he may fill his belly to enable him to go on.

Prov. *Desqué no pudo al áfno, torna-se al albárda*: Since he could not be reveng'd upon the ass, he falls upon the pack-saddle. This shows the humour of many men, who when offended, and dare not show their resentment on them that caus'd it, vent their passion on their wives, children, servants, or others they have power over.

Prov. *Habló el áfno, y dixo, ho, ho*: The ass spoke, and said, ho, ho. For those who after a long silence, as if they had been studying sentences, break with something which is not at all to the purpose.

Prov. *Mas vale áfno que me lleve, que cavallo que ne derruêque*: I had rather have an ass that will carry me, than a horse that will throw me. That is, I had rather be contented with a moderate conveniency, or with indifferent things which I can compass and manage, than with greatness that may cost me a fall.

Prov. *Mas vale con mal áfno contentér, que la leña acuéstas traér*: It is better to strive with an ill ass, than to carry the wood upon one's back. A bad servant is better than to do one's own work.

Prov. *Al áfno muerto la cevada al rabo*: When the ass is dead, the bar-

ley at his tail. A reproof to them that are slow in doing good, even when it is too late, or even then misplace it; as it is after a poor beast is starv'd to lay the provender to its tail.

Prov. *Al áfno y al mulo, la carga al culo*: The ass and the mule must have the burthen upon the rump. That is, they must have it laid on behind; but in another sense, that brutish men must be cudgell'd, as mules and asses are, behind; for that is also a load, according to the Spanish phrase, *Una carga de palos*; that is, a good beating.

Prov. *Sufre el áfno la carga, mas no la sobrecarga*: The ass bears the burthen, but not an over-burthen. That is, we must not lay too much upon a man, tho' he be never so patient; for is you ever-burthen him, like the ass, he'll throw a down.

Prov. *Un áfno entre muchas monas cocante todas*: When one ass is among many monkeys, they all make faces at him. When a cully falls into the hands of many sharpers, they all fleece him. Or when many women make a fool of a man.

Prov. *A un áfno bástale una albárda*: One pannel is enough for one ass. One employment is enough for one man.

Prov. *A áfno modorro arriéro loco*: A mad carrier for a jadish ass. Because a mad fellow will always be thrashing, talking, and putting him on.

Prov. *Ésso le está como al áfno los corales*: That becomes him as a coral does an ass. We say, such a one looks like a sow saddled.

Prov. *No vée siete sobre un áfno*: He sees not seven as he sits upon an ass. A man had seven asses, drove six of them, and rode upon the other; as he was going, he several times counted them, and still found but six, forgetting that he had one under him, till enquiring of those he met for the seventh, one shew'd him that he was upon, and then he found out his mistake. Thence when a man does not see or conceive the most obvious things, they say, he cannot see seven when he sits upon an ass. It is not unlike, he cannot see wood for trees.

Prov. *Si uno, dos, y tres te dicen que eres áfno, ponte un rabo*: If one, two, and three tell you you are an ass, put on a tail. That is, whatever is generally said of you, you must of necessity acquiesce, for either it is true, or it will be impossible for you to undeceive the world.

Prov. *Áfno cargado de oro síbe ligero*

por una montaña: An ass loaded with gold climbs a mountain nimbly. This, tho' not verified in the literal sense, is to express how readily men undertake anything, and with what alacrity they perform it for the lucre of gold.

Prov. *Caér de su áfno*: To fall from his ass. When a man is obstinate, and will take no advice, and discovers his errors too late, they say, he falls from his ass; that is, he was before like an ass mounted on his own folly, and is then fallen down, being made sensible of his ignorance.

Prov. *O morirá el áfno, o quién le aguija*: Either the ass will die, or his driver. When the death of one, of two, or more, will deliver a man out of trouble. Taken from a man that undertook for a maintenance and good reward to make his ass speak in a certain term of years; and a friend asking him how he came to undertake such an impossibility, upon forfeiture of life if he fail'd; he answer'd, either the lord will die, meaning him that kept them, or the ass, or the driver, before that time.

A S O

ASOBACA'DO, truss'd up under the arm.

ASOBACA'R, to truss up under the arm. From *sobaco*, the arm-pit.

ASOLA'DO, overthrown, destroy'd, laid even with the ground; also sunn'd.

ASOLA'R, to overthrow, destroy, or lay level with the ground. From *sulla*, the ground. Also to sun, and then from *sol*, the sun. Little used in this last sense.

A SÓLAS, alone.

ASOLDADA'DO, like a soldier, or become a soldier.

ASOLDADA'R, to grow like a soldier, or turn soldier. From *soldado*, a soldier.

ASOLEA'DO, sunn'd.

ASOLEAMIE'NTO, a sunning.

ASOLEA'R, to sun. From *sol*, the sun. These three words not much used.

ASOMA'DO, vid. *Affomado*.

ASOMA'R, vid. *Affomár*.

ASOMBRA'R, vid. *Affombrár*.

ASONA'DA, an alarm, a sudden noise.

A S P

A'SPA, a reel for thread or yarn; also that we call a St. Andrew's cross; Arabick.

A'spa de molino, a windmill sail.

A'spas de ciervo, a stag's horns.

Cavallero del áspa, a knight of the St. Andrew's cross; that is, one that

has been in the inquisition, and recanted Judaism, because such are brought out in publick, with a red and yellow cross hanging before and behind them, to be exposed to shame.

ASPA'DO, reel'd; also made in the manner of a St. *Andrew's* cross.

ASPA'R, to reel thread or yarn.

ASPAVIE'NTOS, the counterfeit hectoring behaviour of a cowardly bully; thence apply'd to any counterfeit grimaces.

A'SPE, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, seated in a fruitful soil, and contains about 500 families in one parish.

ASPE'CTO, the aspect or countenance. Lat. *aspectus*.

ASPELUZA'DO, vid. *Espeluzado*.

ASPELUZA'R, vid. *Espeluzar*.

ASPERAME'NTE, harshly, severely, bitterly, roughly, austere.

ASPEREA'R, to make or become harsh, sharp, bitter, rough, or austere.

ASPERE'ZA, harshness, roughness, austereness, severity.

A'SPERO, harsh, rough, austere, severe. Lat. *asper*. Also rugged or craggy, as bad ways or mountains.

ASPERÓN, a whetstone; also the beak of a ship or galley.

A'SPIDE, the venomous creature called an asp.

ASPIRACIÓN, aspiration, desire.

ASPIRA'NTE, one that aspires.

ASPIRA'R, to aspire, to have high thoughts, or aim at great things. Lat. *aspirare*.

A S Q

ASQUEROSÍTO, one that is nicely squeamish.

ASQUEROSO, loathsome; also loathing or squeamish.

A S R

A'SRE, the maple-tree.

A S S

A'SSA, any sort of ear or handle to take hold by; also a cramping-iron used in building to hold two stones together.

Dar assa, to give an opportunity or occasion.

ASSADERIA, a roasting kitchen.

ASSADE'RO, meat that may be roasted; sometimes, but seldom, used for a spit, or for a turn-spit.

ASSADERÍLLO, diminutive of *Assadero*.

ASSA'DO, roasted.

ASSADÓR, a spit.

ASSADORCÍLLO, a little spit.

ASSADÚRA, the pluck of a beast; also roasting.

ASSADURÍLLA, a little pluck, such as a lamb's or kid's.

ASSAETEA'DO, shot with arrows.

ASSAETeadÓR, one that shoots with arrows.

ASSAETEA'R, to shoot with arrows. From *saeta*, an arrow.

ASSA FE'TIDA, the stinking gum called by some devil's dung, brought from the province of *Chorasán* in *Persia* to *Ormuz*, and thence distributed into all parts of the world. It is thought the proper name of this gum in its own country is *Lasfer*, and thence corruptly *Assa*. The tree it comes from is said to be like the hazle, both in bigness and leaves. The gum is preserved in oxen hides daub'd with blood mix'd with barley flower. There are two sorts of it, one clean and transparent, the other dark and dirty; the first is the best. Though the scent is so loathsome to us, the Indians delight in it, and the Baneans season all they eat with it, affirming it is good for the stomach, helps digestion, and expells wind. Among us it is much used for womens distempers. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

ASSALTA'DO, assaulted, attacked, set upon.

ASSALTA'R, to assault, attack, or set upon.

ASSA'LTO, an assault, an attack. From *salto*, a leap, as it were leaping upon.

ASSAMELE'A, an assembly. French.

ASSAMPA'JA, a sort of fruit growing in *India* at the foot of the Indian canes, good to pickle, as big as a walnut, of an earth colour without, and white within, with a stone in the middle. *Gemelli, v. 3. l. 3. c. 7.*

ASSA'R, to roast. Lat. *assare*.

Prov. *Aun no assamos, y ya emprimos*: We are not roasting yet, and yet we make fops in the pan already. This is not altogether unlike reckoning of chickens before they are hatch'd. It expresses an eagerness before the time, and pleasing one's self with what he has not.

ASSARABA'CAR, the herb call'd asarabacca. Arab.

ASSASSINA'DO, assassinated, murdered.

ASSASSINA'R, to assassinate, to murder.

ASSA'SSINO, an assassin, a murderer.

ASSA'Z, enough.

ASSEADÍCO, neatish. Diminutive of *asseado*.

ASSEA'DO, neat, curious.

ASSEA'R, to make neat or curious.

ASSECHA'DO, watch'd, observ'd, spy'd.

ASSECHADÓR, one that watches, observes or spies.

ASSECHA'NÇA, a snare, a wile, or contrivance to entrap another; spying, watching, or observing.

ASSECHA'R, to watch, to observe, to spy, to peep.

ASSEDIA'DO, besieged.

ASSEDIA'R, to besiege. From the Lat. *assidere*, to sit by.

ASSE'DIO, a siege.

ASSEGUNDA'DO, seconded.

ASSEGUNDA'R, to second. From *segundo*, second.

ASSEGURA'DO, assured, secured, or insured.

ASSEGURADÓR, an assurer, securer, or insurer.

ASSEGURA'NÇA, assurance, security, or insuring.

ASSEGURA'R, to assure, secure, or insure. From *seguro*, sure.

ASSEMEJA'DO, liken'd to another thing.

ASSEMEJA'NÇA, likening to another.

ASSEMEJA'R, to liken to another. From *semejante*, like.

ASSENDEREA'DO, trodden or beaten as a path; also one that is pursued, plagued, tormented, or fretted out of his life.

ASSENDEREA'R, to beat or tread a path; also to pursue, chase, or follow, to perplex, vex, or tire. From *senda*, a path.

ASSE'NSO, assent or consent. Lat. *assensus*.

ASSENTA'DO, seated, sitting, settled, or stay'd.

ASSENTADE'RAS, the buttocks.

ASSENTADÓR DE REA'L, a major-general, that marks the ground for a camp.

ASSENTAMIE'NTO, settling; also a contract.

ASSENTA'R, To *Assiento*, to place, to settle, to seat, to sit.

Assentarse en cuclillas, to sit hanging on one's hams.

Assentar el real, to incamp.

Assentar piedras, to lay stones as a mason does.

Assentar en libro, to book down.

Assentar la mano, o el guante, to chastise or punish.

Assentar, in fencing, to lay down the foils.

Assentar a la guerra, to list for a soldier.

Assentar casa, to settle to house-keeping.

Assentar el licor, to settle liquor.

Assentár el pié, to live a settled, sober life.

Assentár a mercedes como gavián, to take service under some great person without any certain wages, but only to be at the courtesy of the master, and be maintain'd on what is given, like a hawk.

ASSENTIR, to assent, to be of the same opinion. Lat. *assentire*.

ASSENTISTA, one that keeps a register; also an undertaker, a receiver of the king's revenue.

ASSE'Ó, neatness.

ASSERA'DO, settled, grown wife. Obf.

ASSERA'R, to settle, to grow sober. Obf.

ASSERRADE'RO, a saw-pit.

ASSERRA'DO, saw'd.

ASSERRADOR, a sawyer.

ASSERRADÚRAS, saw-dust.

ASSERRA'R, to saw. Lat. *ferrare*.

ASSERVA'DO, kept, preserv'd.

ASSERVA'R, to keep, to preserve. Lat. *asservare*.

ASSESA'DO, grown steady, sober, or wife.

ASSESA'R, to grow steady, sober, or wife. From *feso*, the brain.

ASSESSOR, an assessor, a lawyer commission'd to sit on the bench with a judge.

ASSESSÓRIO, the sitting on the bench with the judge, or the assessor's allowance.

ASSESTA'DO, aim'd, levell'd at, propp'd, or lean'd.

ASSESTADOR, one that aims, levels, props, or supports.

ASSESTADURA, aiming, levelling, propping.

ASSESTA'R, To *Assiésto*, to aim, to level, to prop or support.

Assí, so.

Assí me esoy, I am in the same condition, or I am indifferent.

ASSIMISMO, even so, also, moreover.

ASSIQUE, so that.

ASSIDE'RO, any handle to take hold of; also an occasion or opportunity.

ASSIDO, taken hold of, fastened.

ASSIDUO, assiduous.

ASSIENTE, *Assiento*, vid. *Assentár*.

ASSIENTO, a seat, a chair, a situation, the settling of any liquor; also a contract or bargain.

Assiento de muela, the gums, or that part of them where the hind teeth stick.

Assientos de puños, the edge of the sleeves to which the wristbands are sew'd.

Assientos de los piés, the soles of the feet.

Assientos, they call pearls that are flat on one side, because they are grown flat by being settled to the shell; also the receipts of the king's revenue, or contracts for receiving it.

Assiento de edificio, the situation of a house.

Estár de assiento, to be settled.

Hazér assiento, to settle about the bottom of a vessel, as liquors that are not fine.

ASSIERRE, *Assierro*, vid. *Asserrár*.

ASSIESTE, *Assiésto*, vid. *Asséstár*.

ASIGNACIÓN, appointment, assignment.

ASIGNA'DO, appointed, assigned.

ASIGNA'R, to appoint, to assign. Lat. *assignare*.

ASSILLA, a little handle to hold by.

ASSIMILA'DO, grown or become like, or compared to.

ASSIMILA'R, to grow or to become like, or to compare to. Lat. *assimilare*.

ASSÍN, Obf. for *Assí*.

ASSÍR, vid. *Asír*.

ASISTE'NCIA, being in presence or at hand.

ASISTE'NTE, an assistant, a helper; also one that is in presence.

Asistente de Sevilla, a governor for the king there, who is in the nature of a president, and supreme in the civil government, always a man of great quality.

ASISTIR, to assist, to aid; also to be present. Lat. *assistere*.

ASOCIACIÓN, association.

ASOCIA'DO, associated.

ASOCIA'R, to associate.

ASOLACION, wasting, ruining, or destroying; also sunning.

ASOLA'DO, wasted, ruined, levelled with the ground; also sunn'd.

ASOLADOR, one that wastes, destroys, and levels with the ground.

ASOLADURA, wasting, destroying, levelling with the ground.

ASOLAMIENTO, idem.

ASOLA'R; To *Assuolo*, *Assolé*; to waste, destroy, lay level with the ground; from *suélo*, the ground; also to sun, from *sol*, the sun, but not so frequent in this last sense.

ASOLCA'DO, cut in furrows, plow'd.

ASOLCA'R, to make furrows, to plow, to cut through as a ship does in the sea. From *sulco*, a furrow.

ASOLDA'DO, kept in pay, or at wages.

ASOLDA'R, to keep in pay, to give wages. From *sueldo*, wages.

ASOLEA'DO, sunn'd.

ASOLEA'R, to sun. From *sol*, the sun, not much in use.

ASSOLTA'R, To *Assuelto*, Obf. Vid. *Soltár*.

ASSOLVA'DO, as *Río assolvado*, a river that is choak'd up with sand or mud.

ASSOLUCIÓN, absolution, forgiveness, pardon. Lat. *absolutio*.

ASSOLVE'R; To *Assuélvo*, *Assolvi*; to absolve, to pardon, forgive. Lat. *absolvere*.

ASSOLUTAMENTE, absolutely, completely, perfectly.

ASSOLUTO, absolute, complete, perfect. Lat. *absolutus*.

ASSOMA'DA, a sudden appearing of a thing.

ASSOMA'DO, looking out, or appearing as at a window; also drunkish, as if drunkenness were looking out at his eyes.

Prov. *Mas vale una traspuéssta que dos assomadas*: One scampering is worth twice looking out or peeping. That is, one pair of heels is worth two pair of hands.

Assomada de guerra, an appearance and a warlike exploit.

ASSOMA'RSE, to look out at a window, or the like; also to grow drunkish, as if drunkenness look'd out at one's eyes.

ASSOMBRADIZO, that is easily frightened; as,

Cavallo assombradizo, a starting horse.

ASSOMBRA'DO, frightened, scar'd; also shadow'd.

ASSOMBRADOR, one that frights others.

ASSOMBRA'R, to fright or scare; also to shadow. From *sombra*, a shadow; because a shadow causes darkness, and that fear.

ASSÓMBRO, fright, terror.

ASSÓMO, the looking out or appearing of a man or other thing, as at a window or such like place; an inkling, a short view; peeping out; as, *Assoma el día*, the day peeps.

ASSONA'DA, a sound, a noise, a rumour, a report, a commotion.

Assonada de guerra, a rumour of war, warlike preparations.

ASSONADOR, one that sets tunes; also one that raises men. Obf.

ASSONA'R, To *Assuénno*, *Assoné*; to tune, to sound, to raise or cause commotions. From the Lat. *sonus*, a sound; but little used.

ASSOPLA'R, vid. *Soplár*.

ASSORDA'DO, made deaf.

ASSORDADURA, or *Assordamiento*, making deaf.

ASSORDA'R, to deafen, or make deaf. From *sordo*, deaf.

ASSOSSEGA'DO,

A S T

A S T

A T A

Assóssega'do, pacified, quieted, appeased.

Assossega'r, Præf. To *Assossiego*, Præt. *Assosségue*; to pacify, quiet, or appease. From *soffiégo*, quietness.

Assossie'ga, *Assossiego*, vid. *Assosségár*.

Assue'le, *Assuelo*, vid. *Assolár*.

Assue'lva, *Assuelvo*, vid. *Assolvér*.

Assue'lto, absolved, cleared, pardoned, or acquitted.

Assue'ne, *Assuénio*, vid. *Assonár*.

Assue'to, usual, customary. Lat. *assuetus*.

Assulca'do, made in furrows, plowed.

Assulca'r; Præf. To *Assilco*, Præt. *Assulqué*; to make furrows, to plow up. From *sílco*, a furrow.

Assulque', vid. *Assulcár*.

Assumcion, vid. *Assuncion*.

Assumpto, vid. *Assúnto*.

Assuncion, assumption, taking up: the feast of the assumption of the blessed virgin, when she was taken up into heaven. Lat. *assumptio*, the Spaniards sinking the *p*, and changing the *m* into *n*.

Assunción, or *Nuestra Señora del Assuncion*, the metropolis of the great province of *Rio de la Plata* in South America, otherwise called *Paraguay*. It is seated in twenty five degrees of south latitude, 300 leagues from the mouth of the river of *Plate*, and is a bishoprick suffragan to *Lima* in *Peru*.

Assúnto, taken up, or added; also what is added, and the subject of a discourse.

Assusta'do, frightened.

Assusta'r, to frighten. From *susto*, a fright.

A S T

A'sta, the staff of a lance, spear, or pike; any long staff. Lat. *hasta*, a spear. Also a river in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*.

Asta'do, in cant is enlarged.

Asta'r, in cant to enlarge.

Astarlín, a town of small note in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

A'stas de un ciervo, a stag's horns.

Astener, vid. *Absténér*.

Astíl, the staff of a javelin, the handle of a spade, pick-ax, or any such utensil; the stalk of any herb. From the Latin *hastile*, a spear-staff.

Astíl de colina, the body or shaft of a pillar or column.

Astilla, a chip, a splinter; also a piece of wood call'd a quarter, a lath, and a little stem or stalk of an herb. Diminutive of *astil*.

Astilla in cant signifies a small cheat, or a petty larceny.

Astilla muerta, in sea-terms is as much of the ships sides as is above the water.

Astilla'do, made chips or splinters; also splinter'd together, and set upon a staff.

Astilladúra, making of chips; also the chips themselves.

Astilla'r, to make chips; also to splinter a broken bone, and to set upon a staff.

Astilla'zos de tabencos, in cant, is money spent or lost at the tavern.

Astille'jo, the constellation call'd *Orion*.

Astille'ra, the place where they laid up their spears or lances.

Astille'ro, a dock to build ships in; a rack to place arms on, or any rack over a chimney.

Astine'ncia, abstinence. Lat. *abstinentia*.

Astine'nte, abstinent, temperate.

Astórgea, a city and bishoprick in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, nine leagues from *Leon*, the metropolis of that kingdom. King *Henry* the fourth of *Castile*, in the year 1465, made it a marquissate, conferring that title on *D. Alvaro Perez Osorio*, second earl of *Traстамара*, in whose line it continues, and his eldest son takes the title of earl of *Traстамара*. The family of *Osorio* is inferior to none for antiquity, and having produced brave men in all ages. They were first made earls of *Traстамара* by king *John* the second of *Castile*. Their arms are, Or, two wolves sanguin, in point waves Azure and Argent, to which they have added an Orle charged with eight escutcheons of the family of *Henriquez*, on account of having married into that house, which arms are, Parti per Pale and Cheveron, in chief Gules, two castles, Or; in base Argent, a lion passant crown'd Purple. The city contains about 500 families within strong ancient walls, eight parish churches, four monasteries, sixteen chapels, and nine hospitals, call'd brotherhoods. The country very fruitful.

Astraca'n, a kingdom in *Asia*.

Astraga'lo, the astragal, being a rounding joining immediately to the square or dyc of a pillar or column.

A'stro, a constellation or celestial sign. Lat. *astrum*.

Astrola'bio, an astrolabe, which is a mathematical instrument to observe the motions of the stars.

Astrologa'l, astrological.

Astrología, astrology; it treats of the properties or influences of the stars. Greek, signifying discourse or reasoning of the stars.

Astrológico, astrological.

Astrólogo, an astrologer.

Astronomía, astronomy, is a science which treats of the motions of the stars, their light, magnitude, and distance. Greek, signifying the law of the stars.

Astronómico, astronomical.

Astrónomo, an astronomer.

Astróso, loathsome, poor, shabby, ragged, or dirty; also unlucky, or born under an ill planet. From *astro*, a constellation.

Astrosame'nte, loathsome, shabbily, poorly; also unfortunately.

Astúcia, subtilty, craft, cunning. Lat. *astutia*.

Asturia'no, an Asturian, a native of the province of *Asturias* in *Spain*.

Prov. *Al Asturiáno vino puro, y lança en mano*: The Asturian must have pure wine, and a spear in his hand. The reason, because the country is cold, being the north of *Spain*, and mountainous, therefore he must have pure wine to heat him, and a spear in his hand, either to defend him from wild beasts in the mountains, where there were more formerly than there are now, or because being a mountain people, they are fierce and warlike.

Astúrias, a province in the north of *Spain*, which has the bay of *Biscay* on the north, *Castile* and *Leon* on the south, *Biscay* on the east, and *Galicia* on the west. It is divided into two parts, called *Asturias de Oviedo*, and *Asturias de Santillana*, which are the two principal cities of the country. *Asturia* in the Basquish tongue is said to signify the forgotten land.

Asturión, a little horse, a small nag or pad; so call'd, because those small horses are bred in *Asturias*, as with us the little Welch hobbies.

Astutame'nte, subtilly, cunningly, craftily.

Astúto, subtil, cunning, crafty.

Asúnto, see *Assúnto*.

Asúso, above. From the Lat. *sursum*.

Asy'lo, a sanctuary or place of refuge, whence malefactors cannot be taken out to be punish'd.

A T A

A'ta, a tree in *India* as big as an apple-tree, but with small leaves. Its fruit, call'd also *A'ta*, is like that of the pine-tree, green without, and within white and soft, with black seeds, so that it is eaten with a spoon. It is sweeter than the *Ananaz*, smelling both of amber and rose water. It ripens in *November* and *December*. *Gemell*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

A T A

ATABA'L, a kettle-drum. Arabick.
 ATABALB'JO, a small kettle-drum.
 ATABALE'RO, a kettle-drummer.
 ATABALILLO, a little kettle-drum.
 ATA'CA, a ladle, Obf.
 ATACA'DO, laced, as womens stays or bodice; fastened; also attacked. In cant it signifies flabb'd.
 ATACADOR, a lace, such as women use to their stays. In martial affairs, a rammer of a gun. In cant, one that doggs.
 ATACADÚRA, lacing.
 ATACA'MA, a desert part of the shore in the *South Sea*, in the province of *Los Charcas* in *Peru*, in *South America*.
 ATACA'R, Præf. *To Atáco*; Præt. *Ataqué*; to lace on stays, bodice, or the like; also in martial affairs to attack.
Atacar culças, to lace or tie up one's breeches.
Atacar un arcabúz, to ram down the charge in a musket.
 ATADE'GUA, the herb louse-bane.
 ATADILLO, a small bundle or parcel tied up.
Atadillo de almíscle, a musk-cod.
 ATA'DO, tied; also a man that is good for nothing, as if his hands were tied.
 ATADÓR, one that binds or ties; or the string or cord that ties.
 ATADÚRA, tying; also a band or string.
 ATAHARRA'DO, crupper'd; thence sometimes truss'd or bound up.
 ATAHARRADÚRA, cruppering; and thence trussing, or binding up.
 ATAHARRA'R, to crupper a beast; thence to truss up, to bind up.
 ATAHARRA'RRE, a crupper, but generally for a beast of burthen. Arab.
 ATAHÓNA, an ass or a horse-mill. Arab.
 ATAHONA'R, to grind in a horse or ass-mill.
 ATAHONE'RO, a miller of a horse or ass-mill.
 ATAHÓRMA, or *Atahórma*, the great fowl, call'd an osprey.
 ATAHÚD, a coffin.
 ATAJA'DO, cut off, stopp'd, prevented, run down, or put out of countenance.
 ATAJADOR, one that cuts off, stops, or prevents, that runs down or puts others out of countenance.
 ATAJAMIE'NTO de *sangre*, stopping of blood.
 ATAJA'R, to cut off, to stop a way, to prevent, to take the short cut, to be brief, to put out of countenance.

A T A

Atajar ganado, to drive away cattle to steal it.
Atajar camino, to stop a way, or to take the shortest way.
Atajar el enemigo, to cut off an enemy's retreat or provisions.
Atajar pleyto, to withdraw one's plea.
Atajar razones, to make few words.
Atajarse un hombre, is for a man to be out of countenance, to be run down, to have nothing to say for himself.
 ATAJASOLA'ZES, a disturber of mirth, a messenger of ill news.
 ATAIDE, a poor town or village of about 40 houses, between *Arrifana de Sousa* and *Canaveses*, in *Portugal*. The soil as poor as the town. Also the name of a noble family there, which pretends to great antiquity, and is preserv'd in the earls of *Atouguia*, under which name see more of it.
 ATAIFOR, a deep dish for soup or pottage; also a round table. Arab.
 ATA'JO, a short cut in the road, or the shortest way; also a stop in the way, or a wear in a river, or a stile in a hedge. From *tajar*, to cut off.
Atajo de ganado, a penn for cattle.
 Prov. *No ay atajo sin trabajo*: There is no short cut without some trouble. That is, there is no conveniency without an inconveniency.
 ATALADRA'DO, bor'd through.
 ATALADRA'R, to bore. From *taladro*, a piercer or wimble.
 ATALA'DO, vid. *Talado*.
 ATALA'R, vid. *Talar*.
 ATALA'YA, a watch-tower, or a sentinel or person that stands to discover or watch. In cant, a thief. Arabick, from the word *thalaa*, signifying take heed, because the centinels standing on them used to cry so to passengers. In old Spanish it signified every centinel that stood by day, the same by night being call'd *Escúcha*, from listening. *Guerra de Granada de Don Diégo de Mendoza*. *Atalaya* is sometimes taken for a messenger.
 ATALA'YA, a town of about 200 houses near the river *Tagus*, in the territory of *Tomar* in *Portugal*, seated on an eminency, in a plentiful soil, has but one parish church, and a good castle.
 ATALAYAMIE'NTO, watching, or looking out to discover.
 ATALAYA'R, to stand centinel, or be upon the watch upon a high place, or aboard a ship.
 ATALVINA, a sort of hasty-pudding made of almond-milk and flower. The

A T A

word Arabick, signifying water and flower.
 ATAMBÓR, a drum, or the drummer. Arabick.
 ATAMBORCILLO, a little drum.
 ATAMBOREA'R, to beat a drum.
 ATAMIE'NTO, a tying or binding; also unhandiness.
 ATANA'SIA, the name of a woman; also the herb tanfy.
 ATANA'SIO, *Athanasius*, the proper name of a man. From the Greek *athanatos*, immortal.
 ATANCA'DO, press'd or squeeze'd.
 ATANCA'R, to press or squeeze. Arab.
 ATANE'R, to belong or appertain to. An ancient Spanish law-term. In the country about *Salamanca* they use it in another sense, saying,
Ataneme acá esse birra, stop that ass for me.
 ATANÓR, a conduit or pipe to convey water; also a water-cock. Arabick.
 ATANQUI'A, a plaister used to pull off hair; sometimes a pair of nippers to pull out hairs. Arab.
 A TA'NTO, so far as.
 ATAPA'DO, stopp'd, or cover'd, or concealed.
 ATAPADOR, a stopper or coverer.
 ATAPADÚRA, stopping or covering.
 ATAPA'R, to stop, to cover; met. to conceal.
 ATAPIA'DO, vid. *Tapiado*.
 ATAPIA'R, vid. *Tapiar*.
 ATAPIE'RNA, a garter. From *atar*, to tie, and *pierna*, a leg.
 ATAQUE', vid. *Atacar*.
 ATA'QUE, an attack, being the assault made upon a post or body of troops; also the works besiegers carry on against the besieged are called by this name.
 ATA'R, to tie, to bind.
Atarse, to be beside one's self.
Ni ata, ni desata, he neither ties, nor unties. That is, he says nothing to the purpose; or, that thing is not to the purpose. As some say, it is neither here nor there.
 Prov. *Quién bien ata bien desata*: He that ties well, unties well. Equivalent to, fast bind, fast find.
 ATARA'NA, an arsenal, or place to build ships. Arab.
 ATARA'NTADO, stung by the tarantula; applied to any one that is in much disorder, and has many wild notions.
 ATA'RCE, the tamarisk-tree. Vid. *Tamariz*.

A T E

A T E

A T I

ATARE'A, a task of work to be done.

ATARE'ADO, one that has a task set him.

ATAREA'R, to set a task.

ATARRAGA'DO, stuck fast in the mire.

ATARRAGA'R; Præf. *To Atarrágo*, Præt. *Atarragué*; to stick fast in the mire. Arabick.

ATARRAGUE', vid. *Atarragár*.

ATARRA'YA, a fishing or fowling-net. Arabick.

ATASCADE'RO, a place where carriages or cattle stick in the mire; a quagmire.

ATASCA'DO, stuck in the mire.

ATASCA'R, to caulk a vessel; that is, to stop up all the crannies with okham.

Atascarse, to stick in the mire, to be fast that one cannot get out; to run one's self into streights or difficulties.

ATAVA'L, vid. *Atabal*.

ATAVALE'RO, vid. *Atabaléro*.

ATAUD, a coffin. Arabick.

ATAVIADAME'NTE, finely.

ATAVIA'DO, dress'd, adorn'd, set out.

ATAVIA'R, to dress, to adorn, or set off.

ATAVILLOS, a small nation or race of Indians in the kingdom of Peru in South America.

ATAVIO, apparel, ornament, dress.

ATAUXIA, damasking on metal, inlaying one metal with another; also the fine gilding we see on sword-blades, or the like.

ATAYFOR, vid. *Ataífor*.

ATAYMA'DO, vid. *Taymádo*.

A T E

ATEMORIZA'DO, put into a fear, scared.

ATEMORIZA'R, to put into a fear, to make one afraid, to scare, to daunt. From *temor*, fear.

ATE'NAS, the famous city of Athens in Greece.

ATENAZA'DAS, by nips of pincers.

ATENAZA'DO, or *Atenazeado*, nipped or pulled piece-meal with pincers.

ATENAZA'R, or *Atenazear*, to nip or pull piece-meal with pincers. From *tenázas*, pincers.

ATENCION, attention, application. Lat. *attentio*.

ATENDA'DO; as, *Exército atendádo*, an army that has pitch'd its tents.

ATENDA'R, to pitch tents. From *zienda*, a tent.

ATENDE'R; *To Atiéndo*, *atendí*; to attend, to give ear. Lat. *attendere*.

ATENE'RSE; Præf. *To me Aténgo*;

Præt. *Atendré*; to stick to a thing, to stand to it.

ATENIDO, stood to.

ATENTA'DO, one that proceeds with much caution; it is also the sentence or decree of a judge contrary to law. From the Lat. *attentare*, to venture what may follow.

ATENTAME'NTE, attentively, carefully.

ATENTA'R; *To Atiénto*; to attempt, but more properly to feel or grope, as in the dark. From *tiénto*, caution or care.

Atentarse, to do things with deliberation, to be solid or stay'd.

ATE'NTO, heedful, attentive, careful.

ATENUA'DO, attenuated, spent, wasted, grown thin.

ATENUA'R, to attenuate, to spend, to waste, to consume. Lat. *attenuare*.

ATERECE'RSE, to starve, to grow stiff with cold.

ATERECIDO, starv'd, or grown stiff with cold.

ATERECIMIEN'TO, starving, or growing stiff with cold.

ATERIDO, starv'd, or stiff with cold; also sloathful, lazy.

ATERIRSE, vid. *Aterecerse*.

ATERITA'DO, stupified.

ATERITA'RSE, to be stupid.

ATERNIA, I or he would hold with or to. Vid. *Atenérse*.

ATERRA'DO, fill'd up with earth, cast down, levell'd with the ground; also humbled.

ATERRA'R, to fill, to ram, or cover with earth; also to cast down, to level with the ground; also to humble. From *tierra*, earth.

A TERRE'RO; as, *Tirar a terrero*, to shoot at a settled mark, or a sure mark, to shoot point-blank.

ATESORA'DO, treasured, or laid up in a treasure; hoarded up.

ATESORADOR, one that heaps or hoards up treasure.

ATESORA'R, to treasure up, to heap or hoard up wealth. From *tesoro*, treasure.

ATESTACIÓN, attesting or witnessing.

ATESTA'DO, crammed, stuffed full. *Villano atestado de ajos*, a clown stuffed with garlick. That is, a surly unmannerly clown.

ATESTADOR, one that witnesses, or one that stuffs or crams.

ATESTA'R, to stuff, to cram full, to ram down; also to testify or bear witness. In this last sense from the Lat. *attestor*; in the first from *tiesto*,

stiff, because a thing is stiff when stuffed out.

ATESTIGUA'DO, testify'd, witness'd.

ATESTIGUADOR, one that testifies, affirms, or witnesses.

ATESTIGUAMIE'NTO, testifying, witnessing.

ATESTIGUA'R, to testify, to witness. From *testigo*, a witness.

ATEYMÚZ, a town in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, near Gandia, in a plentiful country, but so inconsiderable in itself, that it has not above 60 houses under one parish. Antiently called *Artemis*.

ATEZA'DO, that has a good colour or lustre.

ATEZA'R, to give a good colour or lustre. From *téz*, the colour of the skin.

ATEZORA'DO, *Atezorár*, vid. *Ateforado*, *Ateforár*.

A T H

ATHANASIA, the herb tanfy.

ATHE'O, an atheist. Greek.

ATHEISTA, or *Athéo*, an atheist. Greek, a privative, and *theos*, God.

ATHLE'TA, a wrestler; thence any man that uses feats of arms, a champion. Greek *athleo*, to contend.

A T I

ATIBIA'DO, *Atibiár*; vid. *Entibiádo*, *Entibiár*.

A TIE'MPO, in time, in season.

ATIE'NCA, a town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, four leagues from the city *Siguencia*, seated on an eminency, has good old walls and a castle, a fruitful territory, 500 houses, five parish churches, one monastery, two hospitals, and three chapels. Antiently called *Nondagusta*.

ATIE'NDE, *Atiéndo*; vid. *Atendér*.

A TIE'NTAS, groping, feeling out; as in the dark.

ATIE'NTE, *Atiénto*; vid. *Atentár*.

ATIE'RRE, *Atiérro*; vid. *Aterrar*.

ATIESSA'DO, stiffen'd.

ATIESSA'R, to stiffen. From *tiesso*, stiff.

ATIE'STE, *Atiéstó*; vid. *Atestar*.

ATILADURA, or *Atildadura*, the filing, polishing, or refining of any thing.

ATILA'R, or *Atildár*, to file, polish, or refine any thing.

ATINA'DO, guess'd, or hit upon by guess; also judicious, discreet.

ATINADAME'NTE, judiciously, discreetly.

ATINA'R, to guess right, to find, to hit upon things by guess. From *tino*, good guess or judgment.

ATINCA

A T O

ATINCADÚRA, borlace, a sort of gum us'd in foldering of gold.

ATINCA'R, idem.

ATÍNO, good guess, judgment, discretion, foresight.

ATIPLA'DA VOZ, a treble, a voice that reaches high in musick.

ATIRICIA'DO, yellow countenanc'd, that has got the jaundice.

ATIRICIA'R, to grow yellow countenanc'd, to fall into the jaundice. From *tiricia*, the jaundice.

ATIZA'DO, stir'd up as fire to burn; also provok'd, set on.

ATIZADOR, one that stirs up or kindles fire; also one that provokes, or sets people on to quarrel.

ATIZA'R, to stir up the fire to burn, also to set people on to quarrel, as

Atizar una pendencia, to heighten a quarrel. From *tizon*, a fire-brand.

ATISBA'DO, perceiv'd, discover'd, understood, comprehended.

ATISBA'R, to perceive, to discover, to understand, or comprehend. Both these are cant words.

ATITUD, aptness, fitness.

ATLA'NTES, timbers or stones in a building, which sustain the beams and joices, so call'd for representing *Atlas*, who the poets feign supports the world.

ATLE'TA, vid. *Athlêta*.

ATLISCO, a rich valley in the province of *Tlascala*, of the kingdom of *Mexico*, in north *America*.

A T O

A'TO, vid. *Hâto*.

ATÓCHA, the outside of the plant call'd *esparto*, after the *esparto* is taken out, when it remains bruiz'd and beaten, so soft that it serves to put into beds instead of straw, or as in some parts of *England* they make chaff-beds, and to strow on floors in winter to keep off the cold of the stones or tiles. Arab.

ATÓCHA, or *niestra señora de atócha*, a monastery of dominicans in *Madrid*. So called from the Greek *theotocos*, mother of God, and thence, through the ignorance of the vulgar, corruptly *Atócha*.

ATOCHA'DO, foolish, soft-pated, dull, stupid.

ATOCHAMIE'NTO, growing dull or foolish.

ATOCINA'DO, made bacon.

ATOCINA'R, to make bacon. From *tocino*, bacon.

ATOLLADA'L, a bog, a quagmire, a slough, or dirty place, where cattle or carts stick.

ATOLLADERO, idem. This the better word.

A T O

ATOLLA'DO, stuck fast in the mire.

ATOLLADÚRA, sticking in the mire.

ATOLLA'R, to stick in the mire, or otherwise, so that one cannot stir without the help of another. From the Lat. *attollo*, to lift.

ATOLONDRONA'DO, clumsy, or stupidify'd.

ATOLONDRONA'R, to stupidify, to put a man beside himself. From *tolon-drón*, a blow on the head which stuns a man.

A'TOMO, an atome, one of the moles we see in the sun. Greek *a*, privative, and *temno*, to cut, a thing so small that it cannot be divided.

ATONA'DO, Obs. astonish'd, amaz'd, beside himself.

ATONA'RSE, Obs. to be astonish'd or amaz'd, or beside himself.

ATÓNITO, astonish'd, amaz'd. From the Latin *tūno*, to thunder.

ATONTA'DO, foolish, or silly.

ATONTA'R, to stupidify, to grow foolish. From *tonto*, a fool.

ATÓNTAS, foolishly.

ATORA'DO, press'd or squeez'd into another thing.

ATORA'R, to press or squeeze, or ram one thing into another. From the Lat. *obturare*.

ATORMECE'R, vid. *Adormecer*, this and the two following rarely in use.

ATORMECIDO, vid. *Adormecido*.

ATORMECIMIE'NTO, vid. *Adormeci-miento*.

ATORDIDO, Obs. vid. *Aturdido*.

ATORDIR, Obs. vid. *Aturdir*.

ATORMENTA'DO, tormented, rack-ed, put to great pain.

ATORMENTADOR, a tormenter, an executioner; also a very troublesome or offensive person.

ATORMENTA'R, *yó Atormiento*, to torment, rack, put to great pain; also to vex or fret. From the Latin *tormen-tum*.

ATOROCONA'DO, troubled with the gripes, or rather the twisting of the guts.

ATOROCONA'R, to give the gripes or twisting of the guts. From *torcer*, to twist.

ATORMIE'NTO, vid. *Atormentar*.

ATORNA'DO, enclos'd, or compass'd about.

ATORNA'R, to enclose or compass about. Both words little us'd.

ATORTUJA'DO, squatted or squeezed flat.

ATORTUJA'R, to squat or squeeze a thing flat, as a tortoise. From *tortuga*.

ATOSSIGA'DO, intoxicated, poison-ed.

A T R

ATOSSIGA'R, Præf. *To atossigo*, Præf. *atossigué*, to intoxicate, to poison, from *tóssigo*, poison.

ATOUGUÍA, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of *Leiria*, on an eminency near the sea, has a castle, the soil indifferently good, the inhabitants about 300 families. It sends representatives to the *cortes*, and is an earldom in the family of *Atayde*. It is also the name of a family in *Portugal*.

A T R

ATRAE'R, Præf. *To atraigo*, *atraés*, *atraé*; Præf. *Atrúxe* or *atraxe*, *atrúxiste* or *atraxiste*, *atrúxo* or *atraxo*; Fut. *Atraeré*, *atraerás*, *atraerá*; sub. Præf. *Atraiga*; Imperf. *Atruxera*, *atraeria*, or *atruxesse*; Fut. *Atruxere*, to attract, to draw, to allure. Lat. *attraho*.

ATRAIDO, attracted, drawn, allur'd.

ATRAGA'NTADO, choak'd with eating or swallowing.

ATragANTA'RSE, to choak ones self with eating or swallowing.

ATRAILLA'DO, drawn, led, or dragged in a slip.

ATRAILLA'R, to draw, drag, or lead in a slip. From *trailla*, a slip.

ATRAIMIE'NTO, attracting, drawing, or alluring.

ATRAMPARAI'Z, a thing quite pulled or torn up by the roots.

ATRAMÚZES, vid. *Altramúzes*.

ATRANCA'DO, barr'd or made fast with a bar.

ATRANCA'R, Præf. *To atranco*; Præf. *Atranqué*, to bar, to make fast with a bar. Also to take large steps, or to step over a ditch or the like. The first from *tranca*, a bar, the latter from *tranco*, a slide.

ATRANQUE', vid. *Atrancár*.

ATRA's, behind.

De tiempos atrás, of former times.

Atrás mano, behind hand.

ATRASSA'DO, one that is behind hand with the world or indebted. Also behind or short in the way.

ATRASSA'R, to put behind, to keep back.

ATRASSAR'SE, to stay behind, to run in debt.

ATRAITI'VO, attractive, drawing or alluring.

ATRAVANCA'R, Obs. vid. *Atravessar*.

ATRAVESA'DO, or *Atravessado*, lay'd a-cross.

ATRAVESA'R, or *Atravessar*; Præf. *To atraviés*; Præf. *Atravesé*, to cross or lay a-cross. From *través*, a-cross.

Atravessar a uno con la espada, to run a man through.

Atravessar el corazón, to grieve to the heart, to move to compassion.

A T R

Atravessar la calle, to cross the street.
Atravessar en el juégo, to bar a cast at dice.

Atravessar en compras, y ventas, is to bid up above another, or to interfere in a bargain either for or against another.

ATRAVESSA'RSE, to interpose.

ATRAVI'ESO, vid. *Atravessar*.

ATRA'YDO, *Atraygo*, vid. *Atraído*, *atraér*.

ATRAYLLA'DO, *Atrayllár*, vid. *A-traillado*, *atraillár*.

ATREGUA'DO, one that is mad by fits, that has lucid intervals. From *trégua*, a truce, as if his madness granted him a truce.

ATREVENCI'A, Obf. vid. *Atrevimiento*.

ATREVE'RSE, to dare, to be bold; also to be saucy.

ATREVIDAME'NTE, boldly, daringly; also saucily.

ATREVIDI'LLO, a little bold, hot-headed fellow.

ATREVI'DO, bold, daring; also inconsiderate and saucy. From the Greek *a*, privative, and *tremo*, to fear.

ATREVIMIE'NTO, boldness, impudence.

ATRIA'CA, Treacle. Arabick.

ATRIA'NGULA, a plummet, hanging to a triangular board, us'd by workmen to try their work.

ATRIA'QUERO, one that sells treacle; also a quack or mountebank.

ATRI'BU'IDO, attributed.

ATRI'BU'I'R, to attribute, to lay to one. Lat. *attribuo*.

ATRI'BU'I'RSE, to arrogate.

ATRI'BU'LA'DO, in tribulation, troubled, griev'd.

ATRI'BU'LA'DAME'NTE, in a sorrowful manner.

ATRI'BU'LA'R, to trouble, to grieve. Lat. *tribulo*.

ATRI'BU'TO, an attribute.

ATRICIO'N, attricion, it is a hatred of sin, and grief of mind, conceiv'd from some other supernatural motive besides the love of God, with a purpose to sin no more, and hopes of pardon. So defin'd by *Polmannus* in *Breviar. Theol.*

ATRI'L, a stand, a desk to set a book on.

ATRI'LE'JO, a little stand, or desk for a book.

ATRINCHERA'DO, intrench'd.

ATRINCHERA'R, to intrench.

ATROCHA'DO, giddy-headed, rattle-brain'd; also stopp'd or cross'd.

ATROCHA'R, to stop a passage; also to strike out of the way or road.

A T U

ATRO'CHE y *móche*, a groundless vulgar expression, signifying at random, rashly, or as some say, hand over head.

ATROCISSI'MO, most heinous.

ATRONA'DO, stunn'd with thunder or any noise; rash, foolish, or inconsiderate.

ATRONAMIE'NTO, stunning with noise; also rashness or folly.

ATRONA'R, Præf. To *atruéno*; Præt. *Atroné*, to thunder, to make a great noise: to become a fool, as if thunder-struck. Lat. *intonare*.

ATRONERA'DO, made with loopholes to shoot out at.

ATROPA'DO, gather'd, or clos'd up; or in a troop.

Cavallo atropádo, a truss horse.

ATROPA'R, to gather into a troop, or body, to close up. From *trópa*, a troop.

ATROPELLADO, trodden under foot, born down, run over.

ATROPELLA'R, to tread under foot, to bear down, to run over. From *trópel*, a throng.

A'TROPÓS, one of the three destinies, feign'd by the poets to cut the thread of man's life, when her sisters, *Clotho* and *Lachesis*, have spun it out to its length. The name in Greek signifying unchangeable.

ATRO'Z, heinous, cruel or fierce. Lat. *Atrox*.

ATROZME'NTE, heinously, cruelly, fiercely.

ATRU'NA, *Atruéno*, vid. *Atronar*.

ATRU'NDO, vid. *Estruendo*.

ATRU'QUE, in exchange.

ATRU'XE, *Atruxera*, *atruxessa*, vid. *Atraér*.

A T U

ATUE'NDO, preparation, disposition.

ATUE'RTO, wrongfully, unjustly.

ATUFA'DO, that has taken pet, put into a fret.

ATUFA'R, to put into a fret or passion, or in a fume. From *túfo*, a fume.

ATUFA'RSE, to take pet.

ATUJA'DO, Obf. fit, handsome, decent.

ATU'N, a large fish call'd a tunny. Arab.

ATUNE'RO, one that catches or sells tunny fish. Met. a scoundrel or a black-guard boy. See it more explain'd in the verb *almadravas*.

ATURDIDAME'NTE, done in a maze, foolishly, madly.

ATURDI'DO, stunn'd, astonish'd; also frantick, mad, foolish, or inconsiderate.

ATUSA'DO, shorn or cut close.

A U D

ATUSA'R, to shear, to clip close; also to brouse as cattle do.

ATUTI'A, tutty. It is the foot of brass, which sticks to the furnace in the fusion of the metal, us'd in surgery for old ulcers, to dry them; and prepar'd by fire and extinguish'd, cures inflammations and ulcers in the eyes. Lat. *tútia*.

A V A

A'VA, take heed.

AVADA'DO, fordable.

AVADA'RSE, to become fordable. From *vádo*, a ford.

AVALIA'DO, valu'd, rated, or priz'd.

AVALIADO'R, a prizer, or valuer.

AVALIZA'DO, any thing that is loose, as a tooth or a house that is falling.

AVALIA'R, to value, to prize, to rate. From *valor*, value.

AVALO'N, a province in *South America*.

AVALO'RÍOS, glass bugles.

A'VALOS, a province in *New Spain*, in *North America*; also a town in *Spain*.

AVANA'R, vid. *Abanar*.

AVANÇA'DO, advanc'd, carry'd on; over-ballanc'd in an account.

AVANÇAR, to advance, to carry on, to move forward; also to over-balance in an account. French, *Avancer*.

AVA'NÇO, the advance, or what is over the ballance in an account.

AVANDERA'DO, vid. *Abanderado*.

AVANGU'ARDIA, the van of an army.

AVANI'CO, a fan.

AVANI'NGO, a little gorget women wore about their neck.

AVANTA'L, an apron.

AVA'OS, have a care, or stand off. A clownish sort of word.

AVARAME'NTE, covetously.

AVARATA'R, vid. *Abaratar*.

AVARÍCIA, avarice, covetousness. Lat. *Avaritia*.

AVARICIO'SO, covetous.

AVARIE'NTO, or *Aviro*. Idem.

Prov. *El avaro, quanto mas tiene está mas menguado*: The covetous man, the more he has, the more wretched he is. Because he still covets and is never satisfy'd.

AVARRA'R, vid. *Abarrar*.

AVARRA'Z, vid. *Abarráz*.

AVARRI'SCO, vid. *Abarrisco*.

AVASALLA'DO, made a vassal; brought under subjection; also a lord that has vassals.

AVASALLA'R, to bring under subjection, to subdue. From *vasallo*, a subject.

A U D

AUDA'CIA, boldness, audaciousness. Lat.

AUDA'Z.

A V E

AUDA'Z, bold, daring, audacious.
Lat. *audax*.

AUDAZME'NTE, boldly, daringly, audaciously.

AUDIEN'CE'ROS, cryers of courts, and clerks.

AUDIE'NCIA, an audience; also a court of justice. *Ab audiendo*.

AUDITO'R, a judge.

Auditor de armada, a judge advocate.

AUDITO'RIO, an audience, a number of people assembled to hear.

A V E

A'VE, a bird, Lat. *avis*.

A've de cuchár, all birds that have broad beaks, as geese, ducks, &c.

Aves de todas especies, birds of all sorts.

A'ves de caça, birds of game.

A'ves de rapina, ravenous birds, or of prey.

A'ves nocturnas, night birds.

A'ves de canto, singing birds.

A'ves de agua, water fowl.

A'ves de mesa, comestibles, birds fit to be eaten.

Abión, a martin.

A'guila, an eagle.

Aguilicho, an eaglet.

Alcotán, the hawk called a lanner.

A'nade, a duck.

Alción, a king's-fisher.

Avestruz, an ostrich.

Abejaruco, a titmouse.

Abutarda, a bustard.

Aguzaniere, a wren.

Bityre, a vultur.

Buko, a scritch owl.

Cuervo, a crow.

Corneja, a daw.

Calandria, a lark.

Canario, a canary bird.

Chirivía, a wagtail.

Cumaya, a night raven.

Chotacabras, a goat-sucker.

Cerceta, a teal.

Chirlito, a curlew.

Choca, a cormorant.

Cuervo marino, idem.

Cerceta, a diver.

Cernícalo, a wind whiffer.

Cordorniz, a quail.

Capón, a capon.

Cigüena, a crane.

Cuchillo, a cuckow.

Cisne, a swan.

Chirlo, a wood-pecker.

Esmerejón, a merlin.

Eulga, a more-hen.

Fayfan, a pheasant.

Fénix, the phenix.

Francolín, an heath-cock.

Civifalte, a gerfaulcon.

Garça, an heron.

Gavilán, an hobby.

Garçeta, a dwarf heron.

Gilguero, a goldfinch.

Grajó, a daw.

Gallina ciega, a woodcock.

Gallina, an hen.

Galló, a cock.

Gánso, a goose.

Golondrina, a swallow.

Halcón, a falcon.

Hortolano, an ortolan.

Mérlo, a blackbird.

Nevecilla, a wagtail.

Oropéndola, a witwal.

Pinçón, a chaffinch.

Papagayo, a parrot.

Paloma, a dove.

Palomino, a pidgeon.

Pickon, idem.

Pollo, a chicken.

Pitiróxo, a robbin red-breast.

Pezpitalo, a wagtail.

Pelicano, a pelican.

Pico verde, a green beak.

Reyezuelo, a plover.

Ruyseñor, a nightingale.

Sacre, a faker.

Somorgujón, a diver.

Talavilla, a wren.

Tórdo, a starling.

Tordoloco, an owfel.

Tórtola, a turtle dove.

Tórquelo, the male falcon.

Urruca, a magpye.

Verderón, a green-bird.

Zorçal, a thrush.

Prov. *A've por áve, el carnéro, si volisse*: Of all birds the mutton if it flew. That is, mutton is the best of meat, even beyond fowl.

Prov. *Todas los A'ves con sus páres*: All birds with their mates. That is, all creatures ought to herd with their likenesses, and men with their equals.

Prov. *A've de cuchár, mas come que val*: Or, *A've de cuchár nunca entre en tu corral*: A broad bill'd bird eats more than 'tis worth. Or, never take a broad bill'd bird into your yard. The one proverb is the reason of the other.

Prov. *Aquella áve es mala, que su nido caga*: That's an ill bird which be-shits its own nest. A common English proverb.

AVECHÚCHO, a strange unknown bird.

AVEÇICA, or *Aveçilla*, a little bird.

A'VE FENIZ, the phoenix.

AVE'JA, a bee.

AVEJARÚCO, or *Avejenuco*. The bird call'd a witwall.

A V E

AVEJE'RA, the herb balm gentle.

AVEJÓN, vid. *Abejón*.

AVEIRO, vid. *Avéro*.

AVELLACA'DO, knavish.

AVELLACA'R, to grow knavish. From *vellaco*, a knave.

AVELLA'NA, a hazle-nut. Lat.

Avellana de la india, or *avéca*. The tree grows tall, strait, round, slender, and divided by knots from the foot to the top. Its leaves longer and broader than those of the coco-tree. The fruit as big as a wall-nut, but longish, and is cold and dry, comforts the stomach, prevents vomiting, strengthens the gums and teeth, and eaten does so stu-pify, that people in great pain take it to forget their sufferings. It is commonly chew'd with the herb betele. See more of it in *Christ. Acost. Nat. Hist. E. Ind.* See also *Ben*.

Avellanas purgativas, purging nuts. Ray calls them, *avellanas purgati-ces novi orbis*. And in English *Bar-badoes nuts*. *Monardes*, fol. 26. says, the physicians call them *ben magnum*, that they purge violently by stool and vomit, and therefore they toast them, which renders their operation more gentle, that they purge flegm and chol-lar, are an excellent medicine against the cholick, and expel wind. They are hot in the first point of the third degree, and dry in the second. The dose half a drachm tosted. Their shape triangular. See *Ray* and *Monardes*.

AVELLANA'DA, a sort of sauce made with pounded hazle-nuts.

AVELLANA'DO, like a hazle-nut. Also a tough spare old man that is as found as a nut.

AVELLANA'L, a grove of hazles.

AVELLANA'RSE, to grow old, spare and tough, to be as found as a nut.

AVELLANE'DA, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*. The earl of *Miranda* is of it.

AVELLANE'DO, a grove of hazles.

AVELLA'NO, a hazle-tree.

AVE'LLO, for *aver lo*, to have it.

AVENA, oats. Latin.

Avéna vána, or *montesma*, wild oats.

AVENA'DO, mix'd with oats; also mad or hair-brain'd.

AVENEDIZO, a stranger, one that comes from another place.

AVENERIADO, poison'd.

AVENENA'R, to poison.

AVENEN'CIA, agreement, also a cane to take out wine at the bung of a cask.

Prov. *Mas vale mala avenencia, que buena senténcia*: A bad composition or agree-

A V E

agreement, is better than a good judgment. That is, it is better to agree at any rate than go to law, because many times the charges of the suit amount to more than the value of the thing contended for.

AVENÍDA, a flood, an inundation; also an avenue.

AVENIMIE'NTO, vid. *Avenencia*.

AVENÍR, Præf. *Avéngo*, *aviénes*, *aviéne*; Præt. *Avíne*, *aveníste*, *avíno*. To come together, to agree; also to happen.

AVENÓLAS, the eye-lids. Obf.

AVE'NQUA, a sort of fern growing in Brazil. Ray Hist. Plant. verb. *adanthum*.

AVENTADE'RO, a fan to make wind with, or drive flies away.

AVENTA'DO, fann'd or winnow'd.

AVENTADO'R, one that fans, or a fan. From *viento*, wind.

AVENTADU'RA, fanning or winnowing.

AVENTAJADAME'NTE, advantagiously.

AVENTAJA'DO, advantageous; also exceeding in goodness.

AVENTAJAMIE'NTO, advantagiousness, exceeding in goodness.

AVENTAJA'R, to exceed, to excel, to surpass, to gain an advantage. From *ventaja*, advantage.

AVENTA'LE, a fan.

AVENTAMIE'NTO, fanning.

AVENTANA'DO, that has many windows.

AVENTANAR'SE, to stand expos'd to view with open windows. From *ventana*, a window.

AVENTA'R, *To aviento*, to fan, to run headlong, as

Aventarse el ganado, for the cattle to take a fright and run headlong as it were before the wind. From *viento*, the wind.

Aventar trigo or *pan*, to winnow corn.

AVENTU'RA, an adventure, us'd much in romances.

AVENTU'RA, Adv. by chance, accidentally.

AVENTURA'DO, fortunate; also adventurous.

AVENTU'RAR, to venture, to hazard. From *ventura*, luck.

Prov. *Quién no se aventura no ha ventura*: He that does not venture has no luck; or, nothing venture, nothing have.

Prov. *Quién no se aventura no pássa la mar*: He that does not venture never crosses the sea. To the same effect as the former.

A V E

AVENTURE'RO, an adventurer, one that ventures or hazards; also a chance comer; a *cadet*, that serves without pay.

AVE'R, Præf. *To be, as, a*; Præt. *Uve*, *uviste*, *uvo*; Fut. *Auré*, *aurás*, *aurá*; Sub. Præt. *Aya*; Imperf. *Uviéna*, *auria* or *Uviése*; Fut. *Uviera*; to have, from the Lat. *habere*.

Avérse bien con los pobres, to be kind to the poor.

AVERAMI'A, a sort of wild duck.

AVERA'DO, averr'd, affirm'd.

AVERA'R, to aver, to affirm, Guzman, p. 27.

AVERDUGA'DO, like a round sort of fardingale women once wore, which consisted of several hoops growing smaller and smaller till they come to the waste, and very wide at the feet. See *verdugado*. It is also what we call carbuncles in the face, or any such fiery knobs; and the scars left after whipping; in which sense it is derived from *verdugo*, an executioner.

AVE'RES, goods, wealth, substance.

AVERGONÇA'DO, put to the blush, made ashamed; also one that has been expos'd to publick shame for some crime, as in the pillory; or as they use, carry'd about the streets on an ass, and a cryer declaring his offence.

AVERGONÇA'R, to put to the blush, to make ashamed. From *verguença*, shame.

AVERI'A, vid. *Haberia*.

AVERIA'NAS, four or five small islands on the south side of the island of *Puerto Rico* in America.

AVERIGUACIO'N, making out of the truth, or examining the truth.

AVERIGUAD'O, made out, examin'd, and made clear.

AVERIGUA'DOR, one that examines or sifts out the truth.

AVERIGUAMIE'NTO, as *Averiguación*.

AVERIGUA'R, to examine, to sift out the truth.

No poderse averiguar con uno, not to be able to reduce a man to reason.

AVER'NO, a lake in Campania, dedicated to *Pluto*, feign'd by poets to be the entrance into hell.

AVE'RO, a sea-port town in the north of Portugal, call'd by the Portuguese, *Aveiro*, of no great note but for being the first dukedom in Portugal, since that of *Bragança* is united to the crown. The first duke was D. John de Alencastro, son to D. George de Alencastro, bastard son to king John the second of Portugal, from whom the present family is descended. The duke's eldest son is call'd marquis of

A V I

Torres Novas. They had the name of *Alencastro* from the king, who was great grandson to king John the first, who marry'd the daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, which name they afterwards affected.

AVERSIO'N, aversion, a dislike.

AVERTAMI'A, a bird call'd a shoveler.

AVERTU'RA, vid. *Abértura*.

A' VES, a small island on the coast of the province of *Venezuela*, in South America.

AVESTRU'Z, an ostrich.

AVE'RO, vid. *Abeto*.

Aveto azeíte, an oil brought from the West Indies, us'd by painters and physicians for plaisters and varnish. R. Josh. Acosta, Nat. Hist. W. Ind. p. 266.

AVEZADO', us'd, enur'd, or accus'd.

AVEZA'R, to use, enure, or accustom.

AVE'ZES, sometimes, or by turns.

AVEZI'LLA, a little bird.

AVE'ZINA'DO, that has neighbours, or that lives among neighbours.

AVEZINA'R, to live near neighbours, or to inhabit. From *vezino*, a neighbour.

AVEZINDA'DO, a place well inhabited; also one that lives among neighbours.

AVEZINDA'RSE, to come to live in a neighbourhood. From *vezino*, a neighbour.

A U G

AUGA'RRAS, a nation of Indians, in the government of *Puerto Seguro*, in the province of Brazil in South America.

A'UGE, the supreme, the ultimate perfection of any thing.

AUGMENTA'R, *Augménto*, vid. *Aumentar*, *aumento*.

AUGU'STA, the title given to the empress; also the ancient name of several cities in Spain, as *Augusta Caesarea*, now *Saragóza*, in Aragon; *Augusta Bracarum*, now *Brúga*, in Portugal; *Augusta Emerita*, now *Merida*, in *Estremadura*; *Augusta Nona*, now *Torquemada*, in New Castile; *Augusta Valeria*, in Aragon; *Augusta Asturica*, now *Astorga*, in Old Castile; *Augusta Bilbilis*, now *Calatayud*, in Aragon.

AUGUSTI'N and *Augustino*, vid. *Agustin* and *agustino*.

AUGU'STO, august, imperial.

A V I

AVI'A, I had, or he had; also there was, vid. *Avér*.

AVI'A, a river in Galicia in Spain.

AVIA'DO, ready, dispatch'd.

La nao va aviada, the ships sails trimly.

A V I

AVIADO'R, a small piercer or wimble that makes way for another.

AVIAMIE'NTO, readiness, dispatching, setting forward.

AVIA'R, to make ready, to dispatch, to set forward, to put into the way. These words seldom us'd in *Spain*. From *via*, the way.

AVICIA'DO, grown vitious.

AVICIA'RSE, to become vitious. From *vicio*, vice.

AVIÇOR, in cant, a spy.

O'jo aviçor, look out sharp.

AVIÇORA'DO, spy'd, watch'd or observ'd.

AVIÇORA'R, to spy, watch or observe.

AVIDAME'NTE, covetously, greedily.

A'VIDO, covetous, greedy. Lat. *avidus*.

Avido, had, vid. *Avér*.

AVIELDA'DO, fann'd or winnow'd.

AVIELDA'R, to fan or winnow. From *vielo*, a fan for corn.

AVIE'NTO, vid. *Aventar*.

AVIERTAME'NTE, *avierto*, vid. *Abiertamente*, *abierto*.

AVIE'SSO, cross, out of the way, froward, untoward.

A'VILA, a city in *Castile* in *Spain*, seated on a hill, near the river *Adaja*, a place strong by nature and wall'd, has 127 streets, good buildings, nine squares or market-places, 2000 houses, besides abundance of the nobility and gentry, nine parish-churches, nine monasteries of men, besides a college, seven of nuns, nine hospitals and eighteen chapels, the country rich and fruitful. Fine cloth made here. It sends representatives to the *cortes*, and is an university, and a bishoprick worth 15000 ducats a year. The cathedral is very magnificent. There is another city of this name in the province of *Quito*, in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*. *Avila* is also the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, descended from the ancient earls of *Castile*.

AVILANTE'ZA, encouragement, occasion, opportunity, motive.

AVILENTE'ZA, baseness, vileness. From *vil*, base.

A'VILES, a town in the province of *Asturias* in *Spain*, at the mouth of the river *Nalon*, and the bay of *Biscay*.

AVILITA'R, vid. *Abilitar*.

AVILTE'ZA, vileness, baseness. From *vil*, base.

AVINA'DO, mix'd or dress'd with wine.

AVINAGRA'DO, grown fower or sharp, like vinegar.

AVINAGRA'R, to grow sharp as vi-

A U L

negar, or to mix with vinegar. From *vinagre*, vinegar.

AVINA'R, to mix or dress with wine. From *vino*, wine.

AVINENTE'ZA, conformity, agreement.

AVIO'N, a little bird without legs, or rather with very short ones, call'd a martlet.

AVIQUIRINA, an island in the *South Sea*, on the coast of the kingdom of *Chile*.

Avis, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of *Estremoz*, wall'd, and has a castle, in a plentiful soil, sends representatives to the *cortes*, but contains not above 400 families, under one parish. From this town the knights of the order of *Avis* took name, who pretend to great antiquity, but without any show of reason; for they were once subject to the order of *Calatrava* in *Spain*, which shows them to be but a modern institution. They wear for their badge a cross like that of the order of *Alcantara*.

AVISADAME'NTE, discreetly, prudently, advisedly.

AVISA'DO, advertis'd, warn'd, admonish'd; also prudent and discreet.

Avísado, in cant, is a judge.

AVISA'R, to give notice, to advertize, Greek *abestho*, to reflect.

AVI'so, warning, notice given, intelligence, advice.

Estár sobre aviso, to be upon ones guard.

AVISO'N, take heed, stand upon your guard.

AVISO'R, vid. *Aviçor*.

AVI'SPA, vid. *Abispa*.

AVITA'R, vid. *Abitar*.

AVITUALLA'DO, victuall'd, stor'd with provisions.

AVITUALLA'R, to victual, to store with provisions. From *vitualia*, victuals.

AVIVA'DO, reviv'd, quicken'd, cheer'd.

AVIVA'R, to revive, to quicken, to cheer. From *vida*, life.

AVI'VAS, vid. *Abivas*.

A U L

A'ULA, a hall, sometimes taken for a court or palace; also for a publick school at the universities. Latin.

AULA'GA, a sort of prickly broom. Arabick.

AULAGA'R, a place where such broom grows.

AULAQUI'DA, vid. *Alguaquida*.

AULA'YAS or *Aulagas*, a great lake in the kingdom of *Peru*, near the city *Potosí*.

A U R

AVLLADO'R, one that howls.

AULLA'R, to howl, as dogs or wolves do. Lat. *ululare*.

AULLI'DO, a howl, like a dog.

A U M

AUMENTA'DO, augmented, increased; also advanced.

AUMENTADO'R, one that augments, increases, advances or adds to.

AUMENTA'R, to augment, increase, advance or add to.

AUME'NTO, increase, advancement. Lat. *augmentum*.

A U N

AÚN, yet.

A ÚNA, at once together.

AUNA'DOS, confederates, persons united.

AUNAMIE'NTO, confederating, uniting, combining together.

AUNA'RSE, to confederate, to unite, to combine together. From *uno*, one, as if several persons made but one.

AU'N no, not yet.

AUNQUE', altho'.

A V O

A'vo, a river in *Portugal*.

AVOGACI'A, the office or the practice of a counsellor or advocate.

AVOGACI'ON, pleading as a counsellor. Little us'd.

AVOGA'DO, an advocate, a counsellor at law. Lat. *advocatus*.

AVOGAMIE'NTO, as *Avogacion*.

AVOGA'R, Præf. *To avogo*; Præt. *Avogué*, to plead as a counsellor.

AVOLE'ZA, flight. Obs.

AVORTA'DO, *avortar*, *avorto*, vid. *Abortado*, *abortar*, *aborto*.

AVORTO'N, vid. *Aborton*.

A U R

AURA', he shall have or there will be, vid. *Avér*.

AÚRAS or *Gallinázas*, a sort of crows in the *West Indies*, wonderful swift and sharp sighted, good to keep a town clean, for they will leave no dead thing in the streets. They perch at night abroad upon the trees or rocks, in the morning they repair to towns, and stand watching on the tops of the highest houses for their prey. Their young are white, and afterwards turn black. F. *Jos. Acosta*, *Nat. Hist. W. Ind.* l. 4. c. 37. p. 284.

A'UREO, golden. Lat. *aureus*.

AURI'A, he or I should have. Vid. *Avér*.

AURICULA'R, *Auricular*, that is received by the ear.

AURÓRA, the break of day.

Prov. *Aurora rubia, o viento, o pluvia*: A red morning is a sign of wind or rain.

AVRIL

A X A

AVRIL, see *Abril*.

A U S

AUSE'NCIA, absence. Lat. *absentia*.
Prov. *Ausência enemiga de amor*; *quan léxos del ojo, tan léxos del corazón*: Absence an enemy to love; as far from the eyes, so far from the heart. In short, out of sight, out of mind.

AUSE'NTA'RSE, to absent one's self, to depart or go away.

AUSE'NTE, absent.

AUSPI'CIO, protection, favour.

AUSTE'RO, austere, harsh, severe. Lat. *austerus*.

A'USTRIA, the archdukedom of *Austria* in *Germany*.

AUSTRA'L, southerly.

A'USTRO, the south wind. Latin.

A U T

AUTA'N, as much. From the French *autant*. A word only used by the meaner sort when they have eaten or drank plentifully; as,

Bebér a autan, to drink stiffly, or to a pitch.

A'UTE, a town and territory in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

AUTENTICA'DO, a writing made authentick, that has authority given it.

AUTENTICA'R, to make a writing authentick, to give it a sufficient authority.

AUTE'NTICO, authentick. Lat. *authenticus*.

AUTI'LLO, a small sort of owl, or howlet.

A'UTO, a publick act or decree of a court, or of a school, or other publick act; a representation of some devout play on Christmas-day, or the like. Lat. *actus*.

A'uto de fé, or *da inquisición*, the publick act of the inquisition, when they bring out all their prisoners, and read their offences in publick, at which time sentence is pass'd upon them.

AUTÓR, an author. Lat. *auctor*.

AUTORIDA'D, authority, state. Lat. *auctoritas*.

AUTORIZA'DO, authorized.

AUTORIZA'NTE, one that authorizes.

AUTORIZA'R, to authorize.

A V U

AVUTA'RDA, vid. *Abutárda*.

A U X

AUXÍLIO, help, aid, relief. Latin *auxilium*.

A U Y

AUYA'Y, a great river in the province of *Brazil* in *South America*, in about 8 degrees of south latitude.

A X A

A'x, an interjection of complaint when a person is in pain. Thence

A X I

Prov. *No digas ax, que deshonrarás tu linax*: Do not say *ax*, for you will disgrace your family. That is, do not cry oh, when you are in pain; because to complain is a sign of a faint heart.

A'x A, the proper name of a woman, as *Caleb's* daughter in scripture. In Arabick it signifies dress'd or adorn'd.

Prov. *Si vos A'xa, yó Ali*: If you are *Axa*, I am *Hali*; or, If you love *Axa*, I love *Hali*. It has this double meaning, and in the first signifies, If you are stout, I'll be stout; so the man says to his wife if she is mutinous. In the other it is the wife saying to the husband, If you love the woman-slave, I am even with you, for I love the man-slave.

Prov. *A'xa no tiéne que comér, y combida huéspedes*: *A'xa* has nothing to eat, and invites guests. Against extravagant people, who are ready to starve, and will make feasts.

AXADRE'A, the herb winter savoury.

AXAQUE'CA, a violent pain that seizeth one side of the head. So call'd from the Arabick *xacaque*, to split or divide, because it seems to split the head.

AXAQUECÓSO, one that is troubled with such pain in the head.

AXAQUI'ENTO, troubled with small ailments.

AXA'R, Obs. to find.

AXARA'CA, a snare, a gin. Arab.

AXARA'FE, a high terrace, or a balcony on the top of a house, or the balcony round the top of a tower. Arab.

AXARA'VE, vid. *Xarave*.

AXARQUI'A, a quarter or suburb of the city *Cordova* in *Spain*; so call'd because it is on the east side, which in Arabick is call'd *xarquia*.

A X E

AXEDRE'A, the herb winter savoury.

AXEDRE'Z, a chess-board, or the game of chess. Arabick.

AXE'NTE, Obs. for *Argent*, silver.

AXENÚZ, the plant *nigella*, or fennel-flower. Ray hist. plant. Vid. *Nigella*.

AXE'NXO, wormwood. Arabick.

A'XES, crab-lice.

A X I

AXI', the natural pepper of the *West Indies*, generally so called by the Spaniards, because this was the name of it in the islands first discover'd. For in the language of *Cuzco* in *Peru* they call it *Uchu*, and in *Mexico Chile*. It grows only in hot vallies which are watered. There are several colours of it, green, red, and yellow. There is

A X U

a strong sort which they call *Caribe*, that bites very much; another sort is more mild, and some sweet, which they eat by mouthfuls. A small sort of it smells in the mouth like musk, and is very good. It is only the little fibres and seeds of the *axi* that bite, the rest does not. It is eaten green or dry, pounded or whole. It is the chief sauce, and all the spice of the *West Indies*. Eaten moderately it helps digestion, but too much of it is very hurtful. F. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. cap. 21. p. 246*.

AXIME'NES, a warm sunny place. Arabick.

AXIME'ZES, the eves of houses, or any jutting out in a house. Arabick.

AXIÓMAS, axioms, propositions so plain that they need no proving. Greek.

A X O

AXÓ NI'ÑO, or *Axó taíta*, words of no signification, but used by mothers and nurses to still infants.

AXÓRCAS, bracelets. Arabick.

Axórcas de piés, ornaments worn about the ankles, resembling bracelets; sometimes ironically fetters, or irons on the feet.

A X U

AXUA'GAS, the spaven in a horse's leg.

AXUA'R, all manner of household-stuff or furniture, or any stock or furniture for use, but more particularly that which the bride carries with her when she is married. Arabick. *Refra-nes de Malara*, F. 227. p. 2.

Prov. *El axuár de la tiñosa todo en tocás*: A woman with a scald head lays out all her stock in head-cloaths or rags. That is, every body provides best for that they stand most in need of. A reflection on those that have abundance of paltry ware of a sort.

Prov. *Por axuár colgado no viéne há-do*: Furniture that hangs up brings no luck. That is, a bride must carry to her husband such goods as may be of intrinsic value, and will sell or pawn in time of need: For hangings of rooms, and such goods, when a man is in distress, do him little kindness; but plate and jewels are the true furniture.

Prov. *Si tuviémos axuár, que lo ví-mos colgar*: We had furniture, and we saw it put up. That is, either when people marry, and hire furniture to make a show, which as soon as the wedding is over is carried away, and the poor couple are left with bare walls; or when a man is so ill a husband, that he presently sells or pawns

A Y B

all that his wife brought him. Applicable to vain or profuse people.

Prov. *No es buen axuár, cabéllas y cantar*: Fine hair and singing are no good household-stuff. Applied to women that are proud of their fine hair and singing, or other useless qualities, whom the proverb puts in mind that they are no good furniture or household-stuff, because they make them vain, and have no real value.

AXUFA'YNA, Obs. an earthen basin. Arabick.

AXÚNDIA, vid. *Enxúndia*.

A Y

Ay', Adv. there, in that place. It is a dissyllabon.

Prov. *Ay me las den todas*: May they all light there. When any unlucky accidents happen, which do not concern a man.

A'Y, Verb. a monosyllable; there is, or there are.

A'Y, Monosyllab. an exclamation of complaining of pain or sorrow; as, *Ay de mí!* alas for me!

A Y A

A'YA, Verb. let there be, or may there be, or may he have. Vid. *A-yér*.

Diós áya misericordia del, God have mercy on him.

A'YA, Subst. a governess to a child.

AYA'LA, a town in Spain, made an earldom by king Philip III. and the title conferr'd on Don Antony Francis de Fonseca y Toledo, a branch of the noble house of Toledo, of which see more under the title of *Alva*. *Ayala* is also the surname of a noble family in Spain, whose chief is the earl of *Fuensalida*, under which title see more of it.

AYAMÓNTE, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain, near the confines of *Algarve*, seated on a hill by the mouth of the river *Guadiana*, inhabited by about 1300 families, with two parish churches and one monastery of friars.

AYANTA'R, Subst. a dinner.

Ayantár de gorrión, a sparrow's dinner; that is, a very small one.

AYANTA'R, Verb. to dine. From the Lat. *jentare*, to breakfast.

Ayantár como perro, to dine like a dog; that is, to dine without drink. We say, to make a horse-meat.

AYARQUÍA de Málaga, a territory or district east of Málaga.

A Y B

AYBA'R, a small town in the kingdom of *Navarre* in Spain, about a league from *Sanguñá*.

A Y R

A Y E

AYE'R, yesterday. Corrupt from the Latin *heri*.

Ayér tarde, yesterday in the evening.

AYE'RVE, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, wall'd, the country about plain and fertile, inhabited by 400 families, has one parish, and one monastery of Dominicans.

A Y M

AYME', alas! woe is me!

A Y N

AY'NA, quickly, speedily, sooner.

AY'NAS, it wanted but little, it had like; as, *Aynas que cayera*, it had like to fail.

A Y O

A'Y O, a tutor, a governor of youth.

AYÓRA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, on the borders of *Castile*, four leagues from *Almanza*, has a strong castle, the country fruitful, the inhabitants 800 families, one parish, and two monasteries of friars. Antiently called *Jaura*, or *Jaora*.

AYOTUXTICLAN, a territory in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*.

A Y R

AYRADAME'NTE, angrily, passionately.

AYRA'DO, angry, in a rage.

AYRAMIE'NTO, anger, vexation, wrath.

AYRA'R, to anger, to provoke to wrath. From *ýra*, anger.

Ayrarse, to grow angry.

A'YRE, the air or the wind; also airiness and gracefulness, and the air of the face. From the Lat. *aer*.

Mudarse el áyre, is for the wind to change; met. to change humour.

Corre áyre recio, the wind blows hard, it is a stiff gale.

Tenér áyre, to have a good mien or grace.

Hazer una cosa en el áyre, to do a thing in the twinkling of an eye.

Un soplo de áyre, a breath of wind.

Mudar áyre, to change one's place of abode, to remove for one's health.

Dar áyre, to give a thing a good air, to make it graceful.

Pédro tiene el áyre de Juán, Peter has John's mien.

Temerse del áyre que passa, to be afraid of one's shadow.

Echarse áyre, to fan one's self.

Mudarse con cada áyre, to change as a weather-cock, with every wind.

Ir por los áyres, to go so swiftly, as if one flew through the air.

Tomar áyre, to take the air.

A Y U

Todo es áyre, it is all a jest, a meer chimera.

Háze áyre, the wind blows, it is windy weather.

Creerse del áyre, to be credulous, to believe every idle story.

Matár en el áyre, to shoot flying; thence metaphorically applied to those that have always pertinent repartees ready upon all occasions.

A'YRES, in cant, the hair.

AYREZILLO, a little wind, a small gale.

AYRÓNES, herons feathers, once much valued to wear in caps and hats, and still used in the eastern countries. A corruption of the French *heron*.

AYROSO, airy, graceful, that has a good mien.

A Y S

AYSLA'DO, encompass'd with water, like an island.

Hombre ayslado, a man beset on all sides with dangers or troubles.

AYSLA'R, to make an island, to encompass about with water.

AY'SSA, the cry of sailors when they hoise anchor, or any other great weight, that they may all pull together. Our sailors cry *hoise*.

A Y T

AYTÓNA, a town in Spain upon the river *Ebro*, now a marquisate. Formerly called *Ostogisa*.

A Y U

AYÚDA, help, assistance, succour; a clyster; also a subsidy granted to a prince.

Ayúda de costa, a gift over and above wages, a voluntary supply to bear one's charges.

Ayúda de cámara, a groom of the bed-chamber to a prince.

Pérrro de ayúda, a great dog that can defend or assist his master, or look to his house or cattle.

Diós y ayúda, God and good friends.

Con ayúda de vezínos, by the help of good friends.

AYUDA'DO, help'd, assisted, succour'd.

AYUDADOR, a helper, one that relieves or assists.

AYUDA'NTE, an assistant; also the adjutant of a regiment.

AYUDA'R, to help, relieve, succour, or assist. Corrupt from the Lat. *adjuvare*.

Ayúdate, y ayúdarte he, help your self, and I'll help you. That is, do not lie in the ditch, and cry God help me, but use your endeavours.

AYUNA'DO, fasted.

AYUNADOR, one that fasts much.

AYUNA'R.

A Z A

AYUNA'R, to fast. From the Latin *jejunare*.

Prov. *Ayunár, o comér trucha*: To fast, or eat trout. That is, to be upon extremes; either to feed very high, or starve.

Prov. *Harto ayina quién mal come*: He fasts enough, who has but a bad meal. The poor keep a continual fast.

AYUNAS; as *Estár en ayunas*, to be fasting.

Estár en ayunas de una cosa, to know nothing of the matter.

AYÚNO, a fast.

AYÚNQUE, a smith's anvil.

AYUNTADAME'NTE, jointly.

AYUNTA'DO, join'd, put together.

AYUNTADOR, one that joins or puts together.

AYUNTAMIE'NTO, joining, putting together; also carnal copulation; any meeting, and particularly a city council, or court of aldermen.

AYUNTA'R, to join, to put together, to couple. Corrupt from the Latin *jungeré*.

AYÚSO, below, or beneath.

De Dios en ayúso, under God.

AYÚTLA, a small river in the province of *Socomusco*, part of the government of *Guatemala* in *North America*. It falls into the *South Sea*.

AYZA'R, see *Aýssa*.

A Z A

A'z, see *Ház*.

AZAA'R, orange-flower. Arab.

AZABA'CHE, jet. Arab.

AZA'BRA, a small sort of barque us'd in some parts of *Spain*.

AZACA'N, a water-carrier.

AZACA'IA, or *Açacáya*, a bucket to draw water out of a well. Arab.

AZA'CHE, Obs. silk. Arab.

AZA'DA, a spade.

AZADÓN, idem,

AZADONA'DA, a stroke of a spade, as much as a spade cuts at once.

Prov. *A la primér azadonáda quicre sacar agua*: He would find water at the first stroke of the spade. A man that would compass his designs without any difficulty or application.

AZAFRA'N, saffron. From the Arabick *zabafaran*. *Covarrubias* says, it is from the Hebrew *saphar*, beautiful, because it is of a golden colour.

Azafrán romí, bastard-saffron.

Azafrán de la India, a plant in *India* so called by Europeans, because it has the qualities of *zafran*. Its stalk is composed of a mass of leaves; the root without is very like ginger, and yellow within, and is much used in *India* to colour broth, for diseases in the eyes,

A Z E

and for the itch, mix'd with juice of oranges, litharge, and oil of coconuts. It is a great commodity in *Arabia*, *Persia*, and other parts. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

AZAFRANA'DO, coloured with saffron, of a saffron-colour.

AZAFRANA'L, a field where saffron grows.

AZAGA'YA, a javelin. Arabick.

AZAGUA'N, vid. *Zaguán*.

AZAHA'R, orange-flower. Arabick.

Azahár bravo, a sort of lupins.

AZALA', vid. *Açalá*.

AZALE'JA, a towel. Arab.

AZA'R, orange-flower; also ill luck, a misfortune, an obstacle, an ace at dice. From the Arabick *zahar*, signifying a flower; or rather from its plural number *azhar*, flowers, for their excellency above other flowers.

Prov. *Echár azár en lugar de encuentro*: To throw out instead of nicking at dice. That is, to be unfortunate, to be disappointed.

AZARCOLLA'R, a town in *Andalucía* in *Spain*, at the foot of a mountain, five leagues from *Sevil*, and one from *Açialcaçar*. It has but one parish, one hospital, one monastery, and two chapels, and belongs to the duke de *Olivares*.

AZARCÓN, red lead; also a sort of pitcher. Arabick.

AZARÓTE, the gum called *sarcocolla*, said to be good for knitting of bones. Arab.

AZAVA'CHE, jet. Arabick.

AZAVACHA'DO, black, as jet, or adorn'd with jet.

A Z C

AZCÓNA, properly a small dart. Arabick. But frequently used for a sword.

AZCOYTÍA, a town in *Biscay*, near *Azpeitia*, on the banks of the river *Uroba*. It has about 200 houses, great iron-works, and but one parish.

A Z E

AZE'BO, the holm, or holly-tree.

AZEBUCHA'L, a grove of wild olive-trees.

AZEBÚCHE, a wild olive-tree. Arabick.

AZE'CA, a town in *Spain* on the river *Tagus*, between *Teledo* and *Aranjuez*.

AZECALA'R, vid. *Acicalár*.

AZECHA'R, vid. *Affechár*.

AZE'CHE, a sort of black earth or mineral.

AZE'DA, vid. *Azedera*.

AZEDA'R, to fower, to make sharp or eager.

A Z E

AZEDE'RA, the herb *forrel*.

AZEDERILLA, little *forrel*.

AZEDIA, fowerness, sharpness; also peevishness and sloath.

Azedía de estómago, a crudity or sharpness in the stomach.

Azedía péce, a fish like a foal, but very small.

AZE'DO, fower, sharp, eager. From the Lat. *acetum*, vinegar.

AZEDÚRA, fowerness, eagerness.

AZEÍTE, vid. *Azéyte*.

AZEITE'RA, vid. *Azeytéra*.

AZEITÚNA, vid. *Azeytúna*.

AZE'LGA, the herb called white beard.

Círa de azélga, a greenish dirty complexion.

AZEMILA, a baggage or sumpture-mule. Arabick.

AZEMILA'R, belonging to the sumpture-mule.

AZEMILE'RO, a muletteer, a sumpture-man.

AZEMILÓN, a great booby, a fellow only fit to carry a sumpture.

AZEMÍTE, the finest flower. Arab.

AZE'ÑA, a water-mill. Arab.

Prov. *Andando gana el azéña, que no estando queda*: The water-mill gets (that is, earns money) by going, not by standing still.

AZEQUÍA, vid. *Acequia*.

AZE'RA, vid. *Házera*.

AZE'RADO, steel'd.

Agua azeráda, chalybate water, that has had a red-hot iron dipp'd, or steel steep'd in it.

AZERA'R, to steel, to cover, adorn, or strengthen with steel.

AZERICO, a small pillow used in *Spain* upon the great ones on the bed, to lay the head on.

Azerico de olor, a sweet-bag.

Azerico de alfileres, a pin-cushion.

AZE'RO, steel. Arabick.

AZERÓLA, a sort of fruit that has three stones in it, and is of a pleasant tartness, not unlike a little apple; some of them are red, and some yellow. There are those that will have them to be a sort of medlars.

AZE'ROS, the point or edge of a weapon, and thence metal in a man; as, *Hombre de buenos azéros*, a man of metal.

AZERRA'DO, in cant, an officer of justice.

AZERRA'R, in cant, to seize, to lay hold of.

AZE'VAR, the herb *sea-housleek*.

AZEVE'DO, an ancient family in *Portugal*, and the same in *Spain*, of which latter the earl of *Monterey* is head, where see more of it.

AZE'VE,

A Z I

AZE'VO, vid. *Azébo*.

AZE'YTE, oil. Arab. *zeit*.

Azéyte de biguerilla, a sort of oil in the *West Indies*, of some tree there, whereof *F. Acosta*, in his nat. hist. of the *West Indies*, gives no further account but the bare name; by which we may guess the tree in some particular resembles the fig-tree.

Azéyte de la biguera del infierno, an oil made in *New Spain* of a plant like our spurge, which the Spaniards call *Higuera del infierno*: It is hot in the first point of the third degree, and moist in the second, and is good against all distempers proceeding from cold and windy humours. *Monardes*, p. 6.

Prov. *Azéyte, y vino, y amigo antiguo*: Wine, and oil, and a friend, must be old; or are best for being old, or of long standing.

AZEYTE'RA, an oil-cruze or cruet, or any vessel to hold oil.

AZEYTE'RO, one that makes or sells oil.

AZEYTOSO, oily.

AZEYTUNA, an olive.

Azeytuna orcul, a common olive.

Azeytuna azebuchal, a wild olive.

Azeytuna manzanilla, a round olive.

Azeytuna lechin, a very long sort of olive.

Azeytuna para moler, olive fit to grind for oil.

Azeytuna caediza, an olive that has dropt from the tree.

Azeytuna en curtido, o adobado, olives in pickle to eat.

Azeytuna çapatéra, a decay'd olive, that is not fit to eat; so called, because it stinks of leather.

Azeytuna gordal, a very large olive.

Prov. *Azeytuna oro es una, dos plata, y la tercera mata*: One olive is gold, two silver, and the third kills, or is poison. To show they ought to be eaten very sparingly.

AZEYTUNA'DA, the olive season.

AZEYTUNA'DO, olive-colour'd.

AZEYTUNI, of an olive-colour.

AZEYTUNO, an olive-tree.

A Z I

A'ZIA, towards.

AZIA'GO, unluckily. Arabick.

AZIA'L, vid. *Acial*.

AZIALCA'ZAR, a town in *Andaluzia* in *Spain* at the foot of a mountain, 5 leagues from *Sevil*, inhabited by 500 families; it is a marquissate in the noble family of *Alvarado*.

AZIBAR, aloes; it is made of the juice of an herb call'd by the Portuguese *Herba babosa*, whereof there is great store in *Cambaya*, *Bengala*, and

A Z O

other parts, but that of the island *Socotra* is most valued, and therefore call'd *Aloes Socotrina*. This plant is not unlike our housleek, and in *Spain* the common people will hang one of them with the root and all in their houses, and it has such a natural moisture, that it holds green all the year. The best aloes is that which is clearest, closest, and freest from sand and dirt, and of a liver colour, brittle, that dissolves soonest, and is bitterest. It is hot in the first degree, and dry in the third. It stops bloody fluxes, dries up inveterate sores, heals fresh wounds, and brings flesh upon wounds, particularly in the privy parts. It is put to many other uses, which may be seen at large in *Acosta's* nat. hist. of *E. Ind.*

AZICALA'DO, polish'd, furbish'd, sharpened.

AZICALA'R, to polish, furbish, sharpen.

AZICA'TES, spurs; properly a sort of them used in *Spain*, which have long sharp iron spikes instead of rowels. Arabick.

AZIDIA, vid. *Acidia* and *Azedia*.

AZIGE, a sort of black earth. Arabick.

A'ZIMO PAN, unleaven'd bread. From the Greck privative *a*, and *zime*, leaven.

AZION, a stirrup-leather.

AZIR, vid. *Asir*.

AZITA'RA, vid. *Acitara*.

AZIVAR, vid. *Azibar*.

A Z O

AZOFA'IFA, the fruit called a jujub. Arabick.

AZOFA'IFO, the jujub-tree.

AZO'FAR, vid. *Açofar*.

AZOFE'IFA, and *Azoféifo*, vid. *Azofáifa* and *Azofáifo*.

AZOGA'DO, temper'd with quicksilver, or a man that is infected with the fumes of quicksilver. Met. a restless person, one that cannot be still in a place; also a timorous fellow.

AZOGA'R, to mix, rub, or temper with quicksilver, or to infect with quicksilver.

AZOGUE, quicksilver or mercury. It is dug out of mines in stones together with the vermilion, for those two are always found together. The stones are beaten small, and put into crucibles close stopp'd, where they are run with fire, the quicksilver ascending with the smoke till it meets with some body, on which it consolidates; or, if it meets with no body, it ascends till it grows cold, and then falls down again congeal'd. They do not uncover the cru-

A Z U

cibles to take out the metal till cold, because the steam of them would kill, or at least endanger those about it. In the *West Indies* the quicksilver is kept in skins. *Jos. Acost.* nat. hist. *W. Ind.* l. 4. c. 11. p. 220. The word is Arabick.

AZOGUE is also a market-place, so called because of the concourse of people always moving, like quicksilver; not much used in *Spain* at present in this sense, but in *Portugal* it continues.

Prov. *En el azogue quien mal dice, mal oyé*: In the market they that give ill language, hear as bad.

AZOMA'R, vid. *Açomár*.

AZOR, see *Açór*.

AZORA'DO, frightened.

Azorádo navío, a ship that sails ill, because it is ill stow'd.

AZORA'R, to fright.

AZÓRES, vid. *Açóres*.

AZOTA'R, *Azôte*; vid. *Açotár*, *Açôte*.

A Z P

AZPEITIA, a town in *Biscay* two leagues from *Bergara*, on the banks of the river *Urola*, seated in a valley, contains about 400 families, and four monasteries, and is famous for beautiful women.

A Z R

A'ZRE, the maple-tree.

A Z U

AZUA, called also *Azia en Compostella*, a town on the south side of the island *Hispaniola*, 24 leagues from *Santo Domingo*.

AZUA'GA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, five leagues from *Llerena*, seated in a plain with a strong castle, inhabited by 850 families, with one parish church, and one monastery.

AZUCAR, sugar. Lat. *saccharum*.

Azúcar piedra, or *Azúcar candi*, sugar candy.

AZUCE'NA, a lilly. Arabick.

AZUDA, vid. *Açida*.

AZUE'LA, a little ax or hatchet. Lat. *asciola*.

Azuéla de dos manos, a cooper's addice.

AZUFRA'DO, smoak'd with brimstone.

AZUFRADÓR, vid. *Açufrador*.

AZUFRA'R, to smoak with brimstone.

AZUFRE, brimstone; vid. *Açufre*.

AZUL, blue.

Azul celeste, sky-colour.

AZUL'QUE, a sort of mortar or cement with which they join earthen pipes or conduits together. Arabick.

AZULA'R, to colour blue.

AZULEA

B A B

AZULEA'R, to have a blueish cast, or look blueish.

AZULE'JO, a Dutch tile glazed, such as we use to adorn the sides of chimneys, or such places.

Prov. *Nunca háras casa con azuléjos*: You'll ne'er build a house adorn'd with Dutch tiles. As is used in *Spain* for coolness, to set them about the walls as high as we usually wainscot, when a room is to be hung. The sense of the proverb is, You'll never thrive, or be a rich man.

AZUMA'R, a town in *Portugal*, three leagues from *Portalegre*, of about 300 houses under one parish, and wall'd. It is an earldom.

AZUMBA'R, vid. *Zumbár*.

AZUMBA'R, red storax; also spike-nard, and daffadil-flowers. Arabick.

AZUMBIDO, vid. *Zumbido*.

AZUMBRA'R, to measure out liquor by the measure call'd an *azúmbre*.

AZÚMBRE, vid. *Açúmbre*.

AZUTE'A, see *Açutéa*.

B

B The second letter of the alphabet, and one of the mutes, reckon'd the mean between *p* and *ph*, or *f*, and therefore these three are often converted one into another. It is pronounced shutting the lips, as in the Latin. In Spanish there is little, or rather no difference at all in pronunciation between the *b* and the *v* consonant, and therefore they are often indifferently used in writing, as may be seen in many words; therefore the reader, when he does not find a word under *b*, may look for it with a *v* consonant, and *e contra*.

B A A

BAARA'Z, a sort of root which has a glittering in the dark, and is put to some uses by superstitious people.

B A B

BA'BA, drivell, flaver, as runs from the mouths of children or fools.

BABADE'RO, or *Babadór*, a bib, as children or fools wear, to keep the flaver from their cloaths.

BABAHÓL, a sort of small red poppy.

BABA'NCA, for *bóbo*, a fool. *Covarrubias*.

BABATE'L, a flaving-bib, or any thing that hangs about the neck in a disorderly slovenly manner. *Covarrub.*

BABEA'R, to drivell, to flaver.

BABE'RA, vid. *Bavéra*.

BA'BES, the beams in a ship, which are those great timbers that keep the sides of the ship asunder, and support the decks.

B A C

BA'BIA, folly, stupidity. *Estár en bábia*, to be in a careless posture.

BABIE'CA, the name of the horse on which the famous Spaniard *Alonso de Bivar* performed all his exploits. It is now generally used to signify a great lazy, foolish fellow, because it sounds something like *bóbo*, a fool.

BABIL, or *Babiláda*, a woman's privities, in cant.

BABILÓNIA, the city *Babylon*; whence the name is applied to signify any place where there is a great concourse of people, a confusion, a multiplicity of tongues, or a vicious place. In cant, *Sevil*.

BABÓR, or *Babórdo*, the left-hand-side of the ship, by our seamen call'd the larboard-side; but in steering, for fear the likeness might confound it with starboard, they call it port.

BABÓSA in cant is silk.

Terba babósa, the herb of which aloes is made; see *Aloes* and *Azíbar*.

BABÓSO, drivelly, or slavery.

BABOVINI, this word I find in *Minshew* for a pent-house, but never in any Spanish author, or elsewhere, could I hear of it.

BABÚJA, a bubble in the water, a stud, a nail with a great head. A word out of use. Arab.

B A C

BA'CA, vid. *Vaca*.

BA'ÇA, a trick at cards.

BA'ÇA, a city in the kingdom of *Granáda* in *Spain*, seated in a valley at the foot of a mountain, in a most fruitful soil. It contains 1600 houses, divided into three parishes, one of them collegiate, five monasteries of friars, one of nuns, two hospitals, and five chapels. Antiently called *Basta*, and was the chief city of the *Bastetani*. It is wall'd, and has an old castle.

BACALLA'O, the fish we call poor jack; it is also taken for barrel cod, or salt cod.

BACALLA'OS, an island on the east of *Newfoundland*; but the Spaniards often call *Newfoundland* itself by this name.

BACA'N, a small town in *Spain*, and the name of a noble family.

BA'CAS de laurel, bay-berries.

BACE'TA, the game of ballet at cards.

BA'CCO, or *Baccho*, *Bacchus* the God of wine, feign'd by the poets to be son to *Jupiter* and *Semele*, and to have been some time sew'd up in his thigh, and afterwards brought up among the muses. They also make him a great conqueror; all which fables, and ma-

B A D

ny more, learned men expound as they please; and much of *Bacchus* may be seen in *Natalis Comes Mytholog.* lib. 5. cap. 13. *Bochart*, in *Geograph. Sacra*, says, *Bacchus* was the same as *Nimrod*; for the word *Bacchus* is no other than *Bar-Chus*, that is, the son of *Chus*; and *Nimrod* was the grandson, if not the son of *Jove*, that is, *Cham* or *Chus*.

BACHA'RA, an herb and flower call'd our ladies gloves.

BACHILLE'R, a batchelor of arts in divinity, canon and civil law, or physick. The first degree taken in these sciences, and deriv'd from the Latin *baccalaureatus*.

Bachiller de tibi quoque, a batchelor that had his degree after all the ceremonies perform'd to another, when the doctor, who gives it, says to every one of the rest, *Tibi quoque*.

Bachiller is also a talkative prating fellow.

BACHILLEREA'R, to prate, to babble very much.

BACHILLERÍA, prating, babbling, talkativeness.

BACIA, a bason, generally a barber's bason. Arab.

BACIA'N, a wild sort of fruit growing in *India*, like the *mango*, and sharp, good for sauce. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. l. 3. cap. 7.

BACIA'R, vid. *Vaciár*.

BACILA'R, to stagger, to waver, to be unsteady.

BACIN, a close-stool-pan. Arab.

BACINA'DA, what is thrown out of a close-stool-pan, or other filth.

BACINE'JO, *Bacinica*, *Bacinico*, *Bacinilla*, and *Bacinillo*, a little bason or close-stool-pan; all diminutives of *basin*.

BACINE'TE, an iron cap for the head, worn by soldiers instead of an helmet.

BA'ÇO, the spleen, the milt; also a dark brown colour.

Prov. *Quando el báço crece, el cuerpo enmagrece*: When the spleen or milt grows, the body falls away.

BA'CULO, a staff. Lat. *baculum*.

Báculo Pastoral, a bishop's crozier.

B A D

BA'DA, the beast call'd a rhinoceros; more properly *ábada*.

BADAJA'DA, the stroke of a clapper of a bell; and metaphorically a foolish expression.

BADAJE'AR, to ring bells, to let the clack of the tongue run.

BADAJILLO, a little clapper of a bell.

BADA'JO, the clapper of a bell; met. a dull fellow, a booby.

B A E

BADAJÓZ, a city in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, near the frontiers of *Portugal*, being but half a league from the river *Gaya*, which divides the two kingdoms, well fortified, and has a good castle, the country fruitful, the inhabitants 2300 families, three parish churches, five monasteries of friars, seven of nuns, three hospitals, and ten chapels. Antiently call'd *Pax Augusta*. It is a bishoprick worth 18000 ducats a year.

BADAJUE'LO, a little clapper of a bell; met. a little prating fellow.

BADA'L, a thing they clap up to a horse's or other beast's mouth, like a little basket or bag, to hinder it from eating as it goes along. *Covarrubias* says, it comes from the Hebrew *badal*, to divide, because it separates the food from the beast's mouth.

Echar a uno badal a la boca, to take up a man so sharply, that he has nothing to say for himself.

BADALONA, or *Badelona*, a small town in *Catalonia*, antiently call'd *Batzulo*, not far from *Barcelona*, contains about 300 families.

BADA'NA, leather dress'd very soft and pliable. Arabick.

currar a uno la badana, to thrash a man's jacket, to beat him.

BAD'E'A, a watry, spongy, unfavoury melon. Arab.

BADÉLONA, vid. *Badalona*.

BADIL, a shovel; also the wooden thing they beat mortar with. From the Lat. *batillum*.

BADILA'ZO, a stroke with a shovel.

BADILLO, the herb call'd fleabane.

BA'DO, vid. *Vado*.

BADULA'QUE, meat hash'd with thick sauce; thence applied to signify any gallimaufrey or slipshod.

B A E

BAE'ÇA, a city in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, seated in a valley a league from the river *Guadalquivir*, has strong walls, a fruitful soil, famous for its rich scarlet dye, and considerable silk-works. It contains 4000 families, 12 parish churches, 10 monasteries of friars, 6 of nuns, 7 hospitals. Antiently call'd *Biacia*. There is another city of the same name, which is the metropolis of the province of *Los Quixos* in *South America*, and is 18 leagues from the city *Quito*.

BAE'NA, a town in *Andaluzia*, 8 leagues from *Cordova*, wall'd, inhabited by 1800 families, has seven parish churches, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns.

B A I

B A F

BA'FO, vid. *Bábo*.

B A G

BAGA'JE, baggage; also a beast to carry baggage.

BAGAJE'RO, a baggage-carrier.

BAGA'SA, one of the names that signify a lewd scandalous woman. The etymology very dubious.

BAGE'L, vid. *Baxél*.

BAGUE'TA, a drum-stick.

BA'GUIDOS de cabeza, a swimming in the head.

B A H

BAHA'MA, one of the *Lucayan* islands, which gives its name to the well known channel of *Bahama*, lying between it and the coast of *Florida*.

BAHARÍ, a gofs-hawk. Arabick. In cant it is an underlin, or novice at cheating.

BAHEA'R, to reek, to steam, to fume.

BA'HO, the steam of any hot thing.

BAHUNA gente, the multitude, the mob.

B A I

BA'IA, vid. *Báya*.

BA'JA, an abatement.

Baja de mar, the ebb.

Baja de moneda, the lowering the value of money.

BAJA'R, vid. *Báxar*.

BAJAMANE'RO, a gofs-hawk; as *Baharí*.

BAJAMÓN, a river in the island of *Puerto Rico* in *America*.

BAIDOS de cabeza, vid. *Váguidas*.

BAJE'L, any vessel at sea. Vid. *Baxél*.

BAILADE'RA, a dancing woman.

BAILADOR, a dancer.

BAILA'R, to dance. From the Greek *ballizoo*.

BAILARÍN, a dancer.

BAILE', a dance.

BAINILLAS, a sort of long cods growing in *New Spain* on a plant that runs twining about a pole or a tree, like ivy. This cod when gather'd is green, but is dried in the sun, and stretch'd out now and then, that it may not split, and at last remains hard and blackish. The Spaniards, to make them the sweeter, use to sprinkle them with rich wine, in which a *bainilla* has been boil'd, cut in pieces. They grow on the south coast of *New Spain*. In *Europe* they are generally used to put into chocolate, but the Indians, of whom we first learnt the use of chocolate, and the Spaniards that live among them, use no *bainilla* at all, because they say it is not wholesome, but put in

B A L

a reasonable quantity of cinnamon, which is now commonly rejected in *Europe*. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 10.

BA'IO, vid. *Báyo*.

BA'JO, vid. *Baxo*.

B A L

BA'LA, a bullet. From the Greek *ballo*, to cast.

Bala de viento, a foot-ball, or other that is full of wind.

Bala de mercadería, a bale of merchants goods.

Balas enramadas, chain-shot, such as is used at sea.

BALA'DA, in cant, an agreement.

BALADÍ, slight, a thing that is not strong or lasting.

BALA'DRO, a bellowing.

BALADRÓN, a noisy fellow, a bully. Lat. *balatro*.

BALADRONEA'R, to prate, to make a noise, to boast.

BALADRONERÍA, prating, making a noise, boasting.

BALA'GO, the whole reed of corn that is not broke; sometimes taken for a sheave of corn.

BALAGUER, a city in *Catalonia* on the banks of the river *Segre*, wall'd, has a strong castle, a fruitful soil, 800 houses, one parish, three monasteries of friars, one of nuns.

BALAHÚSTES, vid. *Barahústes*.

BALA'NCA, a little fish in the *East Indies*, counted a great rarity; underneath like a crab, at top like a tortoise, and has the head arm'd with a sword. Boil'd it tastes just like a crab. The male and female are always found coupled. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. l. 3. c. 7.

BALA'NÇA, a balance, a scale. Lat. *bilanx*.

Andar en balanças, to be in an unsteady, wavering condition.

BALANÇA'DO, ballanced.

BALANÇA'R, to balance, to weigh.

BALA'NÇE, the ballance, the weighing down; thence a turn of fortune.

BALANCE'RO, a weigher.

BALANÇIA, Obs. now only used in *Portugal*, a water-melon.

BALANÇIN, a long pole with a weight at each end, such as rope-dancers use to poise themselves.

Balançin de rélox, the ballance of a watch.

BALA'NDRA, the vessel call'd a *ballander*, much used by the Dutch, small but safe in bad weather.

BALANDRA'N, a cassock.

BALA'NTE, in cant a sheep, that is a bleater.

BALA'R, to bleat like sheep.

BALAUSTIAS, the dry'd blossoms of pomgranates.

BALA'X, a precious stone like a ruby, tho' not so rich.

BALA'ZO, a bullet-shot.

BALBA'STRO, a city in the kingdom of *Aragon*, on the Banks of the river *Veru*, in a fruitful soil, wall'd, inhabited by 1500 families, has one parish and a cathedral, four monasteries of men, one of nuns, an hospital, 18 chapels, sends representatives to the *cortes*, is a bishoprick worth 8000 ducats a year.

BA'LBO, thick of speech. Latin.

BALBUCIE'NTE, stuttering or stammering. Lat.

BALCÓN, a balcony.

BA'LDA, a thing of little or no value, good for nothing. From the Arabick *balt*, gratis.

Andar a la baldá, to go idling about.

Vivir a la baldá, to live idly.

BALDA'DO, maim'd.

BALDADÓN, a wither'd or maim'd limb, or a man that has such a one.

BALDACHINO, a canopy to carry over holy things. Italian *baldachino*.

BA'LDE, Obs. only used now in *Portugal* for a bucket.

Balde; as, *De balde*, for nothing, free-coft.

Querér a uno mal de balde, to bear a man an ill will without cause.

BALDE'O, in cant a sword.

BALDÍO, idle; also void, waste, put to no use.

BALDÓN, a reproachful word, abusive language, an affront.

Prov. *Baldón de señor y de marido, nunca es saberido*: An affront or abusive word from a master and a husband is never thrown in one's dish. That is, any thing may be taken from them without loss of honour by the wife or the servant.

BALDONA'DA, a common strumpet; that is, common to all for a small matter.

BALDONA'DO, reproach'd, that has had abusive language.

BALDONADOR, one that reproaches, or gives abusive language.

BALDONA'R, to reproach, or give abusive language.

BALDRE'S, a sheep-skin, or any slight leather.

BALDRONE'AR, vid. *Baladroneár*.

BALDRÓGAS, Obs. the herb purslane.

BALBA'RES islas, the islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean*, formerly so called.

BALENE'R, Obs. a ship that is disabled.

BALERINA yerba, the herb *Valerian*.

BALE'T, a plant in the Philippine islands growing among buildings, and so piercing them with its roots, that it overthrows palaces. It also grows on mountains, and because it comes there to an excessive bigness, is much honoured by the Indians. The root of it taken on the east side, and apply'd bruised to any wound, heals it in 24 hours better than any balsam. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

BALBÚRRIA, in cant the mob.

BALÍA, vid. *Valia*.

BALICA, a sort of boat with a flag on it.

BALÍDO, the bleating of a sheep.

BALÍJA, a cloak-bag, a male, or portmanteau.

BALÍSTA, for *Ballesta*.

BALITA'R, vid. *Balar*.

BALISA, a land-mark or light-house on the shore for ships to steer by; also a beacon.

BALÍXA, or *Balixa*; vid. *Valixa*.

BALLADA'R, vid. *Valladar*.

BALLA'TA, Obs. a ballad.

BA'LLE, corruptly for *Válle*.

BALLE'NA, a whale.

BALLENA'TO, a young whale; also a disagreeable nick-name given to the natives of *Madrid*, on account, as some say, of one of them taking a clergyman's gown, carried down the river by a flood, for a whale; as we call Londoners *cockneys*.

BALLE'STA, a cross-bow, from the Greek *ballo*, to cast.

BALLESTA'R, to shoot with a cross-bow.

BALLESTA'ZO, a shot of a cross-bow.

BALLESTE'RA de galéra, that part of the galley on which the soldiers stand to fight.

BALLESTE'RO, a cross-bow-man, or one that makes cross-bows.

Prov. *El ballestero que me loas, algunas veces me da en el blanco, mas no todas*: The cross-bow-man you commend, sometimes hits my mark, but not always. When a man falls short of what he is represented. See more proverbs under *Valléstero*.

BALLESTILLA, the cross staff used for taking the sun's altitude; also a fleam to bleed horses with, and a little cross-bow.

BALLESTÓN, a trick, a cheat.

BALLICO, vid. *Vallíco*.

BALMADÚ, a quarter or ward and gate in *Madrid*, formerly call'd by that Arabick name, which signifies the

frontier, or next the enemy, then next the country of the Christians.

BALÓN, vid. *Valon*.

BALÓNA, a band.

BALONES calçones, wide breeches.

BALÓTA, the ballot or a little ball used in some places to give in votes with, there being black and white.

BA'LSA, a pool or puddle of water, so call'd from the Hebrew *balas*, to gather. It is also a float on the water, or a flat boat.

BALSAÍN, a forest near the city *Segovia*, where the kings of *Spain* divert themselves with hunting.

BALSAMA'R, to embalm.

BALSAMINA, the herb baulm.

BA'LSAMO, balsam of the *Indies*; it is famous for its delicate scent, and more for its wonderful effects in healing of wounds, and several cures of distempers. The tree this balsam comes from is as big as the pomegranate-tree, or somewhat bigger, and something like it. There is of it white, red, green, and black. It comes from the tree cutting a gash in it, whence it flows in abundance. Some is pure, which they call *Opobalsamum*, and distills from the tree; the other, which is not so good, is extracted from the wood, bark, and leaves boil'd and press'd, and this they call *Xilobalsamum*; besides some adulterate it, mixing other liquors with it. The plenty only makes it less valued, for it is no way inferior to the celebrated balsam of the holy land. It is produced in *New Spain*, and the provinces of *Guatemala* and *Chiapa*; but the best is that of the island of *Tolu*, not far from *Cartagena*. This is generally white, and the white is better than the red, this better than the green, and the black the worst. *F. Jof. Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. cap. 28. p. 263.* Those that desire it may see much more in *Monardes*, fol. 9 and 84.

Bálsamo. To the account above out of *Acofta* concerning that balsam of the *West Indies*, it is not amiss to add a word out of *Ray* concerning that of the *East*. He says, it is a small shrubby tree growing as high as privet, bearing very few leaves, like rue. The precious balsam flows from its branches, an incision being made into them. This was the balsam and its trees growing in former ages in *Palestine* and other eastern countries. At present there are great trees of natural balsam in several parts of *America*, but particularly in the province of *Chile*. *Pag. 1755, verb. balsamum.*

B A N

BALSA'R, to fill with water, to make a puddle.

BA'LTEO, a belt. Lat.

BALTRUE'TO, a roguish rambling fellow.

BALUA'RTE, a bulwark, a bastion, a great work generally advancing from an angle of a fortified place towards the campaign.

BALVASORES, the great ruling men in a nation. We call them *Vavasors*.

BALÚMBA, the great bulk made by many things disorderly heap'd together and cover'd, and used to signify the great bulk one makes that wears many cloaths.

BALÚME, or *Balúmen*, idem.

B A M

BA'MBA, the name of an antient king of *Spain*. It now signifies a foolish fellow. It is also the name of a town and its territory in the province of *Quito*, in the kingdom of *Peru*.

Prov. *Tu bámba, yo bámba, no áy quién nos tánga*: If you are a fool and I a fool, there will be no meddling with us. That is, if we are both haughty fools, all things will go amiss. We have an odd saying like it; You stout, and I stout, who shall carry the dirt out?

Traer en bámba, to banter.

BAMBALEA'R, to stagger, to totter, to shake, to quiver. Greek.

BAMBANEAR, idem.

BAMBA'RRIA, a name made for a fool or idiot.

BAMBONEA'R, to play the fool.

B A N

BANA'NA, vid. *Higo de la India*.

BANA'STA, a great basket or panier.

BANASTE'RO, in cant a goal.

BANA'STO, a porter that carries a basket; also a great basket. In cant a goaler.

BA'NCA, a bench.

BANCA'L, a carpet or cloth to cover a bench.

BANCARÓTO, a bankrupt.

BA'NCO, a bench or a stool; a bank of sand in the sea; a bank of money. In cant a prison.

Banco de facistol, a bench with a desk before it to read or write on.

Bancos de freno, the checks of the bridle, and the rings that hold the bit.

Bancos de galera, our seamen call 'em the thoughts, which are the seats the men sit on to row in a galley, or in a boat.

BA'NDA, vid. *Vándar*, a side; a band of men; also a scarf.

BANDEA'R, to bandy, to follow a

faction; also to go from side to side.

BANDE'JA, a voider, a hand-teatable, or any such thing for carrying or handing about of small matters.

BANDE'O, siding, following a faction.

BANDE'RA, an ensign, flag, or banner; the colours. Goth. *banner*.

Bandéras tendidas, colours flying.

BANDERILLA, a little ensign, flag, or banner.

BANDERIZO, a factious man.

BANDE'RO, idem.

BANDEROLA, a little flag, streamer, or banner; met. any loose rag that hangs.

BANDIDO, banish'd.

BANDINES, the lockers aboard a ship.

BANDIR, to banish. Italian.

BA'NDO, a faction; also proclamation made to summons a criminal that is fled to appear, or to declare a man a traitor. Goth. *band*.

BANDOLE'RAS, bandeliers, such as soldiers carry their powder in. *Sitio de Breda*, p. 112.

BANDOLE'RO, properly a seditious person, or one that has been proclaimed; now generally used for a highway-man or robber.

BANDÚJO, a pudding, or rather a great faucidge.

BANDÚRRIA, an instrument like a little fiddle, made only of one piece hollow'd, and cover'd with parchment; they play on it with their fingers like a guitar. Its sound is very sharp, but does well enough in comfort. Greek *pandoris*.

BANDÚXO, vid. *Bandújo*.

BA'NGA, a sort of sharp shovel used in the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain* for digging.

BANGUA'RDIA, vid. *Vanguárdia*.

BANGUE' is a plant like hemp growing in *India*: it rises an ell in height, with a square stem of a lighter green than hemp; the leaf small, green on the upper side, and white and downy under. Its seed is smaller, and not so white as the hemp-feed. The Indians eat these seeds and leaves to provoke venery, and get a stomach. They make a composition of it much in use among those people, who take it for several purposes, some to forget their troubles and sleep sound, others to have pleasing dreams in their sleep, others to be the merrier buffoons, others to have to do with women. See more in *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. of the East Indies*.

BAÑA'DO, bath'd or dipt.

BAÑADÓR, one that bathes or dips.

B A R

BAÑADÚRA, bathing or dipping.

BAÑA'R, to bath or dip.

Bañarse en agua rosada, to bathe one's self in rose-water; that is, met. to be very well pleased.

Bañar con cera, to cover over with wax.

Bañar vasijas de barro, to glaze earthen ware.

BA'ÑO, a bath. Lat. *balneum*.

Prov. *Jurado ha el baño de no hacer lo prieto blanco*: The bath has taken an oath not to make black white. That is, there is no washing the black-moor white.

BANQUE'RO, a money-banker.

BANQUE'TA, the banquet, or foot-bank, which is a step raised with earth under every parapet or breast-work, for men to stand on to fire over.

BANQUE'TE, a banquet, a feast, or entertainment. Gothick, *banques*.

BANQUETEAR, to banquet, to feast.

BANQUÍLLO, a little stool.

B A O

BA'O, vid. *Báho*.

Báo de navío, the cradle or frame of timber brought along the outside of a ship to launch her more safely.

BAORU'CO, a province in the island *Hispaniola*.

B A P

BAPÓR, vid. *Vapór*.

BAPORÓSO, vid. *Vaporoso*.

BAPTISMO, vid. *Bautismo*.

B A Q

BA'QUE, a fall, a loss.

Prov. *Chico báque, y gran caída*: A little fall that makes a great noise. A great cry, and little wool.

Dar el báque, to give one a fall.

BAQUE'RO, vid. *Vaquéro*.

BAQUE'TA, neats leather.

BAQUÍLLA, vid. *Vaquilla*.

B A R

BA'RA, vid. *Vára*.

BARA'ÇA, a broil; also an obstruction or hindrance.

BARAÇA'N, a sort of coarse camlets made in *Flanders*, whereof they send great quantities into *Spain* and the *West Indies*. The English merchants give them no other name.

BARACOA, a town in the island of *Cuba* in *America*.

BARADE'RO, vid. *Varadero*.

BARAGA'N, a sort of fine carpet.

BARAHA', the Jewish prayers or devotions, as *shalá* is the Moorish. From the Hebrew *barach*, to bless.

BARAHÚNDA, tumult, confusion, disorder.

BARAHUSTADÓR, in cant a poinard.

BARAHUSTA'R,

BARAHUSTA'R, to rush in among weapons, and make way; also to cross weapons to keep out an enemy.

BARAHUSTEA'R, idem.

BARAHÚSTES, banisters for galleries or stairs; and formerly a sort of great darts that were cast out of an engine.

BARA'JA, a confusion, a fray, a quarrel: also a pack of cards. Arab.

Echárse en la baraja, to desist from what one was about, to throw up the cards.

BARAJADÓR, the dealer at cards, or he that shuffles.

BARAJA'R, to shuffle cards; also to quarrel, to embroil.

Baraja palabras, to babble, to chop words.

Barajar el dado que otro ha echado, to bar and shake the dice another has thrown.

Prov. *Quando uno no quiere, dos no barajan*: When one will not, two do not quarrel, or shuffle the cards. That is, if one man be peaceable, all quarrels will be avoided between two; or if one will not play, there is no sport for two.

BARA'JAS, a town and earldom near Madrid, and another in Aragon, call'd *Barajas de Huete*.

BARAJE'L, a provost of an army.

BARA'L, vid. *Varal*.

BARA'NDA, vid. *Varanda*.

BARA'R, vid. *Varar*.

BARA'TA, barter, or bartering.

BARATA'R, to sell cheap, to cheapen; also to cheat, and to barter.

BARATERI'A, fraud, deceit.

BARATI'JAS, pedlars ware, or things of small value.

BARATI'LLO, cheap; also a place in the market where mean goods are sold for a small matter.

BARATI'STA, a broker, also a cheat.

BARA'TO, cheap.

Baráto is also money given to standers by at play, by the winner, which is so usual in Spain wherever there is play, that there are many who live only by frequenting gaming-houses, and receiving the bounty of winners.

Metér a baráto, to carry things by noise, to make a disturbance to compass one's ends.

Prov. *El baráto de Juan del Carpio*: John del Carpio's bounty received at play. They say, he waited on gamblers all the night, snuffing the candles, and bearing their impertinences, till at last they fell out, and throwing the candlesticks at one another, broke his head, which was all he got. This proverb is therefore apply'd to any man

who is ill rewarded or abus'd after much attending, or doing service.

BARATÓN, a cheap thing, or one that sells cheap.

BA'RATRO, hell. Borrow'd from the Greek *barathron*, and used by poets.

BARAVIA, a river in the province of New Galicia, in North America.

BARAÚSTE, a bannister.

BARA'Z, hindrance, obstruction.

BARA'ZA, vid. *Baraza*.

BA'RBA, the beard, or the chin; also the small strings of a root. Lat.

Barba cabrina, an herb call'd goats-beard; or a man's beard that looks like a goat's.

Barba de Arón, vid. *Aarón*.

Barba de ballena, whalebone.

Barba cabrina, the herb goats-beard.

Hombre de barba, a man of reputation.

Decírselo en sus barbas, to say a thing to a man's face.

Arremeter a las barbas, to fly at a man's face.

Pelarse las barbas, to tear a man's beard for anger.

Llevar a uno de la barba, to lead a man by the beard; we say by the nose.

Escotar tanto por barba, to pay so much a head, to club.

Echar la buena barba, to flatter a man out of his money.

Prov. *Barba a barba vergüenza se cata*: Face to face shame appears. That is, men are ashamed to do that face to face, which they would in private, or before a third person.

Prov. *Házme la barba, y haréte el copete*: Trim my beard, and I'll trim your foretop. That is, one good turn deserves another.

Prov. *Diga barba que haga*: Let the beard advise what to do. That is, let a man's beard put him in mind that he is a man, that he may not be unsteady or cowardly, or do any thing misbecoming him.

Prov. *Traer la barba sobre el hombro*: To carry one's beard on his shoulder. That is, to be upon one's guard; because he that is afraid often looks behind, and so his beard comes to be over his shoulder.

Prov. *Quando viéres la barba de tu vecino pelar, écha la tuya en remojo*: When you see your neighbour's beard taken off, lay yours in soak, or lather it. That is, when we see any misfortune befall those that are like us, or under the same circumstances, we

must prepare for the like.

Prov. *Callen barbas, y hablen cartas*: Let beards be silent, and papers speak. Let us talk no more, but be try'd by what is under black and white.

Prov. *Apoca barba, poca vergüenza*: Little beard, and little shame. Young raw people are commonly bold and immodest.

Prov. *A las barbas con dineros honra hacen los caballeros*: Gentlemen do honour to beards with money. That is, tho' old age of it self is said to be honourable, yet great men will not value it, unless supported by wealth.

Prov. *Barba remojada medio rapada*: A beard that is soak'd or lather'd is half shav'd. A thing well begun is half done.

Prov. *Barba de tres colores no la traén sino es traydores*: None but traitors wear a beard of three colours. The Spaniards look upon it as a certa insign of a false heart, to see several colours in a beard.

Prov. *Quáles barbas, tales tovaías*: Such beard, such towels. It is good enough for such a person.

Prov. *En la barba del vizén se enseña el barbéro*: The barber practises upon the mean man's beard. This they say when one offers to make an experiment upon another.

Prov. *A barba muerta poco vergüenza*: There is little respect paid to the dead. Every man insults or talks of them as he pleases.

Prov. *Antes barba cina para tu hija, que muchacho de chrencha partida*: Rather choose a man with a grey beard for your daughter, than a boy that has his hair finely parted. That is, rather marry your daughter to a stay'd man, that will provide for and be kind to her, than to a young fop that will slight her, and spend all she has.

BARBACA'NA, the *fausse braye*, which is a parapet on the outside of the rampart, two or three fathom distance from it, and standing over the edge of the ditch; hence applied to signify any low wall of a court-yard, or the yard it self. Sometimes, but not often, it is used for a buttress. It is also a grey beard.

BARBACANE'RA puta, a whore that plies about the walls of towns, or a camp-whore.

BARBACE'NA, a town of 150 houses in Portugal.

BARBACOA, a scaffold, or any such like place raised high above the ground; also a couch or bed made of canes in the West Indies.

B A R

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BARBA'DA, the water-chains of a bridle, or the rings that hold the bit to them.

BARBA'DA, one of the Caribbe islands of North America.

BARBA'DO, bearded, that has a beard.

BARBADÚRA, the beard.

BARBALÍMPIA, a small town in the bishoprick of Cuenca in Spain.

BA'RBALOS, a town in the territory of Salamanca in Spain.

BARBA'NCA, a confused noise, a charm of many voices.

BARBA'R, to begin to have a beard, to put on a beard.

BA'RBARA, the proper name of a woman.

BARBARAME'NTE, barbarously.

BARBARI'A, or *Barbaridad*, barbarity.

BARBARISMO, a barbarism in speaking or writing; also all barbarous nations.

BA'RBARO, barbarous, a barbarian.

BARBAROXA, a red beard, and the famous Turkish pyrate *Barbarossa*.

BA'RBAS de gálá, a cock's challows or gills, the red laps that hang under his beak.

BARBA'SCO, the herb mullein. Lat. *verbascum*.

BARBECHA'DO, plow'd up.

BARBECHA'R, to plow or break up the ground.

BARBE'CHO, plow'd ground.

BARBECILLA, a little beard.

BARBEJONES, the fetlock of a horse.

BARBERIA, a barber's shop.

BARBE'RO, a barber.

BARBERÓTE de galéra, he that trims the galley-slaves.

BARBE'TA, the tackle aboard a ship to hoise in the boat.

BARBEZILLA, a little beard.

BARBICA'CHO, a flay, fillet, or ribbon that comes under the chin.

BARBIESPE'SO, thick bearded.

BARÉILLA, the chin, or a little beard.

BARBILÚZIO, one that has a red beard.

BARBIPONIE'NTE, one that begins to have a beard.

BA'RBO, the fish called a barbel.

Barbo de la mar, a mullet.

BARBÓN, a great chundish fellow, a booby.

BARBOQUE'XO, a muffler.

BARBÓTE, the part of the helmet that covers the chin.

BARBÚDA, one of the Caribbe islands in America; also a woman that has a beard.

BARBUDÍLLO, a little bearded fellow; also a water dog.

BARBÚDO, one that has a great beard.

BARBÚLLA, vid. *Barbullón*. Also a cheat, a knavish trick.

BARBULLAMIE'NTO, deceit, knavishness.

BARBULLA'R, to bubble, or boil up; also to cheat, to play the knave.

BARBULLERÍA, cheating, playing the knave.

BARBUTI'JAS, the bubbles in the water when it rains.

BA'RCA, a barque, a great boat.

BARCA'DA, a boatful.

BARCA'GE, passage-money, a duty paid for things carried across a river.

BARCARROTA, or *Villa Nueva de Barcarrota*, a town in *Extremadura* in Spain, 7 leagues from *Badajoz*, has a strong castle, a fruitful territory, 500 houses, 2 parishes, and 1 monastery.

BARCELÓNA, the metropolis of *Catalonia* in Spain, a good port in the *Mediterranean*, seated in a fruitful valley under the mountain *Monjuý*, strongly fortify'd, inhabited by 1500 families, besides abundance of nobility and gentry, has 9 parishes, 19 monasteries of men, 15 of nuns, 6 colleges, and 6 hospitals. It is an university, and a bishoprick worth 12000 ducats a year. There is a house in it call'd *Capia limosna*, where 300 poor are fed every day in the year. Its antient name was *Barcinone*, given it by *Amilcar Barcinus*, corruptly *Barcelona*, though afterwards *Scipio Africanus* call'd it *Favencia*.

BARCELONE'S *faldado*, in cant a buckler.

BARCE'LOS, a town in *Portugal* near the river *Cavado*, in the territory of *Viana*, has about 400 houses, and was a dukedom, the title always given to the eldest son of the duke of *Bragança*.

BA'RCO, a boat.

Barco luengo, a barco-longo, which is a swift sort of vessel used in the *Streights*.

Barco otorgado, a sort of boat used in Spain between a gabboard and a barco-longo.

BA'RDA de cavallo, armour for a horse.

Barda de muralla, the covering on the top of a wall, whether of board, stone, or any other.

BARBADÚRA, idem.

BARDA'JO, a bardash, a boy that suffers sodomy.

BARDA'L, any enclosure.

BARDA'NA, the great bur, or clot

bur; also a coarse sort of cloth.

BARDA'R, to lay boards, timber, or stones on a wall, to keep the rain from soaking into it.

Bardar las viñas, to prune the vines.

BARDA'SCA, a rod, a switch.

BARDESCA'ZO, a stroke with a rod or switch.

BARDA'XO, vid. *Bardajo*.

BARTEA'DO, barry, streaky, striped.

BARÍLLA, vid. *Varilla*.

BARJELE'TA, a male or portmantau.

BARIQUICEME'TO, a territory and a river in the province of *Venezuela* in South America.

BARITÓNO, a voice between a tenor and a base.

BARJULE'TA, a purse, or rather a pouch, which does not draw together, but is shut with a flap folding over.

BARLOA'R, or *Barloventear*, is to ply to the windward; also to ply up and down, or to cruize about.

BARLOVE'NTO, the windward.

BARNI'Z, vernish. Lat. *vernix*.

BARNIZA'DO, vernish'd.

BARNIZADOR, a vernisher.

BARNIZA'R, to vernish.

BAROME'RT0, a barometer, a weather-glass.

BARÓN, a baron; also a man. Vid. *Barón*.

BARONIA, a barony.

BARONIL, manly.

BARQUE'RO, a waterman, a boatman.

BARQUERÓL, idem.

BARQUE'TA, a small boat.

BARQUÍLLA, idem.

Ducado de la barquilla, a ducat that had a boat stamp'd on it.

BARQUÍLLOS, large wafers rolled up, and sweet, to eat.

BARQUÍNO, a bag for a clyster.

BA'RRÁ, an iron or a wooden bar, the bar at the entrance into a harbour; a gross spun thread in cloth; a bar of silver or gold, and a barrier. The silver bars that come from the *West Indies*, *Acosta* says, weigh each 64 or 65 marks, each mark being 8 ounces.

Barras de cabestrante, the captain-bars, being small pieces of timber to put into the barrel of the captain thro' square holes, by which men turn the captain to heave the anchor.

Estar en barra, to pitch the bar beyond another, to outdo him.

Estar en barras, to lie close to the ring, at a game where they put a ball through a ring, as in the port at billiards; and then to be upon the point of completing one's business.

B A R

De barra a barra, from end to end.
BARRA'CA, a barrack or hut, such as soldiers make to lie in, or fishermen on the sea-side.

BARRACHE'L, a provost in an army; also an officer to apprehend robbers. Arabick.

BARRA'CO, a tame boar; also a small fort of cannon.

BARRAGA'N, a great lusty fellow; also a batchelor. Arabick.

BARRAGANA, a great ramping wench, a single woman; also a strumpet.

BARRAGANA'DA is sometimes taken for a stout action, sometimes for whoredom.

BARRAGANE'TE, an out piece of wood on the side of a ship to fasten some of the tackling to.

BARRAGANI'A, celibacy, the state of a single life; also whoredom.

Prov. *Mucho comer no es barraganía, ni passar hambre hidalguia*: To eat much is no whoredom, nor to starve no gentility.

BARRA'JO, strife, contention.

BARRA'N, a clown; a rustical fellow.

BARRA'NCA, vid. *Barranco*.

BARRA'NCA de Melambo, a custom-house on the river of St. Magdalen, 30 leagues from *Carthagera*, and 20 from St. Marta in the province of that name in *South America*.

BARRA'NCO, a slough in a road, a deep place where the ground is broken up, a place where cattle are stuck; also a rub in a way.

BARRANCOSO, rugged, uneven, full of sloughs and ridges.

BARRAQUA'N, one of the names of the great river *Oronoque* in *South America*.

BARRAQUI'LLA, a little barrack; also a little cabin in a ship.

BARRAQUI'LLO, a little boat; also a small piece of cannon.

BARRA'R, to bar, to make fast.

BA'RRAS, any sorts of bars, and barry in heraldry.

Guigo de barras, a game with bowls to be drove through an iron ring.

BARRE'ZAS, a poor town of about 80 houses in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

BARREA'DO, barr'd, or strengthened with bars; barry in heraldry.

BARREA'R, to bar.

BARREDE'RA RED, a drag-net.

Barredera vela, a sail that hangs so low that it sweeps the hatches.

BARRIDE'RO, a broom, or any thing to sweep with.

BARREDOR, a sweeper.

B A R

BARREDURAS, sweepings, the dirt swept together.

BARRE'N, the rising part of a great saddle, which holds in the rider.

BARRE'NA, a nail-piercer or auger. Arabick. Also that part of the saddle to which the stirrups hang.

BARRENA'DO, pierced or bored.

Barrenado de cascos, that has had his skull bored, or has no brains.

BARRENA'R, to pierce or bore.

BARRENDE'RO, a sweeper.

BARRENT'LLA, a small piercer or auger.

BARRENT'LLO, a surgeon's instrument to trapan a broken skull; also a small piercer.

BARRE'ÑA, or *Bárreño*, an earthen pan.

BARREÑÓN, a great earthen pan.

BARRE'NO, a piercer or auger, or the hole made with one.

Dar barrino a un navio, to sink a ship by boring holes in it.

BARRE'R, to sweep. Lat. *terro*.

Barrer todo lo que ay, or *dexar la casa barrida*, to sweep away all.

BARRE'RA, a barrier; also a clay-pit. In the first sense from *barra*, a bar; in the second from *barro*, clay.

BARRE'TA, a little bar.

BARRIA'L, a clayish spot of ground, a clay-pit.

BARRI'DO, swept.

BARRIE'NTO, full of clay.

BARRI'GA, the belly, the paunch.

Traer barriga, to be with child.

Hazer la pared barriga, is for the wall to belly out.

BARRIGUDO, that has a great belly.

BARRIGUE'LA, *Barriguilla*, or *Barraguila*, a little belly.

BARRI'L, any sort of cask or barrel; as also an earthen vessel with a great belly and narrow neck, in which harvest men carry drink into the fields.

BARRILE'JO, a little cask or barrel.

BARRILE'RO, a cooper.

BARRILI'LLO, a little cask or barrel.

BARRI'LLA, a little bar; also the herb glasswort, of which see more, verb. *Almaia*, Covarub.

BA'RRIO is now a ward or quarter in a town, but originally it signified only a farm-house.

El trigo nace a barrios, the corn grows by patches.

Barbas que crecen a barrios, a beard that grows by tufts at a distance from one another. From the ancient signification of *barrios*, which were scatter'd and distant houses. Of such a beard we say, here a bush, and there a thief.

B A S

BARRI'SCO, vid. *Abarrisco*.

BARRI'TO, so they call the noise the elephant makes as that of a horse neighing, of an ass braying, &c.

BA'RRRO, clay, also mortar. Arab.

BARRON, a great earthen pan.

BA'RRROS de rostro, pimples or carbuncles in the face.

BARROSO, clayish; or a pimply face.

BARRÓTE, Obs. a great bar.

BARRÓTES, see *Abarrótes*.

BARRUE'COS so they call the pearl that is not round, but ill shaped. From *beruigas*, warts.

BARRUNTA'DO, guess'd, imagin'd, presum'd.

BARRUNTA'R, to guess at a thing by some sign, token, or symptom; to imagine, to presume upon some ground. From *barrera*, a boggy place, where the huntsman seeing the print of a boar's body judges by it how big he is, and by the track which way he is gone.

BARRÚNTES, Obs. spies.

BARRÚNTO, guess, presumption, imagination.

BARTOLO, the nick-name to *Bartholomew*.

BARTOLOME', *Bartholomew*.

BARTOLOMI'CO, little *Bartholomew*.

BARÚ, a small island on the coast of *Carthagera* in *South America*.

BA'RYA, vid. *Barba*.

BARVA'DO, *Barvar*; vid. *Barbado*, *Barbár*.

BARVA'SCO, vid. *Barbásco*.

BARVECHA'DO, broken or plow'd up.

BARVECHA'R, to break or plow up. *Barvechar alçando*, to break up ground the first time.

Barvechar binando, to plow over a second time.

Barvechar terciando, to plow over a third time.

BARVECHAZÓN, the season, or the act of plowing.

BARVE'CHO, plow'd ground; also a fallow field.

BARVERI'A, vid. *Barberia*.

BARVE'RO, vid. *Barbero*.

BARVE'TA, vid. *Barbeta*.

BARVEZI'LLA, *Barvilla*, vid. *Barbezilla*, *Barbilla*.

BA'RVO, vid. *Barbo*.

BARVÚLLAS, vid. *Barbúllas*.

B A S

BA'SA, the base or pedestal on which a pillar, or statue, or any other thing stands.

Básas, the cards won at play.

No dexar hazer bása, to talk all without suffering the rest to put in a word.

B A S

word; alluding to not let them win a trick at cards.

La señal del fondo basa prieta, a sea-term in sounding, signifying the sand that comes up at the bottom of the lead is black.

BA'SCA, a loathing in the stomach, striving to vomit, inward struggling, a qualm upon the stomach, a reaching.

BASCO'SO, one that is troubled with qualms or reachings.

BASI'JA, any sort of pot or vessel. Lat. *vas*.

BASILICA, now us'd in *Spain* only for a church, tho' formerly it signify'd any royal house. Greek.

BASILICO de agua, water basil.

BASILICON, an ointment us'd by surgeons. It is a good digestive, affwages pains, and incarnes and heals.

BASILIGO de agua, the herb water-basil.

BASILIO, *Basil*, a christian name; also a monk of the order of St. *Basil*.

BASILISCO, a basilisk, a cockatrice.

BASILLO, vid. *Vasillo*.

BA'SIS, the base any thing rests on.

BASQUEA'R, to reach for vomitting. Lat.

BASQUE'NCE, the language of the *Biscainers*.

BASQUINA, a large upper petticoat to wear over the rest.

BA'SSA, vid. *Basa*.

BASSALLA, vid. *Vassalla*.

BA'STA, 'tis enough; also a stitch in a quilt or mattresses with a lock of wool to hold it fast.

BASTA'GE or *Bastaje*, a porter to carry burthens.

BA'STAGO, vid. *Vistago*.

BASTAME'NTE, grossly, coarsely.

BASTA'NCA, plenty, enough.

BASTA'NTE, sufficient.

BASTANTEME'NTE, sufficiently.

BASTA'R, to suffice.

BASTARDEA'R, to degenerate.

BASTARDIA, bastardy.

BASTARDO, a bastard; also wine made of raisins or any thing that is irregular.

BASTARDO, in sea terms is a shoulder of mutton fail.

BASTARDO, in fortification, a platform.

BASTECEDOR, a purveyor.

BASTECER or *Bastecer*; Præf. *Bastisco*; Præf. *Basteci* or *Bastesci*, to virtual, to furnish with provisions.

BASTECIDO or *Bastescido*, victuall'd or furnish'd with provisions.

BASTIDA, a wooden tower rais'd against a town besieg'd.

BASTIDOR, a straining frame for a

B A S

picture or the like, or such a frame as embroiderers or sterchers, or other such trades use.

BASTIME'NTO, victuals, provision.

BASTION, a bastion in fortification, generally at the angle of a place, and consisting of two faces, two flanks, and two demigorges.

BA'STO, coarse, gross, unpolish'd.

BA'STO, is also the club at cards, so call'd, because the Spanish cards have those we call clubs made in the shape of real clubs, call'd in Spanish *bastones*, and thence *bastos*.

BA'STO, is also a sort of pannel, so call'd from the French *bast*.

BA'STO, vid. *Abasto* and *Pescara*.

BASTON, a club, a staff.

Baston de general, a general's staff.

Echar el baston, to interpose between friends that are ready to quarrel. Taken from the Spanish fencing masters, who when their scholars have fenc'd together till they begin to be angry, clap their staff between them, and all controversies cease.

BASTONA'DA, a stroke with a club or staff.

BASTONA'ZO, a great cudgel or staff, or a stroke with it.

BASTONCILLO, a little staff. In architecture it is a small round in a pillar between the two great ones call'd the *torus's*.

BASTONE'RO, an officer that carries a staff.

BATE'A, a battledoor to beat clothes.

B A T

BATACA'ZO, the stroke a man gives on the ground when he falls, or is struck down.

BATADOR, a washing beetle.

BATA'LLA, a battel. Met. an army.

Batalla campal, a pitch'd battel.

BATA'LLA, a town of about 300 inhabitants in *Portugal*, a league and a half from *Leiria*, famous for a noble monastery of dominicans, built there by king *John* the first.

BATALLA'R, to fight, to contend. From the Latin *batuo*, to contend.

BATALLO'LAS, the space in a galley between the oars; also forked irons on the sides of the galley.

BATALLON, a battallion, which is always foot, and consists of five, six, or seven hundred men.

BATA'N, a fulling mill for cloth. From *batir*, to beat.

BATANA'DO, full'd, mill'd.

BATANADOR, a fuller of cloth.

BATANA'R, to full, to mill cloth or the like.

BATANE'RO, vid. *Batanador*.

B A U

BATA'TA, a potato root.

BASTOS, clubs upon the cards.

BATE'L, a ship-boat, a pinnace or yawl.

BATELILLO, a little boat.

BATE'O, a christianing. Corrupt from *baptismo*.

BATERIA, a battery, battering of a place. Met. contention or strife.

BATICULO, a sort of white veil hanging on the shoulders, and full of pleits below.

BATIDE'RO, a place where there is much hammering or beating.

Batidero de agua, a great fall of water.

BATIDO, beaten or hammer'd.

BATIDOR, one that beats or hammers.

BATIDURA, a beating or hammering.

BATIENTE de puerta, the jaumes of a door, against which it beats.

BATIHÓJA, a gold-beater.

BATIMIENTO, beating.

BATIR, to beat, to hammer, to batter.

Batir hoja, to beat metal into thin plates, or silver or leaf gold.

Batir los dientes, to chatter the teeth.

Batir huevos, to beat eggs.

Batir el cobre, to hammer copper.

Met. to ply business very assiduously.

Batir el estandarte for *abatir*, to strike the colours.

Batir muros, to batter walls.

Batir en ruina, to batter quite down.

Batir moneda, to coin money.

Batir las alas, to clap the wings, to fly swiftly.

Batir las olas, to beat the waves, to row.

BA'TRES, a town in *Castile* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Illescas*, in a fruitful plain, with a good castle, but not above sixty houses.

BATTOLOGIA, a sort of tautology, or foolish repetition of the same words. Greek.

BATUE'CAS, a sort of wild mountintrainers there were in *Spain*, on the mountains betwixt *Soria* and *Burgos*.

BATUE'CO, a clownish, brutal fellow.

B A U

BA'VA, flaver, drivel. Arab.

BAVADE'RO, a bib or cloth to flaver on.

BAVA'ZA, flaver, drivel; also flaminess. Arab.

BAVEA'R, to flaver, to drivel.

BAVE'RA, the part of the helmet that covers the chin. *Covar*.

BAU'L, a trunk, ironically the belly.

BAVOSA, a snail, a slug.

BAVON

B A X

BAVÓR and *Bavórda*, vid. *Babor* and *babórda*.

BAVÓSA *yérba*, vid. *Babósa*.

BAVÓSO, slavery, drively.

BAUPRE'S, the boltsprit of a ship.

BAUSA'N or *Bausana*, a figure made like a man, and stuffed with straw, us'd formerly to set on walls where the garrison was weak, to make it appear stronger, and from these inanimate statues apply'd to signify a fool or heavy stupid person, or one that stands gazing at any thing, as if he were out of his senses. *Nebris* adds, that it is taken for any thing of small value.

BAUTISA'DO, baptiz'd.

BAUTISA'R, to baptize.

BAUTI'SMO, baptism.

BAUTI'STA, the baptist, he that baptizes.

BAUTISTE'RIO, a font to baptize in.

B A X

BA'XA, Verb. come down. From *baxar*.

BA'XA, Sub. an abatement.

La baxa, an old Spanish dance.

BA'XA *mar*, low water.

BAXA', a Turkish *bassa*.

BAXA'DA, a descent.

BAX'ADO, brought down, humbled, debased.

BAXADÚRA, descending.

BAXAMANE'RO, a thief that pretends to buy in order to steal.

BAXAME'NTE, lowly, humbly, basely.

BAXAMIE'NTO, bringing down, descending.

BAXA'R, to bring or come down, to dismount, to humble.

Baxár de precio, to lower the price.

Baxár de punto, to be humbled, to fall to a low condition.

Baxár los brios, to bring down a man's stomach.

Baxá la maréa, to ebb.

BA'XAS, sands in the sea.

BAXE'L, any sort of ship or other vessel, but more particularly the smaller sort, and under three decks. Arab.

BAXE'RO, that which is below, the under lip.

BAXE'ZA, lowness, meanness, vileness, baseness; a mean base action.

BAXI'LLA, all the plate or other furniture for the table.

BAXI'LLO, low, a little fellow.

BAXI'O, a shoal or sand in the sea.

BA'XO, low, deep; in musick the base; in a house the lower floor.

Hombre baxo, a mean man.

Hablar baxo, to talk low.

Mar baxo, a shallow sea.

Pensamientos baxos, a mean spirit.

Precio baxo, a low price.

B A Y

BAXUE'LO, a little low fellow.

BAXÓN, the base in musick, and the instrument call'd a bassoon.

BA'XOS de *S. Antonio*, shoals on the coast of *Brazil*, between the rivers *S. Francisco* and *Rio Grande*.

Baxos de *S. Roque*, shoals on the coast of *Brazil*, somewhat to the northward of *Rio Grande*.

Baxos de *salinas*, shoals on the same coast to the westward of those of *S. Roque*.

BAXU'RA, barbarous, for *baxéza*.

B A Y

BAY'A, a bay.

Bayá abierta, an open bay or road.

Bayá de todos los santos, a great bay on the coast of *Brazil*, in about 14 degrees of south latitude, on which stands the chief city of *Brazil*, and it gives name to the country about it.

Bayá as dar bayá, to put upon, to banter a man, to put him out of countenance, and then hollow after him, as the rabble does after a dog.

BAYA'MO, a province in the island of *Cuba* in *America*.

BAYAMO'N, a river in the island of *Puerto Rico* in *America*.

BA'YAS, bay-berries.

BAYBE'N, vid. *Vayben*.

BAYE'TA, bays.

BA'YLA, a town in the province of *Culiacan* in *North America*.

BAYLADE'RA, a woman dancer; also a little whirligig that children set up with their fingers.

BAYLADO'R, a dancer.

BAYLA'R, to dance, most properly high lofty dancing, such as jigs and the like. From the Italian *ballo*.

BAYLARI'N, a dancer.

Baylarín de cuerda, a rope-dancer.

BA'YLE, a dance.

No lo estimo en el bayle del rey perico: I do not value it three skips of a louse.

BA'YLE, in the kingdoms of *Valencia*, *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, is a judge or supreme magistrate over the king's revenues, as a chief baron of the exchequer.

BAYLE'N, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, at the foot of the mountain *Sierra Morena*, contains 700 houses, one parish church, one monastery of friars, four chapels, and one hospital. It has an old ruined castle, and belongs to the dukes of *Arcos*.

BAYLE'TE, a little dance.

BAYLICO, idem, and in cant a little thief.

BAYLIO, a judge of the order of the knights of *Malta*; he wears a great cross, and has the stile of lordship given

B E A

him. It is also a bailiff in a country town. The word borrow'd from the Dutch.

BAYLÓN, one that is always dancing. In cant, an old thief.

BA'YNA, vid. *Vayna*.

BAYNILLAS, vid. *Vaynillas*.

BA'YO, bay; or a bay horse.

Prov. *Uno piensa el bayo, y otro el que le ensilla*: The bay horse thinks one thing, and he that saddles him another. Applicable between every superior and inferior.

BAYONA, a town in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Vigo*, is a good port, the town wall'd, the soil fruitful, the inhabitants 500 families, three parish churches, one of them collegiate, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. Also the city *Bayonne* in *France*.

BAYONE'TA, a bayonet. *Gazeta de Madrid*.

BAYÓSA, in cant, a sword.

BAYÚCA, in cant, a tavern.

BAYVE'N, vid. *Vayvén*.

Bayvén, a sea term; is a caburn, which is a small line to bind the cables, or to ease the winding tacks, or the like.

B A Z

BA'ZA, vid. *Báza*.

BA'ZO, vid. *Bázo*.

B D E

BDEL'IO, bdellium, a sort of sweet gum not unlike myrrh, but not so bitter. See *Ray. Hist. Plant.* p. 1844.

B E A

BE'AS, a town of 500 houses, one parish, one hospital, and three chapels, at the foot of a mountain twelve leagues from *Sevil*, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*. Also another town of the same name in the kingdom of *Castile*, of 1000 houses, in a most fruitful soil, producing all things necessary for life. The town has a great trade.

BEA'TA, a sort of religious woman that lives not in a monastery or in community, but by her self unmarried, employing her self in prayer and works of charity.

Prov. *Beata con devoción, las tocas baxas, y el rábo ladrón*: The devout *beata* wears her hoods low, and her tail is a thief. Some of this sort of women are hypocrites, and therefore they have an ill reputation.

BEA'TA a small island on the south side of *Hispaniola* in *America*.

BEATE'RIO, a house in which several religious women, call'd *beatas*, live.

BEATIFICA'DO, beatify'd.

BEATIFICAC'ON, beatification.

BEA-

B E B

BEATÍFICO, blessed.

BEATÍLLA, a sort of linen wove in Spain, very thin, to make white veils for women, and something like a fine canvas.

BEATITUD, beatitude, blessedness. One of the titles given to the pope. Lat.

BEA'TO, blessed, or a religious man that lives as the *beatas*, above.

BEA'TRIZ, *Beátrix*, the proper name of a woman.

B E B

BEBA'NDA, liquor to drink.

BEBEDE'RO, a trough for beasts to drink in.

BEBEDI'ZOS, love potions, foolish women at the persuasion of witches or cheats give to men to make them love them.

BEBEDO'R, a drinker, a toper.

BEBE'R, to drink. Lat. *bibere*.

Bebér al cábo, to drink all up,

Bebér hasta no mas poder, to drink as long as a man can hold.

Bebér hasta caer, to drink till one cannot stand.

Bebér los vientos, to drink up the wind, that is, to desire any thing immoderately, which makes a man anxious and breathe quick.

Bebér la ciencia, to drink up a science, to become master of it with as much ease as a man can drink.

Dessear beber la sangre de otro, to desire to drink another man's blood; the utmost malice.

Bebér por calabaza, to drink out of a calabash, that is, to do any thing without consideration, because he that drinks out of a calabash sees not what he drinks, as he does who has an open cup.

Bebér de codos, to drink on ones elbows, that is, at leisure.

Bebér de aután, to drink as much as ones neighbour.

Bebér de brúces, to drink lying all along on the ground.

Bebér por onças, to drink by ounces, to be precise.

Bebérse el seso, to turn ones brain.

Bebér sobre tarja, to live high upon trust, without design to pay.

Bebér a dos mãos, to drink holding the cup with both hands.

Bebér a tutti quanti, to drink to all the company.

Darfela a beber, to give it a man to drink, that is, to do a man a kindness in revenge for another.

BEI'DA, drink; also a potion.

BEI'DO, drank up; also a drunken man.

B E H

BEBLA'DA, in old Castilian signifies drunkenness.

BEBORROTEA'R, to be always drinking or sipping.

BEBORROTO'N, one that is always drinking or sipping.

B E C

BE'CA, a welt of cloth hanging about the neck, and almost down to the feet, after the manner of the doctors of divinity's scarfs in England, formerly wore in Spain by dignify'd clergymen only, now left off by them and worn by all students in colleges, who are distinguish'd and known by the several shapes and colours of them.

BECA'CHO, vid. *Beçudo*.

BEÇAR, vid. *Beçar*.

BEÇE'TO, the hanging part of the lip; also lip-jewels worn by some Indians.

BE'CO, an alley.

BEÇO, a lip, and a kiss.

BEÇOTE, a ring some indians wear in their lip.

BEÇOQUIN, a sort of neckcloth.

BEÇUDO, great lipp'd.

B E D

BEDE'L, an officer in the universities in Spain, being the same as the beadle among us, as may be seen in *Covarrubias*. So call'd from the Italian *bidello*.

BEDE'RRE, in cant, a hang-man.

BEDM'AR, vid. *Belmar*.

B E F

BE'FA, a scoff, an abusive jest.

BEFA'R, to scoff, to jeer, to deride. Italian *beffare*.

BE'FO, splay footed.

BE'FRE, the creature call'd a castor.

B E G

BE'GE or *Béje*, the beak of a ship.

BEGE'R, a small town on the seacoast of *Andaluzia*, a little short of the *Streights* mouth.

BEGUIN and *Beguina*, a sort of religious men and women, who have more liberty than nuns and friars.

B E H

BEHEMENCIA, vid. *Vehemencia*.

BEHEMOTH, generally interpreted a great beast, but by some is made to comprehend all four-footed beasts. Hebrew.

BEHETRÍAS, are lordships or liberties free from the subjection to any lord, but what they choose at pleasure, and can discard at will. The law of Spain defines it thus: *Behetría* signifies an inheritance belonging to it self, free from him that lives in it, and can receive for its lord whom it pleases. These are the words of the law lite-

B E L

rally translated. There were two sorts of them, the one call'd *behetrias de mar a mar*, or from sea to sea; to express, that they might choose for their lord when they pleased, from the ocean to the *Mediterranean*. The other sort was call'd *behetrias de entre parientes*, that is, among kindred, which were oblig'd to choose their lord of certain families, whose right it was. These are all suppress'd and incorporated into the crown of Spain, tho' they retain the name and some small privileges. The etymology is so uncertain that it is not worth mentioning. They that will may see it in *Covarrubias*. But because these free places are generally full of noise and confusion for want of a sovereign power, therefore *behetria* is us'd to signify any tumultuous assembly, or confused disorderly noise; or, as we say, *Dover court*, all talkers and no hearers.

BEHÓRDO, the herb call'd cats-tail.

B E J

BE'JA a city in Portugal, seated on a hill, in a fruitful country, wall'd, and has a strong castle, about 1000 houses, three parishes, three monasteries of friars, three of nuns, seven chapels, a house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital.

BE'JA'R, vid. *Véjar*.

BEJE'Z, vid. *Vejéz*.

BEIRA, one of the five provinces into which Portugal is divided, the principal city of it is *Coimbra*.

BEJU'CO, vid. *Bexico*.

B E L

BE'LA, vid. *Véla*.

BE'LA, a river in South America, that falls into the great river *Oronoque*.

BELALCA'ZAR, a town between the borders of *Andaluzia* and *Estremadura*, whence authors differ in which province it is, a league from *Hinojosa*, in a fruitful plain, near the river *Cuyar*. It was anciently call'd *Gaéta*, has now about 1000 houses, and belongs to the dukes of *Véjar*.

BELCHI'TE, a town in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, nine leagues from *Zaragoza*, wall'd, fruitful, and inhabited by 500 families, with one parish, and one monastery of friars. Belonging to the dukes of *Híjar*.

BELDA'D, beauty. Italian *Bélta*.

BELE'N or *Rio de Belen*, a river in the province of *Veragua* near the *Isthmus of America*.

BELE'NO, vid. *Veléno*.

BE'LES, a small river in *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean*, between

tween *Barcelona* and *Tarragona*, at the town of *Siges*.

BELÉ'TA, a weather-cock.

BELÉ'ZO, small household stuff, as pots, pans, &c.

BELÉ'FO, one who has a hanging under lip, as the house of *Austria* has been remarkable for.

BELHE'ZES, in cant, goods, moveables.

BELIA'L, wicked, incorrigible. Heb. *beli* and *bol*, that is, without a yoke, that does not submit to the yoke of the law of God. Hence *beliaco*, and by corruption *belláco* and *velláco*, a knave.

BELI'CA, the nick-name to *Elizabeth*, as *Betty* or *Bessy*.

BELICO, warlike, as a thing belonging to war.

BELICÓSO, warlike, as a warlike man.

BELICOSAME'NTE, warlikely.

BELI'DA *yérba*, the herb called crow-foot.

BELI'LLA, vid. *Velilla*.

BELI'LLA, the diminutive of *Isabel*, *Betty* or *Bessy*.

BELI'TRE, a beggar, a scoundrel, or inconsiderable fellow, a vagabond. Diminutive of *beliál*.

BELITRE'RO, one that cheats the beggars.

BELLA'CO, a knave, a villain; now us'd to signify an arch wag. Deriv'd from *beliál*, *beliaco* and *belláco*.

BELLACÓN, a great knave.

BELLAME'NTE, fairly, beautifully, finely.

BELLAQUERI'A, knavery.

BELLAQUÍ'LO, a little knave.

BELLE'ZA, beauty.

BELLI'DA, in cant, a blanket.

BELLI'DO, in cant, velvet.

BELLIRÍ'FE or *Bellorífe*, in cant, an officer or justice.

BEL'LO, fair, beautiful. Lat. *bellus*. In Old Spanish it was used to signify rich, and with good reason, for riches are the greatest beauty.

BELLON, brags or copper money.

BELLORI'TA, the primrose.

BELLÓ'SA, in cant, a rough seaman's coat or any coarse woollen.

BELLÓTA, an acorn. Arabick.

Cordónes de bellota, strings with taffels to them.

Estár un hombre de la bellota, to be fat and lusty as swine, after being well fed with acorns.

BELLOTE'RO, one that gathers or sells acorns.

BELLU'DO, downy.

BELMA'R, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, in the mountain

of *Jaen*, six leagues from that city, contains 600 houses, one parish, one monastery, one hospital, four chapels, and is a marquifate. The name signifying a blackish green; it is also spelt and pronounc'd *bedmár*. The marquifate and sovereignty of the town belongs to the noble family of *Cueva y Benavides*, of which *D. Alonso de la Cueva y Benavides* was by king *Philip III.* of *Spain* created the first marquis in the year 1618. Their family by the male line is a branch of that of the duke of *Albuquerque*, which is *Cueva*; and by the female of the earl of *Santistevan del Puerto*, which is *Benavides*.

BELMÓNTE, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, seated in a plain, six leagues from *Cordova*, contains 400 houses, one parish, three chapels, and one monastery of friars, and belongs to the earls of *Pliego*.

BEL RA'TO, in Old Spanish us'd for *gran rato*, a great while.

BELTALDA'R, vid. *Despinfar*.

BELTE, the Baltick sea.

BELTRA'N, *Bertrand*, the proper name of a man.

Prov. *Quién bien quiere a beltrán, bien quiere a su can*: He that loves *Bertrand* loves his dog, that is, love me, love my dog.

BELZEBÚB, corruptly *berzebù*, the idol of the *Eckronites*, signifying the lord of the fly, now us'd to signify the devil.

BELVEDE'R, any fair prospect. Borrow'd from the Italian.

BELVÍS, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, ten leagues from *Placencia*, seated high, with a strong castle, the country hilly, but good pasture, stock'd with vast numbers of swine. It contains 200 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, and two of nuns.

B E N

BEN or *Avellana de la india*, the nut ben, growing in *Arabia*, on a tree like the birch-tree, in cods a span long, much us'd by perfumers for its oil. See *Ray Hist. Plant.* p. 1788.

BENALA'QUE, a farm-house upon a vineyard. Arabick.

BENAMEGI'L, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, twelve leagues from *Cordova*, contains 500 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, three chapels and one hospital.

BENAVA'R, a small town on the frontiers of *Navarre* in *Spain*.

BENAVE'NTE, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, in the territory call'd *Campos*, ten leagues from *Zamo-*

ra, encompass'd by three rivers, which make the soil fruitful, inhabited by 700 families, in seven parishes, three monasteries of friars, three of nuns, one hospital, and an ancient castle. It was made a dukedom by king *Henry* the second of *Castile*, and the title bestow'd on his bastard son *Frederick*, but his line failing, king *Henry III.* of *Castile* made it an earldom, and confer'd the title on *D. John Alonso Pimentel*, a noble *Portuguese*, who serv'd him faithfully, in whose family it still continues, the earls being *grandees of Spain*, and therefore reckoned equal to dukes. Their arms are quarterly, *the first and fourth bendy of six, Or, and sanguin, the second and third vert, five scallop shells argent*. There is another town of the same name in *Portugal*, nine leagues from *Lisbon*, the country unhealthy, and the town inhabited by about 400 families.

BENAVÍDES, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, said to be descended from king *Alonso IX.* of *Castile*. Their chief is earl of *Santistevan del Puerto*, under which title see more of them.

BENAZA'L, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, near *Morella*, seated among woods, but very fruitful, contains 250 houses.

BENCE'R, vid. *Vencér*.

BEN'DA, a rouler, or such like long slip of cloth, or the like; a fillet.

BENDA'DO, bound with a rowler or fillet.

BENDA'R, to bind with a rowler or fillet.

Bendar los ojos, to blindfold.

BENDABA'L, vid. *Vendavál*.

BENDEZIR, Præs. *To bendigo, bendízes, bendixe*; Præt. *Bendixe* or *biendixe*; Fut. *Bendiré* or *bendeciré*; Sub. Præs. *Bendiga*; Imperf. *Bendixera* or *bendixera*, to bless. Lat. *benedicere*.

BENDICIÓN, a blessing.

BENDÍCHO or *Bendito*, bless'd.

BENDITAME'NTE, blessedly.

BENDIXE, *bendixera, bendixisse, bendixo*, vid. *Bendecir*.

BENEFICÉNCIA, beneficence, doing of good turns.

BENEFICIADO, a priest that has a benefice or lands, or other things improved.

BENEFICIA'L, beneficial, belonging to a benefit or benefice.

BENEFICIA'R, to improve. Latin *benefacere*.

Beneficiar oro, o plata, to refine gold or silver.

Beneficiar la tierra, to manure or improve land.

B E Q

BENEFÍCIO, a benefice, a benefit.
BENEFICO, one that does good turns or bestows benefits.

BENE'RA, vid. *Venéra*.

BENEVOLENCIA, goodwill. Latin.

BENEVOLO, well affected. Lat.

BENGA'LA, a very slight sort of web first brought from the kingdom of *Bengala* in *India*. We call it gauze.

BENICARLÓN, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, a league from *Peníscola*, near the sea, wall'd, in a fruitful soil, inhabited by 400 families, one parish, and one monastery. Antiently call'd *Hístra*.

BENIGNÍM, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, in the fruitful valley of *Alcira*, inhabited by 300 families, one parish, and one monastery of friars. The name Arabick, signifying wealth, because of the rich valley.

BENIGNAMENTE, kindly, lovingly.

BENIGNIDAD, goodness, kindness, bounty. Lat. *benignitas*.

BENIGNÍSSIMO, most loving, kind, bountiful.

BENIGNO, courteous, loving, kind, or bountiful.

BENÍNO, a bunch or swelling.

BENITO, Benedict, the proper name of a man. Lat. *Benedictus*.

BENITOS, the Benedictine monks, so call'd from their founder St. *Benedict*. The antientest of all religious orders, at least in the western church, being founded about the year 529, and has continu'd ever since in great honour and reputation. Their habit is all black, the upper garment being a loose coule. There are nuns of the same order, who follow the same rule, and many other religious orders are sprung from it.

San Benito, properly St. *Benedict*. Corruptly the badge put upon converted Jews, brought out of the inquisition, being in the nature of a scapular or a broad piece of cloth hanging before and behind, with a large St. *Andrew's* cross on it, red and yellow. The name corrupted from *Saco Bendito*, answerable to the sackcloth worn by penitents in the primitive church.

BENJUY', vid. *Menjuy*.

BENTA'LE, vid. *Ventálla*.

BENTÓSA, vid. *Ventósa*.

BENTÓSO, vid. *Ventóso*.

B E O

BEODE'Z, drunkenness.

BE'ODO, drunk. From *bebido*.

B E Q

BE'QUE, the beak of a ship or galley.

B E R

BE'QUIA, one of the caribbe islands in *America*.

B E R

BE'RAGUA or *Beráguas*, vid. *Veráguas*.

BEREE'NA, vid. *Verbéna*.

BERBERIA, the country of *Barbary* in *Africk*.

BERBERIS, barbarics.

BERBITE, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

BE'RÇA, cabbage.

Bérça perrúna, wild mercury.

Bérça créspe, curl'd cabbage.

Bérça colorada, red cabbage.

Bérças floridas, colliflowers.

BERCE'RA, an herb-woman.

BERÇUE'LA, young cabbage.

BERDOLA'GA, vid. *Verdolaga*.

BERDÚGO, vid. *Verdúgo*.

BERE'DA, vid. *Verida*.

BERENGE'L, a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from *Beja*, on the banks of the brook *Gallego*, the soil fruitful, the inhabitants 400 families, under one parish.

BERENGE'NA, a kind of fruit growing like a cucumber, shaped like a pear, and about that bigness, eaten in *Spain*, boil'd with beef or mutton or otherwise dress'd on fish-days. Corruptly so call'd from the Arabick *badelgian* or *badingian*, signifying the same thing. The Latins call'd it *solanum promiferum*, and the apothecaries *mala insana*.

Prov. *Nunca de berengéna se hizo bu'na calabáza*: Never was calabash made of a *berengena*; there is no making a silk purse of a sow's ear.

BERENGENA'L, a field where *berengenas* grow.

BERENJE'NA, vid. *Verenjéna*.

BE'RGÁ, vid. *Vérga*.

BERGAMÓTA, a bergamot pear, so call'd of the city *Bergamo* in *Italy*, whence first brought to us.

BERGA'NÇA, vid. *Vergánça*.

BERGANTÍN, a small vessel call'd a brigantine.

BERÍA, a small town on the sea-coast of the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*.

BERÍL, a greenish precious stone, call'd a beryl. Thence

BERÍLES or *biríles*, fine glasses to preserve the sight, or to set before relics, or pictures in miniature.

BERLA'N, a sort of game at cards.

BERLA'NGA, a small town in the kingdom of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, not far from the city *Osma*. It is a marquise, belonging to the constable of *Castile*, duke of *Frias*, of the house of

B E R

Velasco, of whom see more verb. *Condestable de Castilla*.

BERLE'NGAS, small islands on the coast of *Portugal*, corruptly by our sailors call'd the *Burlings*.

BERMEGÍA, a fly trick, because red-hair'd men are counted fly.

BERMEGÍTO, vid. *Bermejito*.

BERMEJEA'R, to be reddish.

BERMEJÍTO, ruddy, reddish. A little red-hair'd boy.

BERME'JO, red; also a red-hair'd man. Arabick.

BERMEJUE'LA, a reddish fish, call'd a rochet.

BERMEJUE'LO, vid. *Bermejito*.

BERMEJU'RA, redness.

BERMELLO'N, vid. *Vermellón*.

BERME'O, a town in *Biscay*, on the sea coast, five leagues from *Bilbao*, wall'd, a good port, and inhabited by 300 families.

BERMU'DA or *Bermúdas*, a knot of small islands in the great ocean, 1600 leagues from *England*, and 300 from *Carolina* in *America*, which is the nearest continent to them; possess'd by the *English*, call'd *Bermudas*, because first discover'd by *John Bermudez*, a Spaniard, and by us the Summer Islands, because first planted by Sir *George Summers*.

BERMU'DO, the proper name of a man, corrupt from the Latin *veremundus*.

BERNABE', *Barnabas* or *Barnaby*, the proper name of a man.

BERNA'L, see *Bergenál*.

BERNARDÍNA, the proper name of a woman. It is also that which we call banter, being a sort of discourse without head or tail, to play upon any body. The name suppos'd to be taken from some foolish fellow call'd *Bernardine*, who said nothing to the purpose.

BERNA'RDO, *Bernard*, the proper name of a man.

BERNA'RDOS, the *Bernardines* or religious of the order of St. *Bernard*, who having enter'd himself among the *Cistercians*, a branch of the order of St. *Benedict* in the year 1115, founded a monastery at *Clairvaux* or *Claravallis*, where he instituted this order. Their habit is black and white. In a short time he gather'd 700 followers, and is said in his life-time to have founded 160 monasteries. There are nuns of the same order.

BERNEGA'L, a sort of varnish'd earthen vessel us'd in *Spain* to drink out of.

BE'RNIA, an irish rug, so call'd from *Hibernia*, *Ireland*.

BERNÍ'Z, vid. *Barníz*.

BER-

B E S

B E S

B E S

BERRA'CO, a boar pig, also a nut with a green husk; and a short piece of canon with a wide bore. Arabick.

BERRA'CO, a small town in the bishoprick of Avila in Spain.

BERREA'R, to make a noise like a kid.

BERRA'ÇAS or Berrázazas, over-grown water-crelles.

BERRE'RA, a place where water-crelles grow.

BERRIONDA *leckóna*, a sow in brimming or in her lust.

BERRIONDE'Z, a sow's being in brimming, or a bitch proud, or deer rutting, or the like.

BERRIONDO, in lust.

BE'RRRO, the herb call'd a water-crell.

Nácen allí bérros, water-crelles grow there, to express a place is very damp or wet.

Hará nacer bérros en una artésa, she'll make water-crelles grow in a tray; to express a woman is a great witch.

Prov. *Tu que coges el bérro*, *guárdate del anapélo*: You that gather water-crelles take heed of wolves-bane, that is, take care to distinguish betwixt good and evil.

Andarse a la flor del bérro, to lead a lead idle life.

BERROCA'L, a place full of rocky hillocks.

BERROQUE'ÑO, stony, rocky.

BERROQUE'ÑA *piédra*, a sort of speckled course marble.

BERRUE'CO, an uneven hillock; also a wart, but most generally us'd for mishapen pearls.

BERRUGA, a wart. From the Lat. *verruca*; also the top of a hill or rock.

BERRUGOSO, full of warts or hillocks.

BERRUGUE'TA, in cant, a cheat at cards.

BERVE'NA, vid. *Terbena*.

BERVERIA, vid. *Berberia*.

BLRVÍ, a sort of cloth. *Covarrubias*.

BERZA, vid. *Bérça*.

BERZEBU, vid. *Belzebub*.

B E S

BESA'DO, kiss'd.

BESAMA'NOS, a kissing of the hands, a compliment. In cant, a gratuity given among gamesters to recover money won upon trust, paid down immediately by such as lend at play.

BESA'NT, an obsolete Spanish word signifying coin.

BESA'R, to kiss.

Besar la ropa el suelo, is when a gar-

ment is so long that it just touches the ground.

Besar el acóte, to kiss the rod.

No ay sino llegar y besar, it is touch and take.

BESÍCOS *de monja*, a sort of sweat-meats.

BESMELIA'NA, a small town on the coast of the kingdom of Granada, not far from the city Malaga.

Dar besos al jarro, to toss the pot.

BE'SO, a kiss.

BE'STIA, a beast, met. a brutish man, a dunce, an ill-bred fellow. Lat.

Bestia de albarda, a beast of burden.

Béstias mansas, o domésticas, tame or familiar beasts.

Alano, a mastiff.

Becerro, a calf.

Bucy, an ox.

Búfalo, a buffalo.

Carnero, a sheep or ram.

Camello, a camel.

Cavallo, an horse.

Cochino, a swine.

Cabra, a she goat.

Cabron, an he goat.

Calrito, a kid.

Gálgo, a grey-hound.

Garañón, a stallion.

Gato, a cat.

Haca, a nag.

Haquilla, a little nag.

Hacania, a pad.

Mula, a mule.

Oveja, an ewe.

Pérrro, a dog.

Toro, a bull.

Vaca, a cow.

Xegua, a mare.

Béstias feroces, fierce beasts.

Abada, a rhinoceros.

Hiena, an hyena.

Javalí, a wild boar.

Léon, a lion.

Leopardo, a leopard.

Lobo, a wolf.

O'sso, a bear.

Pantérra, a panther.

Tigre, a tyger.

Béstias que ni son mansas, ni feroces, beasts that are neither tame nor fierce.

Arminio, an ermin.

Comadreja, a weasel.

Cierva, an hind.

Ciervo, a stag.

Camisca, a wild goat.

Cabra montés, idem.

Elephante, an elephant.

Erizo, an hedgehog.

Foína, a martin.

Gamo, a buck.

Gámio, an ape.

Hardilla, a squirrel.

Liébre, an hare.

Livón, a dormouse.

Mono, a monkey.

Raposa, a fox.

Rata, a rat.

Ratón, a mouse.

Texón, a badger.

Tepo, a mole.

Zorra, a fox.

Condenar a bestias, to condemn a man to be torn in pieces by wild beasts.

Prov. *A bestia loca recuéro modorro*: A mad beast must have a foolish driver, that is, it is fit every thing should be match'd with its likeness.

Prov. *A la bestia cargada el sobornál la mata*: The overburden kills a loaded beast; or, as we say, 'tis the last feather breaks the horse's back.

Prov. *Bestia que anda llano para mi me la quiero, no para mi hermano*: A good going beast I would have for my self, not for my brother. Every man would have all conveniencies for himself rather than for his nearest friend or relation.

Prov. *Bestia alegre echada paca*: A good mettled beast feeds as it lies. All sprightly beasts are continually feeding.

Prov. *Con bestia vieja ni te cases, ni te alhajes*: Neither marry nor purchase an old beast, the reason is plain.

Prov. *Quando la bestia gême, carga, y no teme*: When the beast grunts load and fear not; we have a beastly saying, that a grunting horse and a groaning wife never forsake the rider.

BESTIA'L, beastly, or belonging to beasts.

Pecado bestial, the sin committed with a beast.

BESTIALIDAD, beastliness.

BESTIA'ME, cattle, a great parcel of beasts.

BESTIMO, *Bestir*, &c. Vid. *Testino*, *vestir*.

BESTIÓN, a great beast, a great booby fellow. In architecture or painting it is a sort of a half pillar or tall pedestal, with some figure on it, some of which seem to bear up the structure. In fortification, a bastion.

BESUCA'R, to kiss often, or after a rude manner.

BESU'CO, a fish much valu'd, call'd a sea bream.

Elado como un besugo, frozen like a bream, because this fish is taken in the

B E T

the depth of winter, and carry'd up the country in the night, when it freezes.

Prov. *Besigo mata mulo, y da mulo*: The bream kills the mule and gives the mule. Because carrying this fish from the sea to *Madrid* in haste kills the mules, but the profit is so great it pays for all.

BESUGUE'TE, a little ruddy fish, like a sea bream, so call'd in Spanish by reason of its resemblance with the *besigo*.

B E T

BE'TA, a beet-root.

BETA'NZOS, a city in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, three leagues north of *Coruña*, a good port, the place walled, its territory fruitful, inhabited by 1000 families, has two parishes, two monasteries of men, three chapels, one hospital. Antiently call'd *Flavium Brigantium*.

BETELE', it is a tender plant that runs up a stick, and the leaf is the delight of the *Asiatics*: for men, and women, from the prince to the peasant, have no greater pleasure than to chew it all day in company, and no visit begins or ends without this herb. Before it they always chew the *areca*, describ'd in its place, that the coolness of this, as they say, may temper the heat of the other; and they lay a little dissolv'd lime on the *betele* leaf to colour and soften its biting taste. It spends not so well in any part of *Asia* as in the *Philippine* islands, where the *areca* is soft and easy to chew. The Spaniards make a composition of both herbs with lime, which they call *buyo*, and carry it in curious little boxes, to chew it every moment abroad and at home. The *betele* makes the lips so fine, red and beautiful, that if the European ladies could, they would purchase it for the weight in gold. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

BE'TIS, the ancient name of the famous river in *Spain*, now call'd *Guadalquivir*, which gave its name to the province *Betica*.

ELTÓNICA, the herb betony.

BETON de colmena, the coarse wax of the mouth of the bee-hive.

BETUMA'R, vid. *Betuminar*.

BETUMEN, *Bitumen*, a liquid thick substance found in the earth, us'd formerly instead of mortar for building, being very glutinous, and burnt in lamps, as being sulphurous. In *Spain* they call any glutinous matter by this name. In the island of *Cuba* in *America* there is a sort of it flowing out of

B E Z

certain springs by the sea side, as black as pitch, which the Indians use in cold distempers. The Spaniards use it mixed with tallow to tar their ships. It is good against fits of the mother. *Monardes*, fol. 7. They also give this name to any daub, and to washes and paint for women's faces.

BETUMINA'R, to daub with bitumen.

BETÚN, vid. *Betumen*.

BETUNA'R, to daub, to carcene ships, to use washes to the face.

BETÚRIA, the ancient name of that province of *Spain*, now call'd *Estremadura*.

B E V

BEVA'NDA, vid. *Bebánda*.

BE'UDO, vid. *Beúdo*.

BEVEDE'RO, vid. *Bebedéro*.

BEVEDIZOS, vid. *Bebedizos*.

BEVEDÓR, vid. *Bebedór*.

BEVE'R, vid. *Bebér*.

BEVIDA, vid. *Bebida*.

BEVÍDO, vid. *Bebído*.

B E X

BEXÍGA, a bladder. Lat. *vesica*.

BEXIGA'ZO, a blow with a bladder.

BEXÍGOS, the disease among horses, call'd the scratches.

BEXIGUÍLLA, a little bladder.

BEXIN, the mushroom call'd puffballs, or dusty mushroom, which when trod on snaps and gives a report, and casts a dusty smoke from it. Met. a boy that swells with anger, and after making faces bursts out in tears.

BEXÚCO, a withe.

BE'YNTE, corruptly for *veinte*.

B E Z

BEZ for *vez*.

BEZAA'R, o *piédra bezaár*, the bezoar-stone. In the *West-Indies* these are found in the maw or belly of the Indian sheep, (of which you may see more verb *Namas*.) Sometimes they find in a sheep but one, sometimes two, three or four; some less than small nuts, others as big as pigeons eggs, and the author has seen one as big as an orange. In shape some are round, some oval, others irregular. As to colour, there are black, white, grey, greenish and gold colour. They are made as it were of several layers or crusts one upon another. Several creatures are said to produce them besides the *Namas*, as the *vicuñas*, *tarugas* and *cypri*s. The *vicuñas* commonly yield the largest, and the *tarugas* the best. The stone is of excellent use in physick. The best bezoar stones are those brought from the *East-Indies*, the next to them those of *Peru*,

B E Z

and the last in order those of *New Spain*. It has often been found that these stones grow in the beasts maw or belly, upon some bit of iron or stick that the creature has swallow'd, these things being found in the middle of them, which makes some people believe they are counterfeits, but it is most certain they are not. *F. Jos. Acost*, *Nat. Hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. chap. 42. pag. 296*. *Christ. Acosta*, *Nat. Hist. of E. Ind.* says, the bezoar is found there in a creature somewhat resembling a goat and a deer, very swift, which the Persians call *pazan*. The Persians, Arabs and Corazans call this stone *pazar*, from the beast. To know the true bezoar from the counterfeit, they take a little dust of lime, and wetting any part of the stone with the tip of the tongue rub it upon that dust, which, if true, it dies of a fine green; if false, it either alters not the colour at all, or very little. It is good against all poisons, infections, melancholy, and inveterate distempers; to cherish the spirits, to drive any thing from the heart, to create an appetite, and many more diseases. *Christ. Acost. Nat. Hist. East. Ind.*

BEZA'DO, vid. *Besádo*, also accustomed.

BEZA'R, vid. *Besár*, also to accustom, to inure.

BEZA'R, vid. *Bezaár*.

BEZE'RO, vid. *Vezéro*.

BEZE'RRÁ, a cow-calf, also the herb call'd calves-snout.

BEZERRÍCO, a little calf.

BEZERRÍL, belonging to a calf; also the name of two towns in *Spain*, one of them for distinction call'd *Bezerrilla de Campos*.

BEZERRÍLLA, a little cow-calf.

Prov. *Bezerrilla mansa, a su madre, y a la agéna máma*: A tame calf sucks its dam and another's. That is, civil quiet persons are not only welcome to their friends, but to strangers.

BEZERRÍLLO, a little calf.

BEZE'RRÓ, a calf; also calves leather.

Prov. *Bezérro mánso a su madre, y a otras quátro*: The same as above, *bezerrilla mansa*, &c.

BEZE'RRÓ, is also a book containing the laws of corporations, bodies politic, and the common law in general; perhaps so call'd because bound in calves leather.

BEZE'RRÓ marino, a sea-calf, an amphibious creature, living either in the sea or on the land, where it brings forth its young like other beaists. *Covarrubias*.

B I E

BE'ZO, use, custom; also a kiss, and a lip, and the swelling about a wound when it festers.

BEZÚGO, vid. *Besugo*.

B I A

BIA'ÇA, vid. *Biçaça*.

BIA'R, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, opposite to *Villena*, on the frontiers next *Castile*, seated on the side of a hill, with a castle on the top, its territory rich, the inhabitants 400 families, and but one parish. Antiently called *apiarium*, whence corruptly *Biar*.

BIA'SMA, vid. *Bisma*.

B I B

BÍBA FAJALA'NSA, a gate of the city *Granada*, the name signifies the gate of the almond-tree hill.

BIBALBUNAYTA'R, a gate of the city *Granada*, signifying the gate of the thrashing-floors, or of the standard or little colours.

BIBARRA'MBLA, a gate of the city *Granada*, so call'd from the Arabick *viva*, a gate, and *rambla*, sand, or a sandy ground, so it was the sandy gate.

BIBARRE'A, a gate of the city *Granada*, signifying the cheap gate.

BIBATAUBIN, a gate of the city *Granada*, so call'd by the Moors, and signifies the converts or penitents gate. These are the gates of the city *Granada*, interpreted by *F. Lopez de Tamarid*, inserted here because they often occur in histories and romances.

BÍBLIA, the holy bible. Greek *biblos*, a book or paper.

BIBLIOTHE'CA, a library. Greek.

BÍBORA, vid. *Bívora*.

B I C

BIÇA'ÇA, a wallet; but most properly a leather wallet.

BIÇA'RRO, vid. *Bixarro*.

BIÇE'RRO, a sort of wild goat.

BÍCHA, a viper or snake. Vid. *Vícha*.

BICÓCA, a centinel's box, according to the French called a *gueritte*, whence the Spaniards also call it *garizá*. The word *bicoca* taken from the Greek *bicos*, a tub, because it is as close as a tub.

Bicos, points of gold they used formerly to wear on velvet caps, like the beak of birds, thence called *pícos* and *bícos*.

B I L

BILDA'R, to fan, to winnow.

BIELDO, a fan, or a thing to cast up corn against the wind to winnow it.

BIL'GO, idem.

B I G

BIE'N, well; also any good; sometimes much or very; as,

Estar bien malo, to be very sick.

Ay bien de tal cosa, there is plenty of such a thing.

Bien andante, successful or fortunate; a word used in romances, and a sort of cant.

BIENAVENTIDOS, well-agreed.

BIENAVENTURADAME'NTE, blessedly, fortunately, lucky.

BIENAVENTURA'DO, happy, fortunate, lucky.

BIENAVENTURA'NÇA, bliss, happiness, good fortune.

BIENDEZIR, vid. *Bendexir*.

BIENES, goods.

Biénes raíces, an estate real.

Biénes muebles, moveables.

BIENGRANA'DA, the plant oak of *Jerusalem*.

BIENHABLA'DO, well spoken.

BIENHECHOR, a benefactor.

BIEN'QUE, altho'.

BIENQUERE'NCIA, or *Bienqueriència*, good will.

BIENQUÍSTO, well beloved.

BIENVENIDO, welcome.

B I F

BIFÓRME, of two shapes or forms. Lat. *biformis*.

BIFRONTE, that has two faces. Lat. *bifrons*.

B I G

BÍGA, vid. *Víga*.

BIGAMI'A, bigamy, the having of two wives at the same time.

BÍGAMO, one that has been twice married, or that has two wives at once. Lat. *bigamus*.

BIGA'RDO, an abusive name given to religious men, but improperly; for it is derived from the *Begards*, friars of the third order of St. *Francis*, called in *Italy* *Fraticelli*, and in Latin *Fratres de paupere vita*. These friars proved hereticks in the year 1314, and were condemned as such. *Emierius* writes their errors, fol. 281. In those times when they would put the greatest affront upon a religious man, they call'd him *bigard*, and hence the word has descended to us. *Covar*.

BIGOR, vid. *Vigor*.

BIGORDA, the herb bindweed.

BIGORNIA, a bickhorn, or an anvil that has a round point sticking out to hammer things round on; also a smith's vice to hold fast any thing in. *Covar*. The etymology uncertain.

Los de la bigornia, a cant word signifying a parcel of bullies.

BIGOTA, a pulley to draw up weights.

B I N

BIGOTA'ZO, a great whisker.

BIGOTE, a whisker, or mostacho. The etymology uncertain; but *Covarrubias* says from the oath *By God*, because the Germans and Goths, when they swore, took hold of their whiskers.

Traer el bigote arrechado, to wear the whiskers turn'd up.

BIGOTE'RA, a case to put whiskers up in bed.

BIGUORDA, vid. *Bigorda*.

B I L

BILBA'O, a town in *Biscay*, and a port on the great bay of that name, the town well wall'd, inhabited by 1200 families, has five parishes, five monasteries of friars, and seven of nuns.

BÍLCAS, a river of small note in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

BILCACÓNGE, a mountain in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

BÍLCHE, a town in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, on the side of the mountain *Sierra Morena*, two leagues from *Linares*, the inhabitants but 200 families, with one parish, three chapels, and one hospital.

BÍLE, choler.

BÍLIOSO, cholerick.

BÍLIMBINES, a sort of fruit growing in the *Philippine Islands*, and in the *East Indies*, where the Portuguese call them *carambolas*; but the difference is, that in *India* they are sharp, and in the islands sharp and sweet. They are eaten for sauce raw, and prepared with vinegar and sugar. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

BÍLLETE, a billet, a little note.

BÍLLETEA'RSE, to correspond by notes or letters.

BÍLLÓN, vid. *Bellón*.

BÍLMA, vid. *Bisma*.

B I M

BÍMBRA'R, to shake, to brandish.

BÍMBRE'RA, a place where oziars grow, or an oziar-tree.

BÍME'STRE, two months old. Lat. *bimestris*.

BÍMINÍ, one of the *Lucayan Islands* in *America*.

B I N

BÍNA'R, to plow twice over. From *bis*, twice.

BÍNARÓZ, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and a port of note on the *Mediterranean*, the town wall'd and fortify'd, the soil rich, the inhabitants 500 families, one parish, and one monastery of friars.

BÍNDI'L, a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*, where there are glass-houses. It signifies a shady town, inter-

interchanging the two vowels ; for *ben* in Arabick is a town or village, and *dil* shade.

BIOBIO, a good river in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.

BIOMBO, a skreen.

B I R

BIRA, vid. *Vira*.

BIRA'R, vid. *Virar*.

BIRLA'DO, in cant, a bubble.

BIRLA'R, to play at nine-pins. In cant, to cheat, to impose upon.

BIRLE'SCA, in cant an assembly of whores and rogues.

BIRLE'SCO, in cant a ruffian. *Birtillo*, *Birlocke*, a thief.

BIRLOS, nine-pins to play with.

BIROTA'ZO, vid. *Virotazo*.

BIRÓTE, vid. *Viróte*.

BIRISTISMO, folly, a foolish expression.

BIRRE'TE, a round cap of a reddish colour ; formerly they were hairy, and used to keep off the sun or rain. So call'd from *burrus*, ruddy.

BIRRO, a sort of short cloak formerly worn, which reach'd down only to the waste. Lat. *birrus*.

B I S

BISA'CA, a wallet. From *bis* and *saccum*, twice a bag.

BISA'GRA, vid. *Visagra*.

BISAGUE'LA, a great grandmother.

BISAGUE'LO, a great grandfather. From *bis* and *aguelo*, twice a grandfather.

BISA'LTOS, green pease.

BISA'RMA, a kind of weapon with two edges. From *bis* and *arma*, a double weapon.

BISCA'YA, the province of *Biscay* in the north of *Spain*, which gives name to the well known bay of *Biscay*. It is properly a small province bounded by *Asturias*, *Old Castile*, *Gipuscoa*, and *Alava* ; but most people under this acceptance include both the provinces last named, by which means they extend it much farther. Formerly it had particular lords to whom it was subject, who were of the noble family of *Ibaro*. *Henry* the second king *Spain*, created his brother *D. Tello de Castilla*, who was, as well as himself, a bastard, earl of *Biscay* ; but this title died with him, and the country was annex'd to the crown, the kings of *Spain* to this day styling themselves lords of *Biscay*.

BISCA'YNO, a Biscayner.

Prov. *Biscayno necio tarazon de en medio* : The silly Biscayner is for the middle piece. The Castilians make a jest of the Biscayners, as we do of some other people, and with as little reason,

for they are an ingenious people, only they do not speak the Spanish properly. The occasion of this proverb was, that two Castilians being at dinner with a Biscayner, they thought to put a jest upon him, and cheat him of the middle piece of the fish ; therefore the one said he did not love the head, the other said he could not eat the tail : The Biscayner cut the fish in three pieces, and gave the tail to him that said he could not eat the head, and the head to the other that did not love the tail, saying as above, the silly Biscayner is for the middle piece, and so retorted the jest upon those that thought to play upon him.

BISCO, squint-ey'd.

BISCOCHA'DO, baked hard, like bisket.

BISCOCHE'RO, a bisket-maker or seller.

BISCOCHO, bisket. Lat. *bis coctus*, double baked.

BISIE'STO, the additional day to the leap year, which *Julius Caesar* having order'd to be inserted at the 23d of *April*, which is six before the calends of *March*, and there being that year two sixth days before the calends, it was called, *bissexthus*, twice the sixth, whence the Spaniards took it. They also say, *año bisiefto*, the leap-year ; but not so properly ; for it should be *año bissextil*.

Prov. *Mudar bisiefto* : To take another course. Because the dominical letter changes every leap-year.

BISLUMBRE, twilight ; also any twinkling light or glittering, as of glass in the sun, or the like, or a dazling.

BISMA, a fear-cloth.

BISNA'GA, a sort of wild fennel, which in *Spain* they keep dry, and is generally used to make pick-tooths of.

BISNIE'TA, a great grand-daughter.

BISNIE'TO, a great grand-son. *Bis* and *Nieto*, twice a grand-son.

BISOJO, squint-ey'd. From *bis* and *ojo*, that is, looking two ways at once.

BISOÑO, a new-raised soldier ; a name accidentally given on account of some Spanish troops that went into *Italy*, and not knowing the language, learnt some odd words, and among the rest *bisegno*, that is, I want ; and therefore whatever they stood in need of, they went about saying, *bisegno carne*, *pane*, &c. I want bread, meat, &c. and thence the people came to call them *bisognos*.

BISONTI, a fierce sort of beast with a long main, and snap'd like a flag,

but has only one horn. Covar.

BISPERA, vid. *Vispera*.

BISPERAS, vid. *Visperas*.

BISSEXTIL, or *Año Bissextil*, the leap-year.

BISSIE'STO, vid. *Bisiefto*.

BISTORTA, the herb bistort, or snake-weed.

B I T

BITACÓRA, vid. *Bitacula*.

BITA'CUA, the bittake, or bittacle, which is a close cupboard placed in the steeridge before the whip or tiller, in which the compass is kept to steer by.

BITHY'NIA, a great province in the *Lesser Asia*, once a kingdom, in which were the famous cities of *Nice*, *Chalcedon*, *Heraclea*, *Apamea*, &c. It lies towards the *Euxine sea*. *Bochartus*, in his *Geographia sacra*, says, the name was given it from the Hebrew word *beten*, the belly, which in the Phœnician is *betin*, because it lay up the country, or inwards from the Phœnicians, who call'd it so, and thence the Greeks corruptly *Bithynia*.

BITÓR, a fowl called a bittern.

BITÓRIA, vid. *Vitoria*.

BITUA'LLA, vid. *Vitualla*.

B I U

BIVA'Z, vid. *Vivaz*.

BIVANDE'RO, vid. *Vivandero*.

BIVA'R, a park, or a warren, or a fish-pond, or any place to keep live creatures in.

BIVARO, a badger, grey or brock.

Bivaro, or *Bivario*, a fish call'd a sea-badger.

BIÚDA, vid. *Vuida*.

BIUDE'Z, vid. *Vindéz*.

BIÚDO, vid. *Vuido*.

BIVE'RIO, vid. *Bivaro*.

BIVE'RO, a town in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, on a small inlet of the bay of *Biscay*, 7 leagues from *Mondoñedo*, towards *Asturias*. It is a good port under a great mountain, its soil fruitful, the inhabitants 400 families, with two parish churches, two monasteries of nuns, two of friars, two hospitals, and one college.

BIVE'ZA, *Bivienda*, *Biviénte* ; vid. *vivéza*, *Vivienda*, *Viviénte*.

BIVIR, vid. *Vivir*.

BIVO, vid. *Vivo*.

Bivo, o *lista de la toca*, the list of linnen cloth.

BIVORA, a viper. Lat. *vipera*.

Bivora de cascabel, a rattle-snake. *Herrera*.

BIVORE'ZNO, a young viper.

B L A

BIVORINO, a little viper, and belonging to a viper.
Lingua bivorina, a viper's tongue, a railing carping tongue.
 BIVOS, the hems of a garment.

B I X

BIXA, an herb the Indians use to dye their skins with.
 BIXIA'R, Obs. to observe, to watch. Lat. *vigilare*.

B I Z

BIZA'RMA, vid. *Bisarma*.
 BIZARREA'R, to play the gallant, to be fine and gay.
 BIZARRIA, is either personal bravery and gallantry, or rich apparel. The etymology some will have to be Arabic, some Basquish, some French.
 BIZA'RRO, either personally brave and gallant, or fine in apparel.
Hablar bizarro, to talk fantastically and extravagantly.
Ropa bizarra, a rich costly garment.
 BIZA'ZA, vid. *Bizaza*.
 BIZCA'YA, *Bizcayno*; vid. *Biscaya*, *Biscayno*.
 BIZCO, squint-ey'd.
 BIZCOCHE'RO, a basket maker.
 BIZCOCHO, basket.
 BIZE, a sea-fish like a perch.
 BIZE'RA, vid. *Vizera*.
 BIZE'RA, a sort of wild goat.
 BIZMA, a fear-cloth to keep together a broken bone that is set, or to strengthen a weak part, or the like.
 BIZMA'DO, fear-cloth'd.
 BIZMA'R, to wrap up in a fear-cloth.

B L A

BLA'NCA, a piece of money formerly in *Spain*, being the sixty eighth part of a royal plate; that is, about the third part of a farthing. It is also the proper name of a woman, *Blanch*, and the feminine gender of *blanco*, white. Also the name of an island near the coast of *Venezuela* in *South America*.
No tengo blanca, I have not one cross.
No vale una blanca, it is not worth a doit.
Pagar blanca a blanca, to pay by drivelets.
Es cosa de tres á la blanca, a thing of a very inconsiderable value.
 BLANCHE'TE, a little beagle of *Malta*.
 BLA'NCO, white; also a mark to shoot at. Goth. *blanck*.
Dexar en blanco, to leave a blank in a writing; also to baulk, to disappoint.

B L A

Salir en blanco, to fail in an undertaking.
Quedar en blanco, to be left in the lurch.
Dar en el blanco, to hit the mark, to hit the nail on the head.
No se si fulano es blanco, ni negro, I know not whether such a one is black or white. That is, I know nothing of him.
Hazer lo blanco negro, y lo negro blanco, to make white black, and black white. To impose a falsehood, to oppose the known truth.
No me dixo blanco has el ojo, he did not say, white is your eye. That is, he took so little notice of me, that he did not look me in the face.
Armado de punta en blanco, arm'd at all points cap-a-pe.
Dexar a uno de punta en blanco que no es assi, to tell a man point blank it is not so; it is next to giving him the lie.
Hijo de gallina blanca, the son of the white hen. That is, a fortunate man, who succeeds in all things.
El blanco del ave, the wings and breast, or the brawn of a fowl.
 BLANCO, whiteness.
 BLANCURA, whiteness.
 Prov. *La blancura mil tachas disimula*: Whiteness covers a thousand faults. That is, a delicate white skin in a woman.
 BLAN'DA, in cant a bed.
 BLANDAME'NTE, softly, gently.
 BLANDEA'R, to brandish, to shake; also to falter, and to waver in one's resolution.
 BLANDICO, softish.
 BLANDIR, as *blandeir*.
 BLA'NDC, soft, tender, gentle, effeminate. Lat. *blandus*. In cant, a coward.
Blando de corazón, tender-hearted.
Traer blanda la mano, to carry a gentle hand, to reprove a man lovingly.
 BLANDON, a great flambeau, and also a great candlestick to set such a light on.
 BLANDURA, softness, gentleness, tendernefs.
 BLANDURAS, pastes, or such compositions women use to their hands or faces; also ointment or poultices to ripen any swelling.
 BLANDUXO, softish.
 BLA'NES, a town in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, near the coast of the *Mediterranean*, five leagues from *Empurias*, the soil indifferent fruitful, the inhabitants 600 families, antiently called *Blanda*.

B O B

There is also a family of the same name.
 BLANQUEA'DO, whiten'd.
 BLANQUEADOR, a whitener, or a whitener.
 BLANQUEADURA, whitening.
 BLANQUEA'R, to whiten, or to look white. From *blanco*, white.
 BLANQUECEDOR, vid. *Blanqueador*.
 BLANQUICER, to grow white.
 BLANQUECIDO, grown white.
 BLANQUERIA, a place to whiten linnen.
 BLANQUE'TE, white ceruse.
 BLANQUEZINO, whitish.
 BLANQUIBOL, Obs. ceruse.
 BLANQUILLA, the diminutive of *Blanca* the proper name, that is, little *Blanch*; also whitish in the feminine gender.
 BLANQUILLO, whitish.
 BLANQUISCO, whitish.
 BLA'O, blue. See *Covarrubias*. Used in heraldry, we call it azure.
 BLAS, *B'ase*, a proper name.
 BLA'SCO, the proper name of a man. Prov. *Acá esta Blasco, que no aura asco*: Here's *Blasco*, who will not be squeamish. A vulgar proverb, when one refuses any thing that is offered. That is, if one will not, another will.
Blasco Muñoz, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, four leagues from *Arevalo*, a place but of 60 houses.
 BLASFEMA'DO, blasphemed.
 BLASFEMADOR, a blasphemer.
 BLASFEMA'R, to blaspheme.
 BLASFE'MIA, a blasphemy. Greek *blasphemia*.
 BLASFE'MO, a blasphemous person.
 BLASON, blazon, a coat of arms; also boasting.
 BLASONA'R, to blazon; also to boast. Greek *blakeia*, boasting.
 BLAT, in the *Catalonian* language signifies corn, and more particularly wheat. From the French *bled*.
 B L E
 BLE'DO, an herb call'd a blite. Lat. *blitum*.
 B O A
 BOA'L, the proper name of a man, being a corruption of *Baudilius*.
 BOA'RDA, a garret-window, such as looks out upon the tiles, or top of the roof.
 BOARRE'TE, a storm or tempest, a barbarous word.
 BOA'TO, the sound of a roaring noisy voice. Greek *boao*, to cry out.
 B O B
 BOBA'DA, a foolish expression or action.
 BOBADILLA,

BOBADILLA, the surname of a very noble family in *Spain*.

BOBALIAS, a silly fool, a meer dolt, a *Jack Adams*.

BOBARRON, a great looby fool, a great blockhead.

BÓBAS, an herb call'd sharewort.

A bobas, foolishly.

BOBA'TICO, vid. *Bovático*.

BOBEA'R, to play the fool.

BÓBEDA, a vault.

Bobeda de ramos, an arbour in a garden.

BOBEDA'D, folly.

BOBILIOS, a sort of thread-lace, much worn in *Spain* formerly by the women.

BOBILLO, a little fool; also a little bellied mug with a handle.

BÓBO, or *Bóvo*, a fool. From *bos*, an ox. It is also a sort of fish in the *South Sea*, not known in *Europe*; and a stiff hollow sort of ruff, formerly worn in *Spain*.

Carrillos de bobo, great blown cheeks.

El bobo de coria. Whence this expression came I do not know, and *Covarrubias* owns he could not find it; but to say, *Parce al bobo de coria*, is in English, He is like a *Jack Adams*; tho' some will have it to signify, He is more knave than fool; but the first is the true sense.

Prov. *Si soy bobo, méteme el dedo en la boca*: If I am a fool, put your finger in my mouth.

Prov. *A los bobos se les aparece la madre de Dios*: The mother of God appears to fools. In plain English, Fools have fortune.

Prov. *El bobo, si es callado, por sesúdo es reputado*: A fool, if he holds his peace, is reckoned wise.

Prov. *De bobos y bobos se hinchen las bodas*. Vid. *Boda*.

B O C

BÓCA, a stopper; a sea-term: It is a piece of rope having a wale-knot at one end, and a lannier spliced to it, and the other end made fast to some part; the use of them to stop the cables, that they may go out by little and little.

BOCA, the mouth. From the Latin *bucca*.

Boca de calle, the end of, or entrance into a street.

Boca de costal, the mouth of a sack; metaphorically, a wide or an insatiable mouth.

Boca de escotilla, a scuttle, that is, a square hole as big as a man can conveniently go down through in the masts or deck of a ship; also the lit-

tle windows or holes which are cut out aloft in the captain's or master's cabbins, are called by the same name.

Boca de espuerta rota, a sparrow-mouth.

Boca del drágo, the strait between the island *Trinidad* and the continent of *Paria* in *South America*; so called, because it is a dangerous place.

Boca de fuego, any sort of fire-arms.

Boca de noche, night-fall.

Boca de río, the mouth of a river.

Escuro como boca de lobo, as dark as a dungeon; literally, as a wolf's mouth, because their mouths are black.

Olér mal la boca, to have a stinking breath; metaphorically, to have an ill tongue.

Boca arriba, with the mouth up; any vessel standing so, or a man lying on his back.

Boca abajo, with the mouth down; a vessel so set, or a man lying on his face.

Regalar a uno a que quiere boca, to treat a man with all the varieties his mouth can crave.

Quitárselo de la boca para dárselo a otro, to spare it out of one's own mouth or belly to give to another.

Atapar bocas, to stop mouths, to give or do something that they may not speak ill.

Estar boca con boca, to be crowded up together mouth to mouth.

Dar cuenta de un negocio a boca, to give account of a business face to face.

Sustentar muchas bocas, to feed many mouths.

No tomar a uno en la boca, not to mention a man.

Pegar la boca a la pared, to cling one's mouth to the wall. That is, not to have courage to discover one's wants.

No os salga de la boca, do not speak a word of it.

No dixo esta boca es mia, he did not say this mouth is mine. That is, he did not speak one word.

No tener boca para dezir de no, not to know how to give a refusal.

No tener boca el cavallo, is for a horse to be hard mouth'd.

Dezir todo lo que se le viene a la boca, to say any thing that comes uppermost.

Guardar la boca el enfermo, is for a sick person to be regular, and eat or drink nothing but what the physician orders.

Prov. *Guarda la boca, y escusaras la sangría*: Keep your own counsel, and you'll save your neck. Advice to criminals on the rack. The contrary to,

Confess and be hang'd.

Prov. *No diga la boca con que pague la coca*: Let not the mouth utter what you may be call'd to an account for.

Prov. *En boca cerrada no entra mosca*: Flies do not get into a mouth that is shut. No harm comes of being silent.

Prov. *Boca pajosa cria cara hermosa*: A strawy mouth, that is, oxen that feed on straw, makes a beautiful face. To signify, that those who have much cattle, and are rich, look fair and well, because they live at ease, have plenty, and have not occasion to spoil their complexion in the sun.

Prov. *En boca del Aragonés no ay mal pez*: There is no ill fish to an Aragonian. Because that kingdom it shut up every way from the sea, and therefore any fish is counted a rarity.

Prov. *Quien tiene boca no diga a otro sopla*: He that has a mouth must not bid another blow. That is, a man must not set another to do what he can do himself.

Prov. *En la boca del discreto lo público es secreto*: In a discreet man's mouth, what is publick is kept secret. That is, a wise man will be cautious of talking of things that may be hurtful, though they are publickly known.

BOCAÇA, a great mouth.

BOCACÍ, buckram.

BOCADEA'DO, bit, gnaw'd.

BOCADEA'R, to bite.

BOCADILLO, a small bit, or mouthful.

BOCA'DO, a morsel, a bit, a mouthful, a bite; the wadding of a gun, the bit of a bridle. From *boca*, a mouth.

Bocado sin hueso, a bit that has no bone; met. a conveniency without an inconveniency.

Tomar un bocado, to eat a bit, to break one's fast.

Alcançad un bocado, give me a bit to eat.

No ay un bocado, there is not a morsel.

Comérselo en un bocado, to eat it at a mouthful.

Querérsele comer a bocados, to be in such a passion, as if one would eat a man.

Levantarse con el bocado en la boca, to rise from table with one's mouth full; that is, not to allow one's self time to eat.

Sacar el bocado redondo, to bite out a mouthful.

Prov. *A buen bocado, buen grito*: A good mouthful will cause a good groan. That is, Epicures, who feed high, and are troubled with the gout, give as many

many groans as they eat good bits.

Prov. *A bocádo harón espolada de vino*: A large bit must be spur'd with wine. That is, a bad eater, who can scarce get down his meat; must spur on his lazy appetite with a glass of wine.

Prov. *Bocádo comido no gana amigo*: A morsel eaten, gains no friend. That is, either what a man has eaten himself will gain him no friends, or that men forget what they have eaten; that is, past kindnesses.

Prov. *Bocádo de mal pan, ni lo comas, ni lo des a tu can*: Do not eat a morsel of bad bread, nor give it to your dog. The bread is generally so very good and plentiful in *Spain*, that they will not allow the very dogs to eat that which is amiss.

Prov. *No áy mejor bocádo que el hurtado*: No better morsel than that which is stolen. Stollen goods are sweet.

Boca'L, a pot or mug with which they take wine out of great jars; it commonly holds an *azumbre*, which is about three pints. From the Greek *baucalion*, a vessel for wine.

Bocal de pózo, the mouth of a well.

Boça'L, Subst. a muffler, a muzzle, a bag to hang at a beast's mouth, that it may not stop to eat.

Boça'L, Adj. ignorant, that cannot speak the language of the country, or speaks only his own tongue; unskilful.

Mancebito boçal, a mere novice.

Bocana'DA, a mouthful.

Bocane'GRA, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, descended from a duke of *Genoa*. The first of them in *Spain* was admiral of *Castile*, and from him are descended the earls of *Palma*, and other persons of quality of the surname of *Bocanegra* and *Portocarrero*.

Boca'R, to rough hew, or cut out any work.

Bocara'N, fine buckram.

Bocayre'NTE, a town of 500 houses, one parish, one monastery of men, and one of women, seated on a high rock in the kingdom of *Valencia*, thirteen leagues from the city of that name.

Boçe'L, the brims or lips of a cup or other vessel, the edge of any ornament in carv'd work, or the like.

Boçella'R, Obs. a kettle.

Boce'RO, an old word used in the ancient laws of *Spain*, signifying the same as *abogado*.

Boceza'R, to gape, to yawn.

Boce'zo, gaping or yawning.

Bóche, in cant a hangman.

Boche'RO, in cant the executioner's man.

Bochin, the common executioner, the hangman; so call'd from *boya*, a butcher, who has his name from *bos*, an ox, because he kills them; and an executioner is a butcher. *Covarrubias*.

BOCHORNA'DO, wither'd or dry'd up with heat, or fainting with heat.

BOCHORNO, sultry, close, hot weather. From *boca de horno*, the mouth of an oven.

Bocina, an hunter's cornet; so call'd *quasi buccina*. It is also the Spanish name of the northern constellation call'd *ursa minor*, or the lesser bear; because the stars that form it are placed in the shape of a cornet.

Bocine'RO, one that winds a cornet, or he that makes or sells them.

Boço, the down that grows on mens faces before the beard, or on womens faces.

Bocón, a great mouth.

Bocúdo, that has a great mouth.

Boçuro, one that has much down on the skin.

B O D

BóDA, a wedding. The etymology not known.

BóDAS, the same as *bóda*, being indifferently used either in the singular or plural number.

Andarse de bóda en bóda, to go from wedding to wedding. That is, to live an idle spunging life, always running from one good house to another, or from feast to feast, without taking any pains, or minding any thing but mirth.

Prov. *Aún se come el pan de la bóda*: The wedding bread is still eaten. That is, the wedding feasting is scarce over. It is all love and mirth. It is honeymoon still.

Prov. *A la bóda de Don García lleva pan en la capilla*: Carry bread in your hood to *Don García's* wedding. That is, do not confide too much in the cheer you shall have at a feast or wedding, but provide for your self, lest it fall short, as they say it happened at *D. García's* wedding, who was a poor gentleman, and had invited many guests, the better sort had the dinner set before them, and the others were forced to take up with a second table, where bread being scarce, one wiser than the rest pull'd out a piece he had brought from home and said as above: And he says in the hood, because in former ages the men wore great hoods hanging behind to pull over their heads upon occasion, before hats were in use, and made use of them as a pocket.

Prov. *Bóda buena bóda mala, el martes en tu casa*: Whether the wedding

be a good one or a bad one, be at home, or you must be at home on *Tuesday*. It was once usual in *Spain*, especially among the ordinary sort, to be married upon *Saturday*, and then they treated their guests that day, *Sunday*, and *Monday*. So the proverb says, you must be at home on *Tuesday*, because be the wedding never so splendid, the feasting is then done; or else because it is time to retire, to look to your business.

Prov. *Bóda de negros*: A wedding of blacks. That is, all noise and confusion. Because those poor people at their weddings have not the order and decency that is observed among gentry; but all talk, sing, and dance without any method.

Prov. *De bobos y bobas se kincken las bodas*: Weddings are fill'd up with men and women fools. It is a sufficient sign of folly to be always haunting weddings and such publick meetings, to which fools resort either to eat and drink, or to shew their fine cloaths, or because they know not how to spend their time better.

Prov. *De tale bodas tales tortas*: Of such weddings such cakes. That is, from such company you must expect such actions; or, such a course of life must come to such an end; or, such causes will produce such effects. You can expect no more from a cat but her skin. They say, the occasion of the proverb was a gentleman's marrying a lady that was not so chaste as *Lucretia*, and at his wedding some wag brought in cakes stuck with *Cornupia's*, and some asking what that meant, another answer'd, such a wedding, such cakes; alluding to the horns that threaten'd the gentleman.

Prov. *'Esse es de bóda, que duerme con la novia*: He has most share in the wedding who lies with the bride. That is, he is the principal guest, he has most interest in the wedding, for he has all the enjoyment of the feast and bride at another's expence.

Prov. *La bóda de los pobres toda es voces*: Poor peoples weddings are all noise. Because as was said above in the blacks wedding, the poor have not that order and decency as the rich, and all their pleasure is noise and confusion.

Prov. *La mas hermosa de todas como la otra haze bodas*: The beautifulest of them all makes a wedding like another. This is a check to the pride of those women who are conceited of their beauty, to give them to understand,

that the best they can expect is but to be marry'd, and us'd as other women are, to breed children, bring them forth with pain, and perhaps be no more valued.

Prov. *La que no báyla de la boda se salga*: Let her that does not dance turn out of the wedding. When you are at Rome you must do as they do at Rome. In company no one must be singular, but do as the company does, or else leave it, lest they be look'd upon as spies on the actions of others.

Prov. *Lo que no se háxe a la boda, no se háxe a toda hora*: What is not done at the wedding, is not done at any indifferent time. That is, if people do not perform at the proper seasons, as making a feast at the wedding, or the like, it is in vain to expect it of them at another time. Applicable to those that refuse to do things in season, and seek delays, promising from day to day what ought to be perform'd out of hand.

Prov. *Ni boda sin canto, ni mortuorio sin llanto*: There is no wedding without singing, nor no burial without weeping. This is natural, since every body endeavours to rejoice at weddings, and at funerals many weep, tho' it be but for fashion.

Prov. *No ay boda sin tornaboda*: There is no wedding without a second wedding feast. It is the Spanish custom, after the bridegroom has celebrated the festival of his nuptials as long as he thinks fit, for the wife's father to treat all the company splendidly; and this they call *tornaboda*, that is, the repetition of the wedding. Or if this fails, the bridegroom performs it himself, which is the reason they say, There is no wedding without the repetition of the wedding, because it is look'd upon as an indispensable duty.

Prov. *No se háxe la boda de hongos, sino es de buenos ducados redondos*: The wedding is not made of mushrooms, but of good round ducats. That is, it is not a slight matter like mushrooms, that will defray the expence of a wedding, but it requires good round ducats, a round expence, and not by halves. Applicable to any that think to do great matters with a small charge.

Prov. *La flaca báyla en la boda, que no la gorda*: The lean one dances at the wedding, and not the fat one. This proverb is by way of advice to unweildy women, that they do not covet to go to places where there must be dancing, because they will be shamed by young tender girls, who

are fit for that sport. In general it directs all persons to apply themselves to that they are fit for, and not to aim at what they can never perform.

Prov. *Qual boda sin Doña Toda?* What wedding is there without *Doña Toda*? This is a reproof to all those that thrust themselves into every company, and take care to miss no merry bout, as they say this *Doña Toda* did, from whom the proverb took its rise.

Prov. *Quien se ensaña en la boda, pierdela toda*: He that takes pet at a wedding loses it all. If a man grows passionate and pettish, he either goes away, and so has no share of the merry-making, or, if he stays, is so discomposed, that it little affects him. To instruct us not to be easily provoked, or grow angry in company that is met to be jovial and merry.

Prov. *Quien bien báyla, de boda en boda se anda*: He that is a good dancer goes from one wedding to another. Whoever has any particular grace, as dancing, singing, good conversation, or the like, is always acceptable in such merry meetings, and therefore is commonly invited, or, if not, easily intrudes.

Prov. *Si desta escápo. y no muero, nunca mas bodas al cielo*: If I escape this, and do not die, I'll never go see more weddings in heaven. This is a fable, that the fox seeing the eagle very weary, asked where she had been, who answer'd that at a wedding in heaven. The fox desir'd her the next wedding there was in heaven to carry her thither, which was what the eagle desired, and accordingly came and took up the fox, whom from a great height she let fall. The fox, as she was tumbling, cry'd out, If I escape this bout, and am not kill'd, I'll ne'er go to more weddings in heaven. Applied to those who having run themselves into some great danger, take warning by it, and promise if they escape, never to run such hazards again.

Prov. *A la boda del herrero cada qual con su dinero*: Every one goes with his own money to the blacksmith's wedding. This is in country towns, where there is but one smith, and therefore all the people court him, so they go to his wedding, and every one carries something to present him. Every one is free to present where there is a prospect of interest.

Prov. *Quando fuéres a la boda pon tu olla*: When you go to a wedding hang on your own pot. That is, provide meat at home, tho' you go to a

feast, for fear of what may happen. See more of this above, under the proverb *A la boda de Don Garcia*, &c.

Prov. *En la boda quien menos come es la novia*: At the wedding it is the bride that eats least. Because when all others are merry and free, modesty restrains her.

BODEGA, a cellar for wine. In a ship the hold, or howl'd, which is all the empty space below the first or lower deck, where provisions and stores, or goods are stow'd.

BODEGÓN, a place where the meaner sort of people go to eat, like our mean ordinaries, to which no people of any fashion resort.

BODEGONE'RA, and *Bodegonero*, a man or woman that keeps a *bodegón*, or such eating place.

BODEGUE'RO, a cellar-man, or he that has charge of the cellar.

BODIA'N, a sea-fish like a tench.

BODIGO, a small cake or roll of bread, which in some villages in Spain they offer in the church, and are also used as rolls with us. Arab.

BODOCA'ZO, the stroke of a pellet shot out of a cross-bow, a trunk, or the like.

BODOQUE, a pellet of clay, a clay bullet. Arabick.

Jugar al bodeque, vid. *Jugar*.

B O E

BOEZUE'LO, a stalking ox, or horse made of canvas, or the like, to come within shot of fowl.

B O F

BOFE'NA, Obs. vid. *Bofes*.

BOFES, the lungs or lights. Arab.

Echar los bofes, to vomit one's heart up; met. to be so anxious that a man has not time to breath.

BOFETA'DA, a buffet, a cuff on the ear.

BOFETA'N, buckram.

BOFETE'AR, to buffet.

BOFETON, a cuff on the ear.

BÓFFO, a bruise in the flesh; also a fine manchet of bread.

BOFONES de jubón, the buckram and canvas, or inward part of a doublet.

BOFORDO, vid. *Bofordo*.

B O G

BÓGA, rowing with oars; also a sort of fish found in the lake *Titicaca*, in the kingdom of Peru, wholfom, but very bony.

BOGA'DA, a buck, or bucking, that is, soaking of linnen in lye, which is done in a basket or vessel full of holes, that the water may drain from it as it is pour'd on. Also rowing with oars.

B O L

BOGADOR, a rower, one that tugs at the oar.

BOGA'R, to row, to tug at the oar.
A BOGARANCA'DA, to row with all might and main.

BOGAVA'NTE, the foreman in rowing. From *bogar avante*, to row before.

BÓGLIA, vid. *Buena bógliá*.

BÓGO, a sort of fish very white.

BOGOTA, a province in *Nuevo reyno de Granada* in *South America*.

B O H

BOHE'MIA, the kingdom of *Bohemia*.

BOHE'MIO, a Bohemian; also a short cloak, so call'd because the fashion came from *Bohemia*.

BOHE'NA, vid. *Bófes*.

BOHÍO, a thatch'd house, a cottage. The Indian name for it.

BOHONERIA, pedlars ware, or a place where such ware is sold.

BOHONERO, a pedlar; *quasi boxonero*, because they used to sell small trinkets made of box.

Prov. *Cada bobonero alaba sus agüjas*: Every pedlar praises his own needles; or, as we say, no man cries sinking fish.

BOHORDA'R, to cast long stiff rushes, called *bobórdos*, at one another, or, instead of them, small rods. See *bobórdo*.

BOHÓRDO, any sort of rush, but particularly the great rush that has a long round head like velvet. Also small rods, the gentry riding abroad on midsummer day in the morning to divert themselves, dart up into the air: perhaps in some places they used these rushes.

BOHÓRDOS, the plunging of a horse, or his rising with all four upright from the ground.

B O J

BÓJA, compassing, or going about; also a little fore.

BOJA'R, to compass, or go about; to be so much about.

B O L

BÓLA, any round bowl, but generally taken for such a bowl as is used at nine-pins, on bowling-greens, or the like.

Bóla de viento, a wind-ball, in the nature of our foot-ball.

Embocar la bóla, to strike the ball or bowl into the mouth of the ring.

Tenér la bóla en el emboque, to lie in pass.

BOLA'DA, *Boladéro*, vid. *Volada*, *Voladéro*.

B O L

BOLA'DO, *Bolador*; vid. *Volado*, *Volador*.

BOLA'R, vid. *Volár*.

BOLARME'NICO, bole-armoniack.

BOLA'SO, or *Bolazo*, a stroke of a bowl.

BOLA'TA, or *Boletero*, or *Boladar*, a thief that gets in at windows or tops of houses.

BOLATEA'R, vid. *Volatear*,

BOLATÍN, vid. *Volatín*.

BOLA'YMA, a sort of sweet cake of bread. *Viage de Teixeira*, p. 106.

BOLCA'DO, overturn'd, turn'd topsyturvy.

Bolcado me ha el vino, the wine has turn'd my brain.

BOLCA'N, vid. *Volcán*.

BOLCA'R, *To Buelco*, to overturn, to turn topsyturvy.

BOLLA de pelota, the flying of a ball.

BOLLEA'DO, bowl'd, roll'd; also made like a bowl.

Beleado sombrero, a hat that has a crown as round as a ball.

BOLLEADOR, a thief that plies at fairs. Cant.

BOLLEA'R, to bowl.

BOLLE'O, a flight, or a stroke given to a ball before it comes to the ground, or the flight of the ball.

Llevarse una cosa de boléo, to do a thing, or run away with it at a heat.

BOLLE'TA, a little billet or ticket; a billet for quarters.

BOLETÍN, a soldier's billet for quarters.

BOLICHE, the small fish drawn in a net; also the whole draught, as it is often bought. Greek *bolos*, a net. In cant a gaming-house.

BOLICHE'RO, in cant, a card-maker.

BOLILLA, a little bowl or ball.

BOLILLO, a little nine-pin, or a bobbin to make lace.

BOLINA, the bowling, a sea-term, and is a rope fastned to the middle part of the outside of the sail, to make the sail stand sharper, or closer by a wind.

Ir a la bolina, o *bolinar*, to sail upon a bowling.

BÓLLA, a little light roll of bread, for *bóllo*; also an impression.

BOLLA'DO, vid. *Abollado*.

BOLLADURA, vid. *Abolladura*.

BOLLA'R, vid. *Abollar*.

BOLLE'TA, vid. *Boletín*.

BOLLIADÓR, *Bolliciár*; vid. *Bulliciador*, *Bulliciár*.

BOLLICIO, *Bollicioso*, vid. *Bullicio*, *Bullicioso*.

BOLLO de pan, a roll of bread.

Bóllo de golpe, a bump or swelling by a blow.

B O L

Bóllo maimén, a cake or roll of bread made with charms, to gain love. *Corar* says he cannot find the etymology.

BOLLÓN de cinta, a stud or boss on a girdle.

BOLLONA'DO, fludded or boss'd.

BOLLUE'LO, a little fine cake.

BOLLÚLLOS, vid. *Polullos*.

BOLÓNIA, the city *Bononia* in *Italy*.

BÓLO, one of the nine-pins.

BÓLOS, nine-pins to play.

Estár en los bóllos, to be within pins; met. To have the conveniency of managing one's business at pleasure.

BOLSA, a purse, a pouch. Lat. *bursa*. Also an exchange for merchants to meet.

Bolsa de camino, a pouch or bags for a traveller to carry his necessaries.

Bolsa de arzon, a hawking bag, or a bag to carry behind one on horseback.

Bolsa en vestido, a pucker or fold in a garment.

Bolsa natural, the natural purse in which the testicles are.

Bolsa rota, a torn purse; met. a man that cannot keep his money.

Bolsa de hierro, an iron purse; a man that will not part with his money.

Bolsa de Dios, God's purse, that is, alms for the poor.

Bolsa de moneda en Persia, a purse of money in *Persia*; their way of reckoning great sums of money. Every purse of theirs contains 1000 *tomans*, and every *toman* or *tomin* is 16 ducats.

Dar otro nudo a la bolsa, to give the purse another knot, to be proof against all temptations of laying out money.

Fiar a sacar de la bolsa, to trust till the money is taken out of the purse, to sell for ready money.

Llevar bien herrada la bolsa, to have the purse well lined.

Hazer bolsas la materia, when the matter of a wound does not evacuate, but sinks into the flesh, and makes purses.

Prov. *Bolsa sin dinero, digola cuero*: A purse without money is no better than a piece of leather. Purses were usually made of leather, and when they had no money were worth little.

Prov. *Quién pierde, or quién compra y miente, en su bolsa lo siente*: He that loses, or he that buys and lies, finds it in his purse. When a man denies what he loses, or pretends to buy cheaper than he really does, he cannot deceive himself, but finds the miss of his money in his pocket.

BOLSA'R, to make purses, to pucker, or gather up, as garments ill made do.

B O L

BOLSE'RO, a purse-maker.
BOLSICA, a little purse.
BOLSICO, a little purse, or pouch.
 Prov. *Quién tiene quatro y gasta cinco no ha menester bolsico*: He that has four, and spends five, has no need of a purse.
BOLSILLA, vid. *Bolsico*.
BOLSILLO, a coat-pocket.
BOLSON, a great purse or pouch.
BOLTA'RIO, an unsteady person, that is not long in a mind.
Boltario, in cant amongst gamesters, is one that is always sure to return to play.
BOLTEADÓR, a tumbler, a vaulter.
BOLTEADURA, tumbling, vaulting.
BOLTEA'R, to tumble, to vault; rather *voltear*, from *volva*.
BOLTEJADÓR, *Boltejar*; vid. *Bolteador*, *Boltear*.
BOLTEZUE'LA, vid. *Bueltezuela*.
BOLTÓN, a jewel like a heart to hang about the neck.
Boltón de cinta, a stud, or boss on a girdle.
BOLVEDIZO, that turns easily, apt to turn.
BOLVE'R, *To Buélvo*, *bolví*; to turn, to return, to restore.
Bolvér a un lugar, to return to a place.
Bolvér lo prestado, to restore a thing lent.
Bolvér lo de dentro a fuera, to turn the inside out.
Bolvér la hoja, to turn over a new leaf.
Bolvér lo que se ha comido, to cast up what one has eaten.
Bolvér atrás de su palabra, to go from one's word.
Bolvér al vomito, to return to the vomit, to relapse into sin.
Bolvér las espaldas, to turn one's back, to run away.
Bolvérese en color, to blush, to colour with anger.
Bolvérese el vino, is for wine to turn eager.
No bolvér cabeça, not to relieve those a man ought.
Bolvér la pelota, to send back the ball, to give one an *Oliver* for his *Rowland*.
Bolvér a uno loco, to make a man mad.
Bolvér sobre sí, to recollect one's self.
Bolvér por alguno, to take one's part.
Bolvér por su palabra, to make good one's word.
Bolvér al revés, to turn the wrong side out.
BOLVIBLE, that may turn, or be turned.
BOLVIMIE'NTO, a turning.

B O N

BOLÚLLOS DEL CONDA'DO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 8 leagues from *Sevil*, has 600 houses, one parish, one hospital, and three chapels, a plentiful soil, and belongs to the duke of *Medina Sidonia*.
BOLÚLLOS DE LA IMITACIÓN, a town like the last in *Andaluzia*, two leagues from *Sevil*, has 200 houses, one parish, one hospital, two chapels, and belongs to the king.
BOLÚMEN, vid. *Volúmen*.

B O M

BÓMBA, a pump, also a bomb. Greek *bombeo*, to found.
Dar a la bomba, to pump; met. to vomit.
BOMBA'RDA, a canon or mortar-piece.
BOMBARDE'RO, a gunner, a bombardier.
BOMBASÍ, fustian.
BÓMBO, a humming noise.
BOMBÓN, a territory in the kingdom of *Peru*.

B O N

BONA, Obs. goods.
BONA'NÇA, a calm, fair weather; met. prosperity.
BONANÇA'R, to clear up, to grow fair or calm.
BONA'O, a town in the island *Hispaniola* in *America*.
BONA'YRE, an island off the coast of *Venezuela* in *South America*.
BONDA, vid. *Honda*.
BONDA, a small territory in the province of *Santa Marta* in *South America*.
BONDA'D, goodness.
BONDE'JO, the cheese-press.
BONE'TA, a bonnet, which is an additional sail, added upon occasion to the other sails, to gather all the wind that may be.
BONETA'DA, a salute with the cap.
BONE'TE, a cap; also as *boneta*.
 Prov. *Bonete y almète hazen casas de copete*: The cap and helmet make great families. That is, learning, denoted by the cap, and war, denoted by the helmet, raise men to great fortunes.
BONETE'RO, a cap-maker.
BONETILLO, a little cap, or a skull-cap.
BÓNGO de çarça, the silver bush.
BÓNICO, pretty, neat.
BONIFA'Z, the surname of an ancient family in *Spain*, originally of the city *Burgos* in *Old Castile*, the progenitor of them, *Ramon Bonifaz*, was the first admiral of *Castile*, at the institution of that dignity.
BONIFA'CIO, *Boniface*, a christian name.

B O R

BONÍTO, pretty. Also a fish so called, which is a sort of tunny fish.
BOÑIGA, a cow-turd. From *bos*, an ox, *quasi boiega*.
 Prov. *Quién come boñiga comería, ojaldre*: He that eats cow-turd would eat puff-paste-cake; that is, if he had it. To signify, that whoever fares hard, would fare better if they could; or when a man eats loathsome things, it is for want of good.
BONVARÓN, the herb groundswel.
BOÑUE'LO, vid. *Buñuelo*.

B O O

BOÓTES, a constellation by the lesser bear, called by another name *arctophilar*, or the bearward.

B O Q

BOQUEA'DA, a gaping or yawning; a gasp; as, *La última boqueada*, the last gasp.
BOQUEA'R, to gape, to yawn, to open the mouth, to gasp for breath. From *boca*, the mouth.
No osar boquear, not to dare to speak a word.
Boquear, or *Dar la postrer boqueada*, to breath one's last.
BOQUERETÓN, or *Boquerón*, a great hole in a wall, a great opening or yawning.
BOQUIABIE'ERTO, open-mouth'd.
BOQUIERUNCIDO, shrivel-mouth'd; that has the mouth drawn up like a purse.
BOQUIHUNDIDO, one that has his mouth sunk in.
BOQUILLA, a little mouth.
BOQUIMUE'LLE, tender mouth'd.
BOQUIRÓTO, wide mouth'd; met. foul mouth'd.
BOQUIRÚBIO, a young beau. In cant a cully.
BOQUISE'CO, dry-mouth'd; met. a man that cannot speak one word of comfort.
Me dexaron salir boquiseco, they let me come away without wetting my lips.
BOQUISUMIDO, that has the mouth sunk in, like old people that have lost their teeth.
BOQUITA, a little mouth.
BOQUITUE'ERTO, wry-mouth'd.
BOQVIVE'RDE, one that talks inconsiderately, idly.

B O R

BÓRBA, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of *Esfremoz*, has a castle, 400 houses, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.
BORBÓLLA, a little bubble upon the water.
BORBOLLEA'R, to bubble, to boil up.
BORBOL

BORBOLLITA, a little bubble.

BORBOLLÓN, the violent gushing of water out of a pipe, or other hole, which forcing out makes a noise that sounds like *bor, bor*, whence the word is deriv'd. It is also the bubbling up of boiling water, or of a spring that gushes out of the ground.

BORBOTÓR, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, of not above 70 houses.

BORBÚJA, vid. *Borbólla*.

BORCEGUÍ, a buskin. Arab.

BORCELLA'R de *cáxa*, the edge or rim of a box or chest.

BORDA, the main sail of a galley.

BORDADOR, an embroiderer.

BORDA'DO, embroider'd; also edg'd.

BORDADÚRA, embroidery; also edging.

BORDA'R, to embroider; also to edge.

BORDE, the edge, the brim, the side of a ship; also a bastard son.

Borde tajado, a shagg'd or jagg'd edge.

BORDEA'R, to tack forwards and backwards at sea; also to cruize.

BORDO as *Ir abordo*, to go aboard a ship.

Hazer otro bordo, to tack the ship, is to bring her head about to lie the other way.

BORDÓN, a staff to walk, a pilgrim's staff; also the great or base string of an instrument.

BORDÓN, is also the burden of a song, a repetition of the same thing at every stanza, and rhiming still to it.

BORDÓN, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Cantavieja*, among the mountains, has about 100 houses, a place of resort to a church of our lady.

BORDONADORES, this word found in some authors, none of whom can give a positive account of what it is, but only guess they were some gentlemen, who us'd to cast wooden rods at a mark set up, instead of lances, to exercise their strength, and try whether they could strike them into it.

BORDONCILLO, a little walking-staff; also the burden of a song, which is repeated at the end of every stanza.

BORDONE'RO, a counterfeit pilgrim that goes about in that habit to live idly; thence any idle strowling fellow or beggar.

BORDONES, a river in the province of *Cumana* in *South America*.

BORÉAS, the north wind. Lat.

BORGÚÑA, the country of *Burgundy*, betwixt *France* and *Germany*.

BORGONÓN, a *Burgundian*.

BÓRJA, a city in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, at the foot of a hill, not far from the great mountain *Moncayo*, towards the frontiers of *Castile* and *Navarre*, has a good castle, strong walls, a fruitful territory, 800 houses, three parish churches, one of them collegiate, four monasteries of friars, one of nuns, one hospital, and several chapels. Antiently call'd *Besinum*. It has given its name to a noble family in that kingdom, descended from the blood royal, whose chief is duke of *Gandia*, call'd by the Spaniards *Borja*, by us corruptly *Borgia*.

BÓRLA, a tuft or a tossel of silk, or other matter. Doctors wear a *borla*, that is, a silk tossel on their caps to denote their degree.

BORLADOR, a tossel-maker.

BORLÓN, a great tuft or tossel.

BORLILLA, a little tuft or tossel.

BORLONES, a sort of stuff made in *Holland*, which they send into *Spain*. There is of it plain and flower'd.

BÓRNE, the end of the lance us'd in tilting. From the French *Born*, the extremity or boundary. It is also a sort of oak, and the bending of any wood.

BORNEA'DO, bent by heating at the fire, or otherwise.

BORNEA'R, to bend by heating at the fire, or otherwise.

BORNÍ, a sort of hawk.

BORNIDO, in cant, hang'd.

BÓRNOS, a town in *Andaluzia*, 12 leagues from *Sevil*, has 100 houses, one parish, two monasteries of men, one of nuns, a house to maintain six poor men, and as many women well born, one hospital, and five chapels.

BORONA, a sort of grain in *China*, which makes brown bread.

BORÓX, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, near the city *Toledo*.

BÓRRA, flocks of short wool; the knap of frize, or the like; any little tuft of wool; also the dross, or the lees of any thing.

BORRA'CHA, a leather bottle, which when empty falls together like a purse. Also a drunken woman.

Prov. *A la borracha passas*? This is interpreted two ways, some making the word *passas* a verb, and then it is, Do you pass by the drunkard? which a woman that lov'd wine being pass'd by, when they were filling it about, is reported to have said to him that served. Others will have *passas* in this place to be the substantive, raisins, and then it is, Do you give the drunkard raisins? To signify you should

not give such a one sweet, but rather salt things to encourage drinking.

BORRACHA'DA, vid. *Borracheria*.

BORRACHEA'R, to play the drunkard.

BORRACHE'RA, drunkenness, a drunken bout, a drunken action.

BORRACHE'Z, drunkenness.

BORRACHERIA, the disorder or confusion caus'd by drunkenness.

BORRA'CHO, drunk, or a drunkard.

Prov. *Al borracho fino no le basta agua, ni vino*: A downright drunkard is not satisfy'd, or has not enough of wine or water, because he always covets more.

Prov. *Colérico sanguíneo, borracho fino*: A sanguine cholerick man is a downright drunkard; as supposing that only drunkenness can put a man into such disorders.

BORRACHÓN or *Borrachonazo*, a great drunkard.

BORRACHUE'LO, a little drunkard.

BORRA'DA, a blotting out.

BORRADE'RO, that which may be blotted out.

BORRA'DO, blotted.

BORRADÓR, a blotting paper, a day book or note book, where things are only set down for the present to be writ out fair; also a rough draught.

BORRADORCILLO, a little blotting paper or a small note book for memorandums.

BORRADÚRA, a blotting.

BORRA'JA, the herb borragé.

BORRA'R, to blot, to blur, to strike out, to blemish. Arab.

BÓRRAS, dregs or lees of any liquor.

BORRA'SCA, a tempest, a storm. Met. a broil, a fray.

BORRASCOSO, tempestuous. Met. quarrelsome.

BORRASQUILLA, a little storm or tempest; a small scuffle; a little turbulent fellow.

BORRA'X or *Borráz*, borragé, us'd for solder by goldsmiths.

BORRA'XA, vid. *Borrája*.

BORRA'ZA, vid. *Borráz*.

BORRE'GA, an ewe lamb.

BORRE'GO, a Lamb. Met. a good-natur'd, quiet fat child.

BORRE'NAS, the high parts of a saddle before and behind.

BORRICA, a she ass.

BORRICA'ZO, a great ass.

BORRICO, an ass.

BORRICÓN, a great ass, a great coxcomb.

BORRIQUE'N, the Indian name of the island of *Puerto Rico* in *America*.

BORR

B O T

BORRIQUE' *TE vela*, the top gallant
sail.

BORRIQUILLO, a little ass.

BORRO, a wild lamb.

BORRON, a blct. Arab.

BORUJO, vid. *Burjo*.

BORZEGUI, a buskin,

BORZEGUINERIA, a buskin-maker's
shop

BORZEGUENE'RO, a buskin-maker.

B O S

BOSA'R, to be brim full, or till the
liquor stands above the brim; also to
run over.

BOSCA'GE, a thick place, a woody
place; a landskip in painting.

BOSCAJA'DO, shadow'd in painting
or drawing.

BOSLA'DO, vid. *Bordado*.

BOSLADO'R, *Bosladora*, *boslár*, vid.
Bordador, *bordaduría*, *bordar*.

BOSQUE, a wood, a forest. Gothick,
bisch.

BOSQUEJA'DO, drawn rough, or
only scratch'd.

BOSQUEJA'R, to make a rough
draught, to lay the first colours on a
picture, which being confus'd do not
well show the design.

BOSQUEJO, a rough draught, a pi-
cture that has only the first colours.

BOSQUE'RO, a woodman.

BOSQUEZILLO, a little wood.

BOSSA'DA, *Bossadina* or *Bossadira*,
vomiting.

BOSSA'L *de cavallo*, an ornament for
a horse's head, of silver, with bells,
and a point in the forehead.

BOSSA'R, to run over, to vomit.

BOSTEZA'R, to gape, to yawn. Lat.
escitare.

BOSTE'ZO, a gaping or yawning.

B O T

BOTA, a boot; also a leather bottle.
In some parts of *Spain*, a butt.

BOTA *cuchar*, vid. *Cuchara*.

BOTA'CIO, that part of a column or
other stone that is cut wreath'd like a
rope.

BOTADOR, a punch, an iron to
drive nails that cannot be drawn with-
out pincers; also as *votador*.

BOTAFUEGO, an incendiary, a *Bon-
tesen*; also a linstock us'd by gunners
to fire cannon.

BOTAME'NTE, bluntly, dully.

BOTA'NA, a round plug of wood to
stop a leather bottle; also a patch upon
a leather bottle; and thence a plaister
upon a fore.

BOTA'R, vid. *Votar*.

BOTA'R, to dull the edge or the un-
derstanding, to rebound as a ball does;

to cast or throw out; to launch a ship.

BOTA'RGÁ, a sort of saucidge; also
a boot or buskin, or a leather bag or
case.

BOTASE'LA, is the first sound of the
trumpet to saddle the horses, and a
hole the boys make in the ground to
play at chuck, or the like.

BOTE, in some parts is taken for any
common boat, but more properly the
long-boat of a ship.

BOTE, a gally-pot, such as apothec-
aries use. Also the end or extremity.

Bote *de lança*, a thrust of a lance.

Bote *de pelota*, the rebound of a ball.

Ir de bote, to go the ready way.

Estar lleno de bote en bote, to be as
full as a thing can hold.

BOTE'GICO, a little gally-pot.

BOTEQUIN, a little boat.

BOTE'RO, a leather-bottle-maker.

BOTEZILLO, a little gally-pot.

BOTIBOLE'O, the taking a ball as
soon as it has touch'd the ground, at
half its rebound, and sending it back
to the adversary.

BOTICA, an apothecary's shop, some-
times taken for any other shop.

BOTICA'RIO, an apothecary. From
bote, a galipot. In cant, a pedlar.

BOTIJA, an earthen vessel with a
great belly. Met. a great unweildy
fellow.

BOTIJÓN, a great vessel with a
large belly. Met. a punch belly.

BOTIJUE'LA, a small belly'd vessel.

BOTILLA, a little boot or a little
leather bottle.

BOTILLE'R, a butler.

BOTILLERIA, a buttery.

BOTILLE'RO, a butler.

BOTÍN, a buskin. Also a booty
taken in war.

Prov. *El botín de la galana en invi-
érno no vale nada*: The fine woman's
buskin in winter is worth nothing;
because formerly in *Spain* the women
wore red or blue buskins, of very fine
leather, which were not fit for the
dirt.

BOTINE'RO, a buskin maker.

BOTINILLO, a little short buskin.

BOTO, blunt or dull. Also as *voto*.

BOTÓN, a button, a bud of a tree,
a bile.

Botón *de fuego*, a searing iron.

Botón *de bíba*, a pocky fore.

BOTONA'R, to bud as trees do; also
to cauterize.

BOTONCILLO, a little button; or a
small bud of a tree.

BOTONE'RO, a button-maker or sel-
ler.

BOTÓR, Obs. An impostume,

B O T

B O Y

B O V

BOVA'DA, a foolery, a foolish action,
or saying.

BOVA'JE, a tax laid upon every
yoke of oxen. So call'd from *bos*, an
ox.

BOVAME'NTE, foolishly.

BOVARRÓN, a great fool.

BOUCE'LA, a town in *Portugal*,
three leagues from *Viseu*, between the
rivers *Bonga* and *Cela*, from which it
takes name. It has not above 200
houses and one parish, but is famous
for certain baths, which are said to
have wrought great cures.

BOVA'TICO, a duty upon every
yoke of oxen, formerly paid to the
king in *Catalonia*. From *bos*, an ox.

BOVEA'R, to play the fool.

BÓVEDA, a vault. *A volviendo*, be-
cause it is arch'd.

Bóveda *de jardín*, a walk in a gar-
den that has the trees or greens bow'd
over it like an arch. An arbour.

Hablar de bóveda, to talk big.

BOVEDA'DO, vaulted.

BOVEDA'R, to vault.

BOVEDILLA, a little vault.

BOVERIA, foolishness, a foolish say-
ing or action.

BOVITO, a little fool.

BÓVO, a fool. Also a fish so cal-
led.

BOÚR, a moonfish. *Misib*.

B O X

Box, box, or the box-tree; also a
compass taken about.

Box *de zapatero*, a small tool made of
box, shoemakers use to smooth their
seams with.

Tener tantas léguas de box, to be so
many leagues in compass.

BOXA'R *tantas léguas*, idem.

BOXEDA'L, a grove of box-trees.

BOXIGA'NGA, vid. *Moxiganga*.

Boxo, compass, circumference.

B O Y

BÓYA, a buoy, which is a piece of
wood or barrel made fast to the flook
of an anchor by the buoy-rope, and
floating right over it, serving both to
show where the anchor is, and to
weigh the anchor with the boat.

BOYA, in some places they give
this name to the hangman.

BUE'NA bóya, is one that is no
slave, but rows voluntarily in the gal-
ley for pay.

BOYA'DA, a herd of oxen.

BOYA'NTE, a ship that is light la-
den and sails swift.

BOYA'R, to low, like an ox.

BOYCA'R, to lift up ones voice, to
cry out. *Misib*.

BOYE'RO

B R A

BOYERO or *Boyerizo*, a neatherd.
BOYEZUE'LO, a little ox. Also a
alking ox to kill partridges.
BOYJA, the cork of a fishing-net.
BOYUDA, in cant, a pack of cards.
BOYUNO, belonging to oxen.

B O Z

Boz, vid. *Voz*.
BOZA, vid. *Boça*.
BOZA'L, vid. *Boçal*.
BOZEADOR, a bawling fellow.
BOZEA'R, to cry out, vid. *Vozeár*.
BOZE'L, a fillet or edge of stone
about a building.
BOZELI'LLO, a little fillet or edge
of stone.
BOZELÓN, a great fillet, or edge of
stone.
BOZERÍA, bawling, vid. *Vozeria*.
BOZE'RO, vid. *Boçero*.
BOZINA, vid. *Boçina*.
BOZINE'RO, vid. *Boçinero*.
BOZINGLEA'R, to bawl, to hoop and
hollow, to cry out.
BOZINGLERIA, bawling, noisiness.
BOZINGLE'RO, a bawling fellow.
BOZIOS, a horn shell-fish. *Mínsh*.
Bozó, vid. *Boço*.

B R A

BRABA'DA or *Brabáta*, vid. *Braváta*.
BRABA'NTE, the province of *Brabant* in the Low Countries.
BRABEA'R, vid. *Braveár*.
BRABE'ZA, vid. *Bravéza*.
BRA'BO, vid. *Brávo*.
BRABURA, vid. *Bravúra*.
BRA'ÇA, a fathom. In sea-terms the
brace; there are two to each yard,
one to each arm; the use of it to
square and traverse the yards.
BRAÇA'DA, a fathom, as far as a
man can reach, or as he can clasp in
his arms.
BRAÇA'DO, fathom'd; also *brac'd*,
as the yards in a ship.
BRAÇA'L, the armour for the arms;
also a sort of short sleeves women for-
merly wore.
BRAÇALE'TES, bracelets.
BRACEA'JE, labour, or exercise of
the arms.
BRACEA'JE. In cant, is an allow-
ance made to a cheat that plays and
wins money, above the other sharps
that are to share the prize with him,
for his pains and industry in playing
and cheating.
BRACEA'R, to exercise the arms.
BRACE'RO, one that has a strong
arm at casting a dart. A gentleman
usher that leads a lady by the arm, as
the custom was in *Spain*. A day-la-
bourer for any labour that requires
strength of arms.

B R A

BRACIO, *Bracillo* or *bracito*, a little
arm.

BRA'CO, a small sort of setting dog;
also a dog that has a short turn up nose.

BRA'ÇO, an arm.

Bráço de antena, the yard arm of a
ship.

Bráço de cruz, the arm of a cross.

Bráço de mar, an arm of the sea.

Bráço ecclesiástico, the clergy.

Bráço seglar, the laity.

Bráço militar, the soldiery, but more
properly the body of the orders of
knighthood. These three terms pro-
perly us'd when the clergy, laity, and
orders are assembled in the *cortes*.

Entregar al bráço seglar, to deliver a
man over to the laity, because when
the clergy have found a man guilty of
any offence against religion, which de-
serves death, they deliver him over to
the laity to receive his sentence. It is
also turning over a criminal to the lai-
ty upon his contempt of obeying the
clergy.

Invocar auxílio del bráço seglar, to
appeal to the judges and laity for re-
drefs.

Luchar a bráço partido, to contend
upon equal terms.

Recibir a tiro a bráços abiertos, to
receive a man with open arms, that is,
lovingly.

Acabar un negócio a fuérça de bráços,
to compass a business by dint of labour.

Llevar en bráços, to carry in ones
arms.

BRAÇÓLES, vid. *Braçúles*.

BRACOLE'TE, idem.

BRACOMOROS, a people in the king-
dom of *Peru* in South America.

BRA'ÇOS, arms.

Bráços de cangrejo, the claws of a
crab.

Bráços de las cortes, the estates in
the *cortes* or parliament, as in *England*,
the lords spiritual, the lords temporal,
and the commons. But in the *cortes* of
the kingdom of *Aragon*, they have
quatro bráços, that is, four estates,
which are the clergy or lords spiritual;
the nobility or lords temporal; the
knights and gentlemen, and the com-
mons, which are the representatives of
such towns as have a right to send
their deputies. *Catalonia* and *Valencia*
in their *cortes* have but three *bráços*
or estates, the ecclesiastick or lords spi-
ritual; the military, consisting of
lords, knights and gentlemen; and
the royal, which are the representa-
tives of towns; so call'd because only
the royal towns, and not those that
belong to noblemen can send them.

B R A

BRA'GA, vid. *Brágas*.

BRA'GA, a city in the north of *Por-
tugal*, betwixt the rivers *Cavado* and
Deste, seated in a plentiful country,
wall'd, inhabited by 3000 souls, un-
der five parishes, has three monasteries
of friars, and three of nuns, a house of
Misericordia, an hospital and a college.
It is an archbishoprick worth 40000
ducats a year to its prelate, who is
metropolitan of all *Portugal*. It was
antiently call'd *Braccara Augusta*.

BRAGA'DAS, the veins in an horse's
legs.

BRAGA'DO, one that has breeches
on.

BUE'Y *bragado*, an ox that has his
legs of a different colour from his body.

BRAGADURA, the twist of a man,
or other creature, that part from
whence he begins to be forked.

BRAGA'NZA, a city in *Portugal*, on
the banks of the river *Fervença*, wall'd,
has an old castle, 600 houses, two pa-
rish churches, two monasteries of fri-
ars, two of nuns, a college, a house of
Misericordia, and an hospital.

BRA'GAS, breeches, properly a sort
of short breeches.

Prov. *Que tienen que ver las brágas
con el alcavala de las habas?* What is
the tax on the beans to the breeches.
A man finding a pair of breeches in
his house which were left behind for
haste by his wife's gallant, ask'd how
they came there, and she answer'd,
some men came to gather the tax upon
the beans. The answer being imper-
tinent, they came to high words, but
the woman stood to her saying. This is
apply'd to any one that being ask'd a
question, answers nothing to the pur-
pose.

Prov. *Quién no está enseñado a brá-
gas los constirás le hazen llagas*: When
a man is not us'd to breeches the seams
gaul him; that is, any thing a man is
not us'd to is uneasy. It is generally
apply'd to those who being finer
than they us'd to be, seem stiff and
uneasy.

Prov. *En la brága yáx quién hará la
páz*: That lies in the breeches which
will make peace.

BRAGUE'RA or *Braguéro*, a truss for
a broken belly. The codpiece.

BRAGUE'TA, the codpiece.

BRAGUE'TON, a great codpiece.

BRAHÓN, a sort of roll, or several
folds of cloth, or other stuff worn on
the shoulders, belonging to a sort of
coat us'd in *Spain*, which had not
sleeves to put the arms into, but hang-
ing sleeves, and these rolls at the shoul-
ders.

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ders. Some have call'd them *brafo-nes*.

BRABONE'RAS, the holes, thro' which they put their arms with the *brabones*, or the *brabones* themselves, describ'd above.

BRAMA, the bellowing of a stag at rutting time. Any roaring.

BRAMADOR, a roarer.

BRAMA'NTE, packthread, rightly *brabante*, because great quantities of it are carry'd from that province to *Spain*.

BRAMA'R, to roar like a lion, or other wild beast. From the Greek *bra-meomai*, to be angry.

BRAMIDO, a bellow or roar.

BRAMO, in cant, an information, a discovery.

BRAMON, in cant, a discoverer, an evidence.

BRAMONA, as *soltar la bramona*, to let the clack run, to roar, to make a noise, to scold.

BRANCA, a claw, paw, or foot of a wild beast. Also a chain us'd in galleys and prisons to fetter slaves or prisoners.

BRANCA ursina, the herb bears-foot.

BRANCA'DA, a drag net.

BRANDO or *Brangentil*, a sort of dance.

BRANQUE, the stem of a ship, the utmost part of the head.

BRASA, a burning coal.

Prov. *Brasa trae en el seno la que cria hijo ageno*: She carries a burning coal in her bosom who breeds another's child; that is, she that has a child got in adultery, which is not her husband's.

Prov. *Soplando brasa se saca llama, y enojos de mala palabra*: Blowing a burning coal makes a flame, and an ill word blows up anger.

BRASA'R cervéza, to brew beer or ale.

BRASE'RO de cervéza, a brewer.

BRASERICO or *Braserillo*, a little pan to keep fire in, such as the women use in *Spain*.

BRASE'RO, a fire-pan, such as they use in *Spain* to make fire, instead of a chimney; they are of earth, copper, or silver. Also a brewer. And the place where the Jews and Hereticks are burnt.

BRAZIL, a vast province in *South America*, reaching from about the second degree of south latitude to the 26th, and belonging to the crown of *Portugal*, that is all along the sea coast, for they have not extended far into the inland, where the Indians are still un-

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conquer'd. It is divided into fourteen *capitanias*, as they call them, which are so many small governments, call'd by these names, *Maranhao, Ciara, Rio Grande, Parayba, Tamaraca, Pernambuco, Serecipe, Bahia de todos os Santos, Ilheos, Spirito santo, Porto Seguro, Rio de Janeyro, and S. Vincente*.

BRASIL palo, brazil wood, sufficiently known. The tree is tall, and so thick that three men can scarce fathom it. The bark of a dark brown, and all prickly. It is us'd in dying, and in physick, *Ray. Hist. Plant. Verb. Brasilia arbor*. The Indians call it *ibira pitanga*. *Acosta* gives no account of it.

BRAVA'DA, vid. *Bravata*.

BRVAME'NTE, bravely.

BRAVA'NTE, vid. *Brabante*.

BRAVA'TA, a rodamontade, vain boasting.

BRAVEA'R, to brave, to boast, to talk big.

BRAVE'RA, a vent-hole or small window to a cellar.

BRAVE'ZA, fierceness, wildness, bravery.

BRVIO, a prize, the reward for which men run, wrestle, or the like. Lat. *bravium*.

BRA'VO, fierce, wild, head-strong, perverse, high-spirited; also fine, brave. Also a hector, a bully, a ruffian. Ironically, foolish.

BRVONE'L, a bully or ruffian.

BRVOSO, a huffing fellow. *Bravofo*, in cant, a bully.

BRVURA, vid. *Bravéza*.

BRA'ZA, vid. *Bráça*.

BRAZA'DA, vid. *Braçada*.

BRAZA'LES, vid. *Braçales*.

BRAZEA'R, vid. *Braçar*.

BRAZILLO *Brazico* or *Brazito*, vid. *Braçico, brazillo* or *braçito*.

BRA'ZO, vid. *Bráço*.

BRAZOL, vid. *Braço*.

B R E

BRE'A, tar.

BREA'DO, tarred.

BREA'R, to tar.

BRE'BA, an early fig, which is ripe the first season, for they come twice a year in *Spain*. So call'd *quasi breve*, because they last a short time.

BREA'XE or *Brebaxo*, a drench for a beast; thence apply'd to any scurvy mixture or drench.

BRE'ÇA, vid. *Amaranto*.

BRE'CHA, a breach, the ruin of any part of works beaten down with cannon, or blown up by mine, or the like. In cant, a die to play with.

BRECHADOR, in cant, a third man at play.

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BRECHA'DO, in cant, cheated at dice.

BRECHE'RO, in cant, one that cheats with false dice.

BREÇO, brush-wood. Also furze, heath or gorse.

BRE'DO, vid. *Blédo*.

BRE'GA, a fray, strife, contention, wrangling. From the Goth. *briga*, an assembly of people.

BREGA'R, to quarrel or contend.

BREGA'R el arco, to shoot with a bow.

BREGIGA'N, the shell-fish call'd limpet. *Minsb.*

BREGUE'RO, a wrangler, a quarrelsome fellow.

BRE'NCA, the herb maiden-hair.

BRE'NES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Sevil*, up the river *Guadalquivir*, inhabited by 300 families, with one parish church and two chapels, its territory a rich plain. It belongs to the earl of *Cantillana*.

BRE'NA, a place full of shrubs, thorns or bushes, or a crag of a mountain.

BRE'NAL, a craggy or a bushy, or thorny place.

BRE'ÑOSO, thorny or craggy, full of briars and brambles.

BRETA'NA, the island of *Britain*, divided into *England, Scotland, and Wales*. *Bretaña* is also the province of *Britany* in *France*, incompass'd every way with the sea, except on the east, where it is join'd to *France*, and borders on the provinces of *Normandy, Maine, Anjou* and *Poitou*. It is also a sort of fine linen made in *Britany*.

BRE'TE, Obs. a pair of stocks or fetters to lock up the feet. Also a bolt and a sort of rack us'd in *Spain*.

BRE'TE del trigo, the beard of corn.

BRETÓN, a young sprout of any thing. Also a native of *Britany*.

BRE'VA, vid. *Breba*.

BREVA'GE, vid. *Brebáge*.

BREVA'L, a fig-tree, or the place where they grow.

BRE'VE, short. Lat. *brevis*.

BRE'VE apostólico, the pope's brief, because compact in a body to distinguish it from the bull, which has seals hanging down, whence it takes name.

BREVEDA'D, brevity.

BREVEME'NTE, briefly, shortly.

BREVESITO, short, brief.

BREVE'TE, a little bill or note, *abbreviate*.

BREVIA'RIO, an abridgment. Also a breviary of prayers.

BRE'ZNA

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BRE'ZNA, a chip; also a lath.
BRE'ZO, vid. *Brézo*.

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BRIAGUE'Z, vid. *Embriaguéz*.
BRIA'L, a sort of garment, formerly worn in *Spain*, by queens, and great ladies, reaching from the neck down to the ground, and close before.
BRIBA'R, *Bríbia*, *bribón*, vid. *Brívar*, *brivia*, *brivón*.
BRICO, a bank or shoal.
BRIDA, a bridle. French.
Andar a la brida, to ride long in the stirrups, contrary to *cavalgar a la gineta*, to ride short.
Correr a toda brida, to ride full speed.
BRIDÓN, one that rides long in the stirrups.
BRI'NTO, forcible, violent. Obs.
BRIGA, the old Spanish word, before the coming of the *Romans*, for a town, as appears by many ancient names of places ending in it, as *Juliobriga*, *Flaviobriga*, &c.
BRIGA'DA, a brigade of horse.
BRIGADERO, a brigadier of an army. *Gazeta de Madrid*.
BRÍGIDA, *Bright*, the proper name of a woman.
BRILLA'NTE, brilliant, glittering.
BRILLA'R, to glitter, to shine.
BRIHUE'GA, a town in *Castile*, four leagues from *Guadalaxara*, on a rocky ascent, wall'd, with a strong castle, enclosed by the river *Tajuna*, which fertilizes its territory, inhabited by 1200 families, divided into five parishes, with one monastery of friars, and two of nuns.
BRIMBILLA'DA, vid. *Mermeláda*.
BRIMBON, vid. *Brivión*.
BRINCA'DO, dandled or tofs'd as nurses do children. Leap'd or skip'd.
BRINCADOR, one that is always leaping and skipping.
BRINCA'R; Præf. *To brinco*; Præf. *Brinqué*, to leap, to skip, to dandle a child.
BRÍNCO, a leap, a skip. Also a little sort of jewels ladies in *Spain* us'd to wear hanging loose, so call'd, because hanging they are continually moving. Also a play-thing for a child. Any pretty bawble.
BRÍNCOS, toys, gay things.
BRINDA'DO, drank to.
BRINDA'R, to drink to.
BRÍNDIS, a health in drinking.
BRINDELIS *de chapines*, the bands or straps that hold on the chapines.
BRINDONES, a sort of fruit at *Goa* in *India*, reddish without, and as red

B R I

as blood within, and very sharp of taste. Dyers make use of it, and vinegar is made of the bark. Ray, p. 1831.
BRINQUE', vid. *Brincar*.
BRIQUILLO or *Brinquito*, a little leap or skip. Also a little toy.
BRÍO, bravery, valour; mettle; liveliness.
Hombre de brío, a man of mettle.
BRÍOLES, the bunt-lines, a small line made fast to the bottom of the sail in a ship, in the middle part of the bolt-ropes, the use of it to rise or draw up the sail to the yard.
BRÍON, an island in new *France*.
BRIONES, a town in the territory of *Rioja*, of old *Castile* in *Spain*, on a hill, near the river *Ebro*, wall'd, with a castle, and a plentiful country about it. Inhabited by 400 families.
BRÍONIA, the herb briony.
BRÍOSO, brave, mettlesome, lively.
Cavallo bríoso, a mettlesome horse.
BRISA, the trade wind which carries ships to the *West Indies*, blowing always the same way between the westward islands and *América*, and in most parts of the *Torrid Zone*. It is continually easterly, varying only some small matter towards north or south. F. *Jos. Acosta*, Nat. Hist. *West. Ind.* 126. But it must be observed that *brisa* is also taken for that we call a breeze, which is a wind that daily, in all seasonable weather, blows from the sea.
BRITIA'NDE, a town in *Portugal*, a league from *Lamego*, of about 200 houses, under one parish.
BRITÍGA, a small island on the coast of *Brazil*.
BRÍTO, the surname of a noble family in *Portugal*, their chief the count *de los Arcos*, and viscount *Villa Nova de Cerveira*, who takes also the name of *Luna* with that of *bríto*.
BRIVA'R, to beg, to go a mumping.
BRÍVIA, the canting tale of a beggar to move compassion, begging.
BRIVIA'TICA, the art or knack of begging.
BRIVIE'SCA, a town in the kingdom of the *Old Castile* in *Spain*, eight leagues from *Burgos*, wall'd and inhabited by 400 families, with one parish church, and one monastery of nuns, the soil fruitful.
BRIVIÓN, *Bribón* or *brivón*, a strowler, a fellow that will not work, but goes about begging.
BRIVONERIA, beggery, the trick of a beggar.
BRIZA, vid. *Bríza*.
BRÍZAR, Obs. to rock a cradle.
BRÍZNA, or *Briznilla*, a chip, a splin-

B R O

ter, the roughness on boards that are not plan'd.
BRIZO, Obs. a cradle. From the French *berceau*.
B R O
BRÓCA, a button of any sort; also a sort of bobbin us'd by embroiderers to roll their silk on; and a shoe-maker's tack-nail.
BRÓÇA, any small stuff of no value, small chips, the bits of stone that fly when they are hewing it, the dust that falls from worm-eaten wood. Therefore suppos'd to be deriv'd from *bruchus*, the worm that destroys leaves and grass.
Servir de toda bróça, to do all sorts of work.
BROCADE'TE, vid. *Brocatél*.
BROCA'DO, cloth of gold or silver.
BROCA'L *de poço*, a cover for a well, or the brink or mouth of a well.
Brocal de flasco, the mouth of a bottle.
BROÇA'TE, curds. *Refranes de Malaya*, p. 303.
BROCATÉ'L, a slight poor cloth of gold, or a stuff to resemble it.
BRÓCHA, a clasp; also a loop on a coat.
BROCHA'DO, clasp'd.
BRÓCHE, a clasp.
BROCHE'RO, a clasp-maker, and the surname of a family in *Spain*.
BROCHON, a great clasp; also a painters great brush or pencil.
BRÓDIO, pottage; such as they give to beggars with the broken bread and scraps of the table. Thence taken for any odd slop or confus'd mixture.
BRONÍSTA, a poor scholar, who at noon repairs to the monasteries to dine upon pottage.
BROLLA'R, to embroil.
BRÓMA, a worm that eats holes in ships; also a heavy lumpy thing of no value; the coarse mortar thrown in to fill up in building; also froth of soap-suds, or the like.
Nave bromada, a ship that is eaten by the worm.
BRONCA'R, to ply, to bend, to stoop.
BRÓNCHA, a branch of a tree; also a sort of silver clasp ill shap'd, worn by country-people for ornament.
BRÓNCO, coarse, rough, unpolish'd, hoarse.
BRONZA'DO, painted of a brass colour.
BRONZA'R, to paint of a brass colour.
BRÓNZE, brass.
BROQUE'L, a round target.

Prov. *Todo es dar en los broquèles*: It is all but clattering the targets. We say, it is beating the bush. To talk much and little to the purpose; like men that quarrel and make a noise on their targets, but none hurt.

Salir de broquel a cada repiquete, to come out with a target at every trifle, to be quarrelsome.

BROQUELA'DO, arm'd with a target.

BROQUELE'JO, a little target.

BROQUELE'RO, a target-maker; also a quarrelsome fellow, that carries a target to take advantages.

BROQUELE'TE, a little target.

BROSLA'DO, embroider'd.

BROSLADÓR, an umbroiderer. *Covarrubias* says it is a vulgar corruption of *bordador*.

BROSLADÚRA, embroidery.

BROSLA'R, to embroider.

BROTA'DO, budded, or shot out in growing.

BROTA'NTE, a prop, a shoar to support a house, or the like.

BROTA'R, to bud, to shoot out in growing.

BRÓTES, small sprouts of cabbages.

BROTÓN, a shoot, a sprout.

BRÓZNO, rough, rugged, harsh.

B R U

BRÚCES, vid. *Brúzos*.

BRUCHE'TE, a sort of small shell-fish.

BRUE'TA, a wheel-barrow. French *Brouette*.

BRÚGO, a worm that gnaws trees.

BRÚJA, a witch, a hag.

BRÚJO, a wizard, a forcerer.

BRÚJULA, vid. *Brúxula*.

BRULÓTE, a fire-ship. *Gazeta de Madrid*.

BRÚMA, raw, cold winter weather, a hoary frost, a thick fog, a cold rind; also a bruise.

BRUMA'DO, bruise'd, squeeze'd, or flatted together.

BRUMA'R, to bruise, to squeeze, to flat together.

BRUME'TE, vid. *Grumete*.

BRUNE'TE, a coarse sort of cloth of a dirty black.

BRUNE'TO, a dark colour, almost black.

BRUÑIDO, burnished.

BRUÑIDÓR, a burnisher.

BRUÑIDÚRA, burnishing.

BRUÑIR, to burnish.

BRÚNO, brown.

BRÚNOS, a sort of wild plums.

BRÚSCA yerba, a plant call'd knee-holly, or butchers broom. See *Ray*, p. 664.

BRUSCADÓR, one that uses or sells knee-holly.

BRUSCA'R; Præf. *To Brúscó*, Præf. *Brusqué*; to heat the ship's side with burning reeds in order to careen.

BRUSCAME'NTE, fiercely, roughly, harshly.

BRÚSCO is that which is lost, as inconsiderable, or not worth looking after, as the loose grapes that drop at the vintage, or loose corn at harvest, or the like.

No *áy brúscó*, there is not a corn, not a grain, there is not the least thing.

Brúscó is also fierce, rough, harsh.

BRUSE'LA, the periwinkle.

BRUSE'LAS, the city *Brussels* in the Low Countries.

BRÚSQUE, vid. *Brúscár*.

BRUTA'L, brutish, beastly.

BRUTALIDA'D, brutishness, beastliness.

BRUTALME'NTE, brutally, beastlily.

BRUTE'SCOS, grotesques, odd sort of landships. The word corrupt, instead of *Grutescos*, representing grotts and caves.

BRÚTO, a brute beast, or a brutish man; also rough, coarse, unpolished.

BRÚXA, *Brúxo*; vid. *Brúja*, *Brújo*.

BRUXEA'R, to play the witch or wizard.

BRÚXULA, the mark on a cross-bow, or on the barrel of a gun, to take aim by; also the sea-compass, or a small box to carry it in.

Mirar por brúxula, to take aim, to peep through a hole or cranny; to observe a thing by one part of it.

BRUXULEA'R, idem.

BRÚZOS; as, *De brúzos*, with the mouth downward.

Caer de brúzos, to fall upon one's face.

Bebér de brúzos, to drink lying along with one's mouth downwards.

B U A

BVA'RO, or *Buárro*, an owl. Obs.

BÚAS, vid. *Búbas*.

B U B

BÚEAS, the French pox.

BUBOSO, one that has the French pox.

B U C

BUCA'RO, a sort of red cup made in Portugal and some parts of Spain, much used to drink water out of. They are not very hard, and therefore young women often eat them, as in England they do charcoal and other filth, which causes obstructions, and often proves very dangerous.

BUCENTORO, a fine ship at Venice that carries the doge out when he goes to marry the *Adriatick*.

BUCE'PHALO, *Bucephalus*, Alexander the Great's horse.

BÚCES; vid. *Brúzos*.

BÚCHE, the maw or craw of any creature.

BUCHE'TE, a cheek puff'd up with wind, or a pop with the mouth.

BUCHÓRNO, sultry hot, stifling weather; so call'd, *quasi boca de horno*, the mouth of an oven.

BÚCO, any hollow thing, as a boat, or the like.

BUCOLICA, belly-timber.

B U D

BUDE'L, our sailors call it a fid, or fiddler, being a wooden pin tapering to one end to open the strands of cables to splice them together. This for cables, for the iron fids used to splice ropes are called *passadores*.

BUDIA'N, vid. *Bodian*.

B U E

BUE'ICO, a tumbling or overturning.

Buelco de dado, the running of a dye.

Prov. *Mas vale buelco de olla, que abraço de moça*: The overturning of a pot is better than a hug of a wench. That is, a good dish of meat, signified by the turning the pot out into a dish, is better than a hug.

BUE'ICO, *Bolqué*, vid. *Bolcár*.

BUE'LO, *Buele*, vid. *Bolár*.

BUE'LO, a flight; also the compass of any thing. In architecture it is all that juts out beyond the solid part or body of the structure.

Llevar en buelo, to take a thing as it flies.

BOLQUE', vid. *Bolcár*.

BUE'LTÁ, a return, turning about or away; a bout.

Estar de buelta, to come back.

Dar una buelta en el áyre, to turn round without touching the ground.

Dar una buelta de azotes, to give one a whipping.

Média buelta a la derecha, the word of command, to the right.

Ir la buelta de tal parte, to go towards such a place.

Bueltas de trepadór, tumbling.

Dar bueltas, to turn round.

BUE'LTAS, ruffles, such as men or women wear.

BUELTEZUE'LA, a little turn, or a little bout.

BUE'LTO, turn'd; also restored and returned.

Buelto al revés, turn'd the wrong way.

Buelto en color, blushing, or turn'd red.

Color buelto, a decay'd, faded colour.

Vino buélto, wine turn'd eager.

BUE'LTOS, a game at cards resembling hazard, forbid in Spain.

BUE'LVA, *Buélvo*; vid. *Bolvér*.

BUE'NA BOGLIA, or rather *vóglia*, one that is hired to row in a galley; so called, because he rows of his own good will, and is not compelled as the slaves, who are therefore called *forçados*.

BUENAME'NTE, well or easily, without difficulty.

BUENAVENTURA, *Bonaventure*, the proper name of a man; also a port in the South Sea, in the province of *Papayan* in *South America*; and a town in the island *Hispaniola*, 8 leagues from the city *Santo Domingo*.

BUENAVOYA, vid. *Buenavóglia*.

BUEÑOL, a cake made with oil, flower, and raisins.

BUE'NO, good. Lat. *bonus*.

Ser buéno, to be good.

Estar buéno, to be well, or in health.

De dónde buéno, whence came you?

Buena cuchillada, a great cut of a sword.

Buena calentura, a violent fever.

Buén vellaco, a great knave.

Buén hombre, properly a good man; ironically a cuckold.

Buena muger, properly a good woman; ironically a whore.

Prov. *'Ella es buena y honrada, que está muerta y sepultada*: She is a good and an honest woman that is dead and buried. Because if she has continued good till death, she is above all reproach, as also because envy ceaseth after death. We say, it is because then the husband is rid of her.

BUENDIA, a town and earldom in Spain, in the noble family of *Acuña*.

BUE'NOS A'YRES, or *Nuestra Señora de Buenos Ayres*, a town in the province of *Rio de la Plata* in *South America*, on the south bank of the river of *Plate*, 60 leagues from the mouth of it, in 34 degrees and 40 minutes of south latitude.

BUE'TAGOS, the lungs.

Darle a uno con un buétago de vaca por la cara, to strike a man across the face with a cow's lights. That is, to affront a man in the coarsest manner.

BUE'Y, an ox. Lat. *bos*.

Ir al pásso del buéy, to proceed with deliberation.

Prov. *Buéy suélto bien se lame*: An ox, when he is loose, licks himself at pleasure. To signify the benefit of liberty. He that does not serve another may do what he will. It is much us'd

by batchelors against matrimony, which is called a yoke.

Prov. *Habío el buéy, y díxo mi*: The ox spoke, and said *mi*. When an ignorant person is long silent, and at last speaks what is not to the purpose. As we say, the man spoke, and said nothing.

Prov. *Al buéy por el cuérno, y al hombre por la palabra*: An ox is held by the horn, and a man by his word. This holds better in Spain, where oxen are yok'd by the horns; and shows, that a man's word ought to oblige him, as much as a yoke confines an ox.

Prov. *'Eso será como ver un buéy volar*: That is as likely as it is to see an ox fly. To express the improbability of a thing.

Prov. *No es buéy de hurtó*: It is not a stolen ox. This is answer'd, when any one aggravates a fault more than it deserves, and signifies the fault is not so great, but that it is less than stealing an ox.

Prov. *El buéy quando se cansa, firme siénta la pata*: The ox, when he is tired, sets down his foot fast. That is, when a man is in years he does things with solidity.

Prov. *Quién buéyes ha perdido cencerros se le antojan*: He that has lost oxen fancies he hears bells. That is, such bells as they hang about the necks of cattle. A man is apt to fancy every sound he hears is that which he expects, or has lost.

Prov. *A buéy viejo cencerros nuevos*: An old ox with new bells. That is, an old beau.

Prov. *Por los buéyes que son de mi padre, si quiera aren, si quiera no aren*: As for my father's oxen, whether they plough, or plough not; *subintelligitur*, I care not, or it is nothing to me. To express how indifferent we are to what concerns others, and not our selves, tho' one's own father.

Prov. *A buéy viejo no le cates abrigo*: or,

Prov. *A buéy viejo no le cates majada, que el se la cata*: They are both the same, signifying, Do not look for a shelter for an old ox, for he'll find one himself. That is, old experienced persons know what is good for them, and where to find it.

Prov. *A buéy harón poco le presta el aguijón*: A lazy ox is little the better for the goad. Lazy or dull people are little improved or mended by egging on.

Prov. *Al buéy dexarle mear, y bartar-le de arar*: Let an ox piss, and give

him his belly full of plowing. You may work him hard, if you allow him but a pissing-time.

Prov. *A buelta del sol cága el buéy en el timón*: Towards sun-setting the ox shits on the plow. That is, when he is weary of working.

Prov. *Al llamado de quién le piensa viene el buéy a la melena*: The ox comes to the yoke at the call of him that feeds him. To show that even brute beasts obey those that maintain them.

Prov. *Buéy viejo sílco derécho*: An old ox makes a straight furrow. Old experienced persons carry on things in the right way.

Prov. *Buéy longo, y rozín redondo*: A long ox, and a truly round horse, is best.

Prov. *Con buéy áras que no te perdéra sílco*: You plow with an ox that will not miss a furrow. That is, you have a foreman you may rely on.

Prov. *O es buéy, o tortolilla, o sarmientos en gavilla*: It is either an ox, or a turtle dove, or a bundle of willows. This they say, when a man makes extravagant guesses at things, or discourses nothing to the purpose; to express the incoherency of his fancies, by the ox, the turtle, and the faggot.

Prov. *Quién no tiene buéy, ni vaca, toda la noche ára, y a la mañana, no tiene nada*: He that has neither ox nor cow, plows all night, and has nothing in the morning. That is, poor people, for such are meant by those who have no cattle, labour all their life-time, and at last are worth nothing.

BUEYE'RO, a neatherd.

BUEYEZILLO, a steer, a little ox.

BUE'YTRE, a vulture. From the Lat. *vultur*.

BUEYTRE'RA, a place where vultures resort; also a sort of fishing-net, and a place that stinks of carrion.

Estar para buéytre, to be fit for the vultures; that is, any poor, lean, starving creature that is like to die. We say, it is fit for the hounds, or for the crows.

B U F

BÚFALO, a buffaloe, a sort of wild ox.

BÚFANO, vid. *Bufalo*.

BUFA'R, to puff, to blow, as an horse, or an ox, or a man in a passion.

BUFE'0, a sort of large fish.

BUFE'TE, a table; properly that we call a Spanish table. *Covar*.

BUFA'R, vid. *Bufar*.

BUFIA, in cant a cask of wine.

B U J

BUFIADOR, in cant a vintner.
BUFIDO, puffing, blowing, like a horse or ox, or like a man in a passion.
BÚFO, a toad. Latin.
BUFON, a buffoon, a jester.
BUFONEA'R, to play the buffoon, or the jester.

BÚFOS, a sort of ancient head-dress, sticking out hollow over the ears; also the puffs which grow on the thistles, which fly away and almost vanish when touched; therefore this word is used to signify anything that is windy.

B U G

BUGA'DA, a buck, or washing of linen with lye.

BUGA'LLAS, the nuts called galls.

BUGELLA'DA, a fine lye used by women in *Spain* to wash their heads; thence any daub used by them.

BUGELLADOR, one that makes or sells floss for womens faces.

BUGLRIAS, trifles, toys.

BUGLES, long valleys betwixt mountains.

BUGE'TA, a sort of small vessel curiously wrought, used to put perfumes in, and so called because they were made of box.

BUCIA, a small wax-candle; such as we call book-wax. So call'd from the Italian *bucco*, a hole, because it is drawn through a hole, that it may be even. There is also a town on the coast of *Africa* of this name.

BUGLÓSA, the herb bugloss.

B U H

BUHA'DO, in cant, discover'd.

BUHA'R, in cant, to discover, or to watch.

BUHEDA'L, a bog, a quagmire.

BUHIA, a river in the province of *Santa Marta* in *South America*.

BUHIAS, huts or cottages.

BUHIDO, vid. *Buïdo*.

BÚHO, a skreich-owl. Lat. *Búho*.

BUHONERO, a pedlar. vid. *Bolonero*.

BUHURDA, a little window on the top of a house upon the tiles; so call'd from *búho*, an owl, because it is like the windows they make in cages, into which they put an owl with his head out, for the other birds to flock about it.

B U J

BUJALA'NCE, a city in *Andaluzia*, ten leagues from *Cordova*, seated in the great plain, inhabited by three thousand families, very rich, by reason of its fertile soil. It has but one parish church, four monasteries of nuns and friars, one hospital, and five chapels. It belongs to the king.

BUJARRÓN, a Sodomite. Italian.

BUJARRONEA'R, to play the Sodomite.

B U L

Buïdo, polish'd or burnish'd; also made very sharp.

BUJE'RRAS, toys.

BUJERIAS, vid. *Bugerias*.

BUITRA'GO, a town in *Castile*, 13 leagues from *Madrid*, in the way to *Burgos*, seated in a pleasant valley, at the foot of the mountain *Ardoz*, is wall'd, has a castle, is water'd by a small river, and inhabited by 200 families, has two parish churches, and one hospital, and belongs to the dukes *del Infantado*.

BUITRÓN, a sort of net like a wheel, to catch fish; also the name of a small town and of a good family in *Spain*.

B U L

BÚLA, the pope's bull; so called from the Latin *bullā*, being the seal hanging to it. It is also the *bullā* or plate of silver the Roman ladies wore about their necks as a token of nobility.

BULA'R *la frente*, to burn one on the forehead.

BULARCA'MA, a great timber that strengthens the prow of a ship.

BULBO, a wild onion. Latin.

BULDE'RO, or *Bulero*, one that publishes and carries about the pope's bulls.

BULE'TA, vid. *Boleta*.

BÚLLA, a confusion, a disorder, a bustle, a tumultuous commotion.

BULLE'NTE, stirring or boiling.

BULLÍCIO, a stirring, a commotion, or confusion; also the humming noise made by a multitude of people.

BULLICIOSAMENTE, tumultuously, disorderly, restlessly.

BULLICIOSO, restless, turbulent, always in motion, contentious.

BULLIDOR, one that is always stirring.

BULLIDURA, stirring, moving; also boiling or bubbling up of water.

BULLIR, to boil up. From the Latin *bullire*, whence all the foregoing words. Thence to move, to stir, to bubble up like boiling water.

Bullir piojos, o guzanos, is for lice or maggots to swarm.

Bullir la gente, is when there is a great concourse of people moving.

Bullir el ayre, when there is very little wind, that it just breaths.

No bullir pie ni mano, not to move hand nor foot.

BULLÓN, a long dagger.

BÚLTO, a bulk that is seen at a distance without discovering what it is, or a thing cover'd so that only the bulk appears, and not what it is.

B U R

Ver el búlto de una cosa, to see the bulk or bigness of a thing without perceiving what it is.

Juzgar una cosa a búlto, to judge of a thing by the bulk; met. to make a rash judgment.

Figura de búlto, a solid statue.

B U N

BUÑOL, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, six leagues from the city *Valencia*, of 150 houses, one parish.

BUÑOLERIA, the place where they make or sell *buñuelos*.

BUÑOLE'RO, he that makes or sells *buñuelos*.

BUÑUE'LOS, a sort of fritters without apples, made of fine paste instead of batter, which in *Spain* they cut into small bits, and cast into a pan of boiling oil, where they presently puff up hollow and very big, then taking them out, eat them with honey or sugar. They are call'd *buñuelos de viento*, because they are so light and hollow.

B U Q

BÚQUE, the bulk, stowage, or content of a ship.

BUQUE'TA, that sort of grain which we call French wheat.

B U R

BURATINES, for *balatines*, rope-dancers, or vaulters. *Apotegmas de Juan Rufo*.

BURA'TO, a kind of light thin stuff used for womens veils in *Spain*; tiffany, or love.

BURBAGUE'NA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, four leagues from *Daroca*, wall'd, seated near the river *Xiloca*, in a fruitful soil, has 250 houses, and but one parish.

BURBUEA'R, to bubble as water does.

BURBÚJA, a little bubble on the water.

BURBURA'TA, a port in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*.

BÚRDA, the main sail of a galley.

BURDA'LLA oveja, a sheep that has coarse harsh wool.

BURDEGA'NO, a mule, got by a horse on a she-ass.

BURDE'L, a bawdy-house.

BURDELEA'R, to haunt bawdy-houses.

BURDELE'JO, or *Burdelillo*, a little bawdy-house.

BÚRDO, coarse.

BUREBA'NO, the ancient name of some honourable employment, but what it was in particular I can nowhere find, nor the word itself any where.

BUR

BUR

BUZ

where but in *Republicas del mundo del P. F. N. Roman*, fol. 332. p. 2. col. 2.

BURE'O, the assembly of the officers for management of affairs of the king's household, like the board of green cloth; hence apply'd to any office for writing or taking account. French *bureau*.

BURGALE'S, a citizen of *Burgos*, but chiefly meant for the wealthy sort. There was formerly a coin of this name, now not in being.

BURGAS, the hot baths; as, *Burgas de Orénse*, the hot baths at *Orense*. *Covarrubias*.

BURGE'S, a burges, or inhabitant of a borough; writ also *burgués*.

BURGO, a borough, small town, or village. The word Gothick, and little used at present. *Covar*.

BURGOS, the chief city of the kingdom of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, and has contended for precedency with *Toledo*, it is seated in a plain all encompass'd with mountains, and water'd by the rivers *Arlançon* and *Arlanza*, is wall'd, has three stately bridges, a great castle on a lofty hill that overlooks it; the territory very fruitful, the inhabitants at present not above 1000 families, among them abundance of gentry and nobility, the buildings stately, fifteen parish churches, five hospitals, six chapels, one college, ten monasteries of friars, nine of nuns.

BURGUE'S, vid. *Burgés*.

BURJA'CA, a great leather pouch, which pilgrims or poor folks carry, hanging under their left arm, to put in what is given them; also any other pouch with several purses in it.

BURJALE'TAS, a sort of late figs, small, but very sweet.

BURIE'L, a very coarse cloth, such as the Franciscan friars habits are made of.

BURIL, a graver to engrave in metal with.

BURILA'CA, a small province in the government of *Santa Marta* in *South America*, 13 leagues from the city of *Santa Marta*.

BURILADA, a stroke or touch with a graver.

BURIN, vid. *Buril*.

BURITICA, a town in the province of *Papayan* in *South America*.

BURLA, a jest.

Burla pasada, an offensive jest.

Hazér burla, to scoff, or jeer.

Dexadas las burlas, jesting aside.

No saber de burlas, to take no jest.

Echarlo a burlas, to pass off any thing for a jest.

Prov. *Burlas de manos, burlas de vil-*

lanos: Jestling with the hands is fit for peasants. Horse-play and all handling does not become gentlemen.

Prov. *En burlas, ni en veras, con tu ánimo no partas péras*: Share not pears with your matter, either in jest or in earnest. That is, never stand upon equal terms with your master or superior, tho' it be but in jest.

Prov. *A la burla dexarla quando mas agrada*: Leave a jest when it pleases you best. That is, tho' you are never so well pleased with a jest of your own, it is better to forbear it, lest you offend another.

Prov. *A las burlas assi ve a ellas, que no te salgan de veras*: Jest after such a manner, that it may not prove earnest. Let jests be inoffensive, lest they provoke others, and cause quarrels.

Prov. *No ay peor burla, que la verdadera*: No jest like a true jest.

BURLADOR, a jester, one that jests much.

Prov. *Si el burlador fuere burlado, el rostro le do, no enojado*: If a jester have a jest put upon him, let his face look merry, and not angry. He that gives a jest must take a jest.

BURLA'R, to jest, to impose upon.

BURLERIA, jesting, matter of jest.

BURLE'SCO, burlesque.

BURLILLA, a little jest.

BURLÓN, a merry jesting companion.

BURRA, a she-ass.

Prov. *A birra vieja cincha amarilla*: A yellow girt for an old she-ass. A reflection on a gawdy old woman.

Prov. *Caer de su birra*: To fall from his ass. To be convinced one was in the wrong, when he had been obstinate in it; which is counted like an ass, to be positive in the wrong.

Prov. *Xo que te estriégo, birra de mi suégo*: Stand still while I curry you, my father-in-law's ass. So the clowns say to their wives when they beat them.

BURRA'DA, a trick of an ass, speaking or acting like an ass; a foolish saying or action, a blunder, a bull.

BURRA'JO, trash, trumpery, filth.

BURRA'SCA, vid. *Borrásca*.

BURRA'TO, vid. *Buráto*.

BURRIA'NA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, five leagues from the city *Valencia*, wall'd and fortified, near the sea, the soil rich, the inhabitants 300 families, one parish, and one monastery of friars.

BURRO, a he-ass; there is also a fish so called.

BURUJO, the husks of grapes after

the wine is press'd out, or the like of any fruit that is press'd.

BURUJÓN, a hard swelling in the head, where a humour settles. It is also the name of a town near the city *Toledo*.

BUS

BUSA'QUE, a sort of sawce made of the entrails of an hare.

BUSCA, a search, a seeking.

BUSCA'DO, fought, search'd after.

BUSCADOR, a seeker, a searcher.

BUSCA'R; Præf. *To búisco*, Præt. *Busqué*; to seek, to search.

BUSCO, an obsolete clownish word, signifying with you.

BUSILIS, a sort of cant word, signifying the mystery, or the contrivance, or the juggle.

BUSQUE', vid. *Búscar*.

BUSTAMA'NTE, the surname of a family in *Spain*.

BUSULA, vid. *Brúxala*.

BUT

BUTRE'RA, vid. *Bueytrera*.

BUV

BUVAS, vid. *Búbas*.

BUVIE'CA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Calatayud*, seated in a valley, on the banks of the river *Xalon*, inhabited by 200 families.

BUVOSO, vid. *Buboso*.

BUX

BUXAHAME'E, a Moorish dance.

BUXA'NO, a sort of shell-fish.

BUXARRÓN, a Sodomite; also a thing that is pierced or full of holes. From the Italian *buco*, a hole. *Covar*.

BUXERIAS, vid. *Bugerías*.

BUXE'TA, a little box.

BUXUIA, vid. *Brúxula*.

BUY

BUY'DO, vid. *Buido*.

BÚYTRE, a vulture. Lat. *vultur*.

BÚYTRE'RA, a place where vultures resort, a place where carrion is thrown out, to which birds of prey resort.

BÚYTRÓN, a weel to catch or keep fish in the water.

Buytrón de suégo, so they call in the *West Indies* the cavities made under the troughs, in which they mix the silver-ear and quicksilver for refining; in which cavities they make a gentle fire, and that helps to make the quicksilver incorporate with the silver sooner than it would do by only the heat of the sun.

BUZ

Búz, a kiss given out of respect, and by way of honour, as the kissing of holy things. Thence,

Hazér el búz, to pay a respect, or do honour to another. Most generally used.

used ironically for fawning and playing the sycophant.

Buza'co, a fort of heavy canon.

Búzano, a diver, one whose profession it is to dive under water to fetch up any thing. From the Greek *bythios*. It is also a fort of shell-fish; and in cant a pick-pocket, one that dives into pockets.

Búzio, idem.

Búzo, vid. *Búzano*.

Búzos, vid. *Búzios*.

B Y

By'rsa, a kid's skin.

Byza, or *Býze*, the north wind.

C

C Is one of the letters called mutes. **C** before *a, o, u* is pronounced as in English, that is, like a *k*; but if the *cedilla* be added under it thus, *ç*, then it is pronounced like a *z*. Examples of the first, *cábra, cobro, cíbo*, pronounced as *kábra, kóbro, kíbo*; of the second, *çarça, çoçobra, çimo*, pronounced like *zárza, zózobra, zúmo*. Before *e* and *i* it is always pronounced as *z*; before the aspiration *h* it is pronounced as we do in England, not like the French or Italians, *cháto, chélua, chico, chócolate, chízo*.

CA', because, for, Obf.

C A B

CABA'DO, *Cabár*. &c. vid. *Cavádo, Cavár*, &c.

CABA'L, just, exact, compleat, that wants nothing.

Hómbre cabal, a man that is just and exact in his dealings. From *cábo*, the end or perfection of a thing.

CABA'LA, the cabala, a mystical science profess'd by the Rabbies.

CABALIA, something belonging to the cabala.

CABALISTA, one versed in the cabala.

CABALÍSTICO, belonging to the cabala.

CABALLA'ó, salt-fish.

CABALLERIZA, vid. *Cavalleriza*.

CABALLE'RO, vid. *Cavallero*.

CABA'LLO, vid. *Caválo*.

CABALME'NTE, compleatly, justly.

CABA'NA, a cottage, a cabin, a hut. Ital. *capanna*.

CABA'NAS, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Cuevas*, and as much from the sea, has but 200 houses, and one parish. There is also a village of the name near *Toledo*; also a port in the island of *Cuba* in *North America*, nine miles from the *Havana*.

CABANE'RO, one that builds or lives in a cottage.

CABARUTO, a territory in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

CABANUE'LA, a little cottage, cabin, or hut.

CABANUE'LAS, one of the suburbs of the city *Toledo* is so called, because the Jews formerly used to keep their feast of the tabernacles there, which in Spanish is call'd *Fiesta de las Cabañas*, because they built huts to live in for forty days, in memory of their forty years travel in the desert.

CABA'R, vid. *Cavár*.

CABA'YA, a great cloak, or loose coat.

CABDE'L, the standard carried by him that has an hundred horse of his own tenants or vassals.

CABDELLADOR, *Cabdellár, Cabdillo*; vid. *Caudillador, Caudillar, Caudillo*.

CA'B E, near to, hard by; also the distance between two balls, at the sport of striking them through a ring, or rather the lying within pails. From the verb *cabe*, it can go in.

Cábe is also the name of a river, call'd also *Cheytes*, in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, where it runs by *Tarazona*, and falls into the *Ebro*.

Cábe is also the verb impersonal, it is held or contain'd.

CABE'ÇA, the head. Lat. *caput*.

Cabéça de pérró, a dog's head, the herb so call'd.

Cabéça de ternéro, the herb call'd calves-snout, or snap-dragon.

Cabéça de verguénça, the nut of a man's yard.

Cabéça de procéssó, o testamento, the beginning of a process or will.

Cabéça de junta, the chief man in an assembly.

Cabéça de lináge, the chief of a family.

Cabéça de vándó, the head of a faction.

Cabéça de olla, the head of the pot, that is, either the best in the pot, or the master of the house.

Cabéça de ájos, a head of garlick.

Cabéça de ganado, a head of cattle.

Quebradero de cabéça, a troublesome, importunate, prating or talking.

Repartir por cabéças, to share out by the head.

Dar de cabéça, to fall upon one's head; met. to be positive in a thing without sense or reason.

Ponérsele en la cabéça, to be persuaded to a thing, to conceit, to have it in one's head.

Dar con la cabéça por las paredes, to

beat one's head about the walls; met. to carry on an affair rashly to one's own loss.

No tréne piés in cabéça, it has neither head nor tail.

De piés a cabéça, from head to foot.

Piés con cabéça, heads and points.

A punta y cabéça, a play among children instead of push-pin, for they hold the pin cover'd with their fingers, and ask head or point, and the other is to guess.

Echár de cabéça, to throw down headlong.

Echár de cabéça vides, o otras plantas, to bow down the branches of vines or other plants, and flick them in the ground till they have taken root before they cut them.

Tomár de cabéça, to learn by heart.

Meneár la cabéça, to shake the head either in scorn or compassion.

Alçar cabéça, to lift up one's head; met. to mend one's fortune, to grow into a better condition.

Bolvér cabéça, to turn one's head; either to turn towards to assist, or from a man to forsake him.

No me bolvió la cabéça, he would not so much as look at me.

Torcér la cabéça al áve, to wring a fowl's neck.

Reclinár la cabéça, to bow one's head, or to rest it.

No téngo lugar de rascárme la cabéça, I have not time to scratch my head.

Dolérle la cabéça a un negocio, is for an affair to be in an ill posture.

Ponér a cortár la cabéça, to pawn one's head upon a thing.

Passóle por la cabéça, he fancied it.

Hazér de una cosa cabéça de lobo, to make a wolf's head of a thing. That is, to make the most of it, as men do that have kill'd a wolf, and carry the head about to the villages to get a reward for it.

Prov. A la cabéça la comída la enderéça: Eating sets the head to rights. That is, pains in the head often proceed from vapours rising from the stomach, which are often caused by emptiness, and eating lays them.

Prov. En cabéça loca no dura cosa: No head-cloaths stay long on a mad head. That is, freakish mad heads are never still, not long in a mind, no thing lasts long with them.

Prov. La cabéça blanca, y el seso prvenir: The head grey, and no brains come. That is, old and foolish, or wild. We say, a man is grey before he is good; or, a grey head, and a green tail.

Prov. *Si quieres enfermár, lávate la cabeça, y véte a echár*: If you have a mind to be sick, wash your head and go lie down. That is, you must not presently go to sleep after washing your head, because the damp will strike in and make you sick; but keep up and stir about till your head be dry.

Prov. *Si tenéys cabeça de vidrio, no os toméys a pedradas conmigo*: If you have a glass head do not engage with me at throwing of stones. That is, do not upbraid me with faults, when you know I have worse to lay to your charge. Do not expose another, when you know it must turn to your shame.

Prov. *Xabonar cabeça de asno perdi miéto de xabón*: To lather an ass's head is only spoiling of soap. The labour in vain, washing the black moor white. It is labour lost to teach stupid people.

Prov. *Escarmentár en cabeça agéna*: To take warning by another. To improve by the misfortunes, or miscarriages, or punishment of another, and not stay till it is a man's own case, and it is too late to take warning.

Prov. *Alabárme te, que nunca lavé cabeça, que no me saliese tiñosa*: I may boast that I never wash'd a head but what prov'd scald or scabby. That is, I never did any one a good turn, but what made me an ill return.

Prov. *Casarme quiero, comeré cabeça de olla, y sentarme he primiero*: I'll marry, and then I shall eat the prime of the pot, and shall sit down first. Pride and gluttony made the motives to marry. That is, to sit at the upper end, and have the first cut of meat. Applicable to any that aim at things of concern out of mean motives.

CABEÇA DE VIDE, a town in Portugal in the territory of Estremoz, four leagues from Portalegre, seated on a rising ground, wall'd, and has a castle, 600 houses, one parish, an house of misericordia, and three chapels.

CABEÇA'DA, a blow with the head; the headstall of a beast, the foot-leather of a boot; and a nod when one is asleep.

CABEÇA'JE, vid. *Cabeçamiéto*.

CABEÇA'L, a pillow, or rather a bolster reaching quite across the bed. It is also taken for a narrow quilt the countrymen use in Spain, to lie on the ground, or a broad bench, like a couch.

CABEÇALE'JO, a little pillow.

CABEÇALE'RO, an executor of a will.

CABEÇAMIE'NTO, nodding; also

counting of heads.

CABECEA'R, to nod, to shake the head, to toss it as some horses do, and some women, that are so wanton they know not how to carry themselves. In surgery it is to apply cauterics to the ends of the veins.

Cabeceár la vigas, is for beams to bow or give way.

CABEÇALE'RO, Obs. he that is at the dying man's bed's head; an executor.

CABEÇAS DE S. JUAN, a town of 400 inhabitants, belonging to the king, in the province of Andalusia in Spain.

CABEÇERA, the upper end of the table, bed, &c.

CABEÇO, a hillock; also the top of a mountain.

CABEÇÓN, the neck-band of a shirt, the collar of a garment, a great head; also a head-stall to tame colts.

Llevar a uno de los cabeçones, to drag a man away by the collar.

Entrar por la boca manga, y salir por el cabeçón, to enter at the sleeve, and go out at the neck-band. This was an old ceremony in Spain to adopt a son; the woman took a wide smock, and putting the man's head through one of the sleeves, brought it out at the neck-band, and then own'd him as her son; thence, met. to intrude.

CABEÇON, a town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, two leagues from Valladolid, on the banks of the river Pisuerga, it has not above 100 houses.

CABEÇUDO, head-strong, or great-headed.

CABEÇUE'LA, a little head, also a little bud.

CABELLA'DO, hair colour.

CABELLADURA, a head of hair.

CABELLE'RA, a perriwig.

CABE'LLO, the hair. Lat. *capillus*.

Cabellos, is also a preserve made of carrots, which draws into fine threads like hairs.

Cabellos de carneiro, some large finews in mutton, which when much boil'd split like hairs.

Cabellos de angeles, a sweet-meat made with eggs and sugar in small threads, like yellow hair.

No falta un cabello, there wants not a hair.

No monta un cabello, it is not worth a hair. We say, a straw.

Colgar de un cabello, to hang by a hair, to stand upon very ticklish circumstances.

Llevar a uno de un cabello, to lead a man by a hair; that is, when he is willing to follow.

Hendir un cabello, to split a hair, to be very sharp in dealing, or precise in behaviour.

Andar en cabello, to go in one's hair; met. to go naked.

Tener mas años que cabellos, to have more years than hairs, that is, to be very old and bald.

Herizarse el cabello, is for the hair to stand up an end, as with a fright.

Traer un texto, o una citación, por los cabellos, to strain or force a text or quotation to our sense, to bring it in by head and shoulders.

Arrancarse los cabellos, to tear one's hair for anger, spight, &c.

Prov. *Cabello menço y corto el seso*: Long hair and little brains. That is, they have but little wit, who study how to keep a fine head of hair.

Prov. *Cada cabello haze su sombra en el suelo*: Every hair makes a shadow on the ground. That is, the least of things is of some moment.

Prov. *Cabellos y cantar no cumpelen, ni es buen axuár*: Hair and singing do not make up, or are no good furniture. That is, a woman's fine hair or singing do not enrich her husband, or are no great addition to her portion.

CABELLOSO, or Cabellido, hairy.

CABE'R; Præf. *Quêpo, cûbes, cabé*; Præt. *Cûpe, cûpiste, cûpo*; Fut. *Cabrê, cabrás, cabra*; Sub. præf. *Quêpa*; Imperf. *Cupiera, cabría, or cupiêsse*; Fut. *Cupiêre*; to be contained in another thing, or to be fit or capable to be contained.

No cabe mi mano en su zapato, my hand will not go into his shoe, that is, it will not contain my hand. From the Lat. *capere*, to contain.

No caber en si de gozo, not to be able to contain one's self for joy.

No cabe en su casa quando está enojado, the house is too little to hold him when he is angry.

Cabêrle a uno en fuerte, to fall to one's lot.

Cabêrle por turno, to fall to one's turn.

No caber una partida, in arithmetick, is when the divisor is greater than the dividend.

CABE'RNA, vid. *Caverna*.

CABE'RO, the last, the utmost.

CABESTRA'GE, haltering.

CABESTRA'NTE, the captain of a ship, with which they weigh the anchor.

CABESTRA'R, to halter a beast.

CABESTRE'RO, a rope-maker or halter-maker.

CABESTRILLO, a little halter; also a blood-hound, or other creature, that finds out game to hunt. Also a scarf to hang a fore arm in. The ladies in Spain wear ribbons or gold chains, or strings of pearls hanging before, which they call by this name; as we call the ribbons they wear hanging in England, bridles. Foppish men both in Spain and England have worn the like.

CABESTRO, a halter for a beast. From the Latin *capistrum*. Sometimes taken for the bell-weather that leads the flock.

CABESTRO, in cant, us'd for one that draws in people to play at gaming houses.

Llevar a uno del cabestro, to guide and govern a man as a beast is led by a halter. To lead a man by the nose.

CABEZA, vid. *Cabeça*.

CABEZA'DA, vid. *Cabeçada*.

CABEZCA'NA cornéja, the winter crow, called by some the royston crow, whose back and belly are of a dark ash colour.

CABEZCAY'DO, head-fallen, dejected, hanging the head.

CABEZE'RA, vid. *Cabeceira*.

CABEZÓN, vid. *Cabeçón*.

CABEZÚDO, vid. *Cabeçúdo*.

CABEZUE'LA, vid. *Cabeçuela*.

CABIDA, admittance, reception, entertainment, room.

Tener cabida con una persona, to have access to, or an interest with such a person.

CABIDO, contain'd.

CABILA, vid. *Aloe*.

CABILACIÓN, caviling, reviling, slandering.

CABILA'R, to cavil, to revile, to slander.

CABILDA'DA, a sentence or judgment given by a chapter.

CABILDO, a chapter of a church. Also a common-council or court of aldermen of a town. Lat. *capitulum*, the former the true sense of it.

CABILLA, aloes,

CABILLO, a little end.

CABIMIENTO, vid. *Cabida*.

CABINE'TE, the cabinet.

CABISBA'XO, hanging the head down.

CABISCA'NA cornéja, vid. *Cabezca'na cornéja*.

CABISCAY'DO, dismay'd, that cannot lift up the head.

CA'BLE, a cable, which is a three strand rope, for a ship to ride at an anchor.

CA'BO, the end, the conclusion. Also a cape or head-land. From the Latin *caput*, a cobbler's end.

CA'BO de esquadra de guzmanes, a head corporal us'd among the Spaniards, who has two crowns a month more than the others, and commands the Guzmanes, who are a better sort of soldiers that have extraordinary pay.

CA'BO de cuchillo, a knife haft.

CA'BO de vela, a candles end.

CA'BO de año, an anniversary.

CA'BO de aguja, a tag.

Estár al cabo, to be at the last gasp.

Estár al cabo del ciento, to understand the matter thoroughly.

Llevar las cosas al cabo, to go thro' stich with things.

Tener una materia tantos cabos, is to have so many several propositions.

Muger hermosa por el cabo, a most beautiful woman.

Echarlo a un cabo, to lay it aside.

Profeguir hasta el cabo, to hold on till the end.

Visitar el jarro hasta ver el cabo, to toss the pot till one sees the bottom.

Dar cabo, a sea-phrase, to throw a rope for another to take hold of.

CA'BOS de laborar, a sea-term, signifying in general all the cordage belonging to a ship.

Prov. A cada cabo tres leguas de mal quebranto: Every way or at every end there are three leagues of heart-breaking. When a business is every way untoward.

Prov. Al cabo de año mas come el muero que el sano: By the year's end the dead man eats more than the living. Meaning in offerings and alms given for his soul.

Prov. Al cabo de un año tiene el moço las manas de su amo: At the year's end the man has his master's ways. Either he knows how to please him, or he has learnt his ill qualities.

çABORDA, bringing up a ship close to land, or to a key; laying her a-ground, anchoring, also running foul of another.

çABORDA'R, to bring a ship close to shore or to a key; to lay her a-ground, to drop the anchor; also to run foul of another.

CA'BRA, a she goat. Also the son of an Indian woman and a *sambo*. Also the fish call'd a gurnet. Also three poles set up joining at the top, and forming a triangle at the bottom, to weigh heavy things. Lat. *capra*.

CA'BRA montéz, a wild goat.

CA'BRA, is also a town in the province of Andalusia in Spain, a league from Lucena, seated in a pleasant vale, water'd by a brook, with a good castle, the soil very fruitful, the inhabi-

tants 2500 families, one parish, four monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. It is an earldom, and belongs to the dukes of Sessa.

Prov. Los que cabras no tienen, y cabritos venden, de donde les vienen: They that have no goats and sell kids how came they by them. Apply'd to all persons who live high and none knows how they have it.

Prov. Cabra va por viña, qual la madre tal la hija: The goat goes through the vineyard, as the dam so does the young one. That is, like mother like daughter.

Prov. Aún no es parida la cabra, y el cabrito mama: The goat has not yet brought forth, and the kid sucks. That is, to reckon chickens before they are hatch'd.

Prov. Donde una cabra va allí quieren ir todas: Where one goat goes they all will go. Like sheep, which if one leaps into the water, will all follow. This they say of people that cannot be asunder.

Prov. Meter a uno las cabras en el corral: To put ones goats into the pound. To put a man in fear, as he does the goat-herd, who pounds his goats.

Prov. Cabra coxa no quiere siesta: A lame goat will not sleep in the afternoon. To signify, he that is dull-witted must lose no time, but use continual application lest others out-strip him.

Prov. Qual é la cabra, tal es la hija que la mama: Like mother like daughter.

Prov. Por do salta la cabra salta la que la mama: Where the one goat leaps over the kid follows. That is, like mother like daughter. An ill mother by her example makes her daughter so.

Prov. Echar a uno las cabras: To lay all the blame or all the burden upon a man, as when several play, who shall pay all, because the goat-herds when they have feasted upon any of their cattle, play among themselves who shall pay for it; so they say, they have laid the goats at his door.

çA'ERA, vid. *Zábra*.

CA'BRAHIGADURA, pruning of wild fig-trees.

CABRAHIGO, a wild fig-tree or fig. Also any weed growing out of old walls.

CABRA'L, the surname of a good family in Portugal, their chief lord of Belmonte.

CA'BRAS *saltantes*, a sort of exhalations, which taking fire, go as it were skipping in the air, like goats.

CABRE'JA, a small town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

CABRE'RA, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*. Also a small island in the *Mediterranean*.

CABRERÍZO, a goat-herd.

CABRE'RO, idem.

CABRESTA'NTE, vid. *Cabestrante*.

CABRIAL, a rafter or quarter of wood set up an end to support, or hold up any thing.

CABRILLA, a little goat. Also a sort of fish in the *South Sea*, somewhat like a trout. *F. Jos. Acosta, Nat. Hist. W. Ind. p. 258.*

CABRILLA, call'd also *cabrilla del santo Christo*; a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, eight leagues from *Jaen*, on the mountain, inhabited by 300 families, has one parish, two chapels, and an hospital, and belongs to the house of *San Vitores, y la Portilla*, who are viscounts of this place.

CABRILLAS, the constellation call'd the seven stars or the *Pleyades*.

CABRÍO, vid. *Cabrial*.

CABRIOLA, a caper, a skip.

CABRIOLA'R, to caper, to skip.

CABRITA, a she kid; also kids leather.

CABRITILLA, a flink kid's skin.

CABRITICO or *Cabritillo*, a little kid.

CABRITO, a kid.

Prov. *Cabríto, de un mes, recentál de tres*: A kid a month old, a lamb of three months. Best to eat.

CABRITÚNO, of or belonging to a kid.

CABRÓN, a he goat. Met. a cuckold.

CABRONZILLO *montés*, a wild he goat; also a roebuck.

CABRÚNA, a goat-skin.

CABRÚNO, goatish, rank.

ÇABULLÍDO, plung'd under water, div'd.

ÇABULLIDÚRA or *çabullimiento*, a plunging or ducking.

ÇABULLÍR, to dive, to plunge under water.

CABUXÓN, a stone cut tapering.

C A C

CA'CA, ordure, filth, dirt. From the Latin *cacco*. Nurses use this word to children to persuade them a thing is filthy, and teach them to say it when they want their chair.

La cáca callarla, a man must conceal what is to his own dishonour, he must not bewray his own nest,

CA'ÇA, all sorts of game or sports, as hawking, hunting, shooting, &c. Also the game it self, as fowl, deer, &c.

Dar cáça, to chace, as ships do one another at sea.

Espantar la cáça, to fright the game. To let slip offenders that might have been taken.

Prov. *En cáça y en amôres éntρας quando quíeres, y sáles quando puedes*: You enter upon love and hunting when you will, and give over when you can. When a man is once engag'd he cannot get off at pleasure.

Prov. *Hábla en la cáça, y comprala en la pláça*: Talk of game, and buy it in the market. Those sports are better to talk of than to follow, when all game can be bought so cheap.

Prov. *U'no levánta la cáça y otro la máta*: One man puts up the game, and another kills it. That is, one man takes all the pains, and another runs away with the profit.

Prov. *Porfia máta la cáça*: Perseverance kills the game. We say, if you swear you'll katch no fish. They are both the same, tho' they seem to differ, for both imply a man must have patience in hunting or fishing, and so in compassing in any business.

Prov. *Andar a cáça de gángas*: To spend one's time and labour in doing nothing. For *gángas* are a sort of water-fowl, so cunning that they suffer the fowler to come within shot of them, but before he can take aim they are gone, and so they serve him all the day.

Prov. *Andar a cáça de grillos*: To go a cricket hunting. To hunt after uncertainties. Because when a boy goes to the place where he thought he heard a cricket, he finds him not, but hears the same or another a little further, and so lights on none.

Prov. *Vos caçáis, y otro vos cáça, mas valdría estar en casa*: You hunt, and another hunts you, it were better you staid at home. This is something like harm watch, harm catch. For it is meant of a marry'd man, who runs after other mens wives, but minds not his own, who pays him in his own coin.

ÇAÇA'DO, hunted, also catch'd or taken.

ÇAÇADÓRA, a huntress.

ÇAÇADOR, a hunter.

Çaçador de Alfôrja, vid. *Alfôrja*.

ÇAÇADORCILLO, a litte hunter.

ÇAÇADÚRA, hunting.

ÇAÇALAÓLLA, a sport servant maids

commonly play at about *Shrovetide*. One of them sits down in the middle of a large place, and her they call the honey pot. Another guards her, and both of them hold the ends of a long rope. The others draw near to have a lick at the honey pot, and give her a good blow. The guard runs after, and if she can touch her that struck, without letting go the end of the rope then she that is catch'd sits down in the place of the honey pot, and she that was honey pot is the guard.

CACALATOTÓI, a bird in *New Spain*, the name in the *Mexican* language signifies black-bird, and yet it is yellowish, about as big as our black-bird, and sings delightfully enough. *Gemelli, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.*

ÇAÇALILLA, a small town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Andujar*, has a rich soil, 150 houses, one parish, three chapels, and an hospital.

ÇAÇA'LLA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 14 leagues from *Sevil*, on the mountain *Sierra moréna*, yet producing the best wine sent to the *West Indies*. It has 1000 houses, one parish, three monasteries of friars, two of nuns, three hospitals, and eight chapels.

CACA'Ó, the nut whereof chocolate is made. It is about the bigness of an almond growing in north *America*, but not in *Peru*, whither there are vast quantities carry'd every year. It once pass'd current for money. The tree it grows on is small and handsome, having a beautiful top, and so tender, that to defend it from being burnt up by the sun, they are fain to plant it close by a great tree, which only serves to shade it; which tree they call the mother of the *cacáo*. There are woods of it, or rather orchards, which are taken care of as the vineyards are in *Spain*. The greatest plenty is in the province of *Guatemala*. The name is Indian. *F. Jos. Acos. Nat. Hist. Ind. lib. 4. chap. 22. pag. 250.*

ÇAÇAR, to hunt, to hawk, to fowl, to fish.

Prov. *A las vèzes do caçar pensamos caçados quedamos*: harm watch, harm catch.

CACAREAMIE'NTO, a cackling.

CACAREA'R, to cackle, like a hen.

Cacarear, y no penér buévo, to cackle, and lay an egg. To boast much, and do little. To promise, and not perform.

ÇACATÍN, a little square or publick place. Arab. Diminutive of *cach*.

C A C

CAÇA'VI, the bread made in the *West Indies*, of the root call'd *yuca*, vid. *yuca*.

CA'CERES, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, eight leagues from *Truxillo*, on the banks of the river *Sabor*. The country very rich, the inhabitants 2000 families, of them 436 men of estates, four parishes, two monasteries of friars, five of nuns, and a good hospital. Antiently call'd *Castra Cicilia*, or *Castra Caesaris*, thence corruptly *Caceres*.

CACE'RES DE CAMARÍNA, a city in the chief of the *Philippine* islands, call'd *Lufon* or *Manila*, with a good port, and is a bishoprick suffragan to *Manila*.

CACHA'DO, bruis'd or crush'd flat, or to pieces.

CACHA'R, to crush or bruise flat, or to pieces.

CACHALA'CA, a fowl in *New Spain*, like a hen, but the feathers of a murrey colour, and not so big as hens. *Gemelli. vol. 6. l. 2. c. 9.*

CA'CHAS de cuchillo, a knife haft.

CACHEA'R, vid. *Cachár*.

CACHE'RA ropa, a coarse sort of gown made of blankets. So call'd from the French *coucher*, because it is made to lay on the bed to keep them warm.

CACHE'TE, a cuff on the ear, so call'd because the hand that strikes is shut together, which in *Old Spanish* is call'd *máno cácha*.

CACHETE'A'DO, cuff'd, box'd.

CACHE'TES, the cheeks; also cuffs on the ear.

CACHETÓN, a cuff or box on the ear.

CACHETÚDO, one that has great cheeks.

CACHIDIA'BLO, an hobgoblin, or *Robbin Goodfellow*.

CACHIGORDE'TE, a short squat man.

CACHIVÁ'CHES, old broken trumpery that lies about in by-corners, and is of little use. So call'd from *cachos*, pieces; and *vases*, vessels; that is, broken vessels.

CA'CHO, a piece, a lump, a fliver. From *gájo*, a cluster. Vid. *Gácho*, *Cácho*. Is also a plant in the *West Indies*, bearing a fruit like the Spanish *berengena*. It is found no where but in the mountains of *Peru*, and is of great virtue against the strangury, expels gravel, and dissolves the stone in the bladder. *Monardes, fol. 102.*

CACHÓNDA pérra, a bitch that is proud.

CACHONDE'Z, the pride or lust of a bitch.

C A D

CACHOPINES, a name by which the Indians of *Mexico* call the Europeans.

CACHÓPO, a deep place in the sea between rocks.

CACHORRE'TA, a sort of fish taken in the *South-Sea*. Also a small female whelp.

CACHORRÍCO or *Cachorríto*, a little whelp.

CACHÓRRO, a whelp; also a little chub child; also bow'd or bent.

CACHÚCHOS, small bags full of musket bullets or old broken iron, to charge great guns with, to do execution among men. In cant it is gold, and the thief that steals it.

CACHUE'LAS, among sportsmen signifies the heart, kidneys, and liver of a rabbit.

CAÇÍCO, a little skillet or sauce-pan.

CAÇÍN, a skillet or sauce-pan.

CACÍQUE, so the Indians call their petty princes.

CA'CO, the son of *Vulcan*, a notorious robber, slain by *Hercules*.

CA'ÇO, a skillet, a sauce-pan, or any such sort of vessel.

CACODE'MON, an evil spirit. Greek.

CAÇOLEJA or *Caçoléta*, a little sauce-pan or pipkin.

CAÇOLE'TA del polvorín, the pan of any fire-arms for the touch-powder.

CAÇOLÍLLA, a little sauce-pan or pipkin.

CAÇÓN, a seal-fish.

CACORLA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, six leagues from *Baeça*, seated between two mountains, water'd by the river *Vega*. The soil fruitful, the inhabitants 3000 families, two parish churches, five monasteries of nuns and friars. Antiently call'd *Carcesa*.

CAÇÓRRO, vid. *Caçúrro*.

CAÇUE'LA, a little skillet or sauce-pan; sometimes taken for the meat dress'd in it.

CAÇUE'LA mongí or *moxí*. It is in the nature of a tansy, being boil'd spinage squeeze'd from the water, then mix'd with eggs and season'd with salt and pepper, and so bak'd over the fire in a pipkin or sauce-pan, that it may come out whole.

CAÇURRAS palábras, foul words that cannot be spoke without shame, bawdy words. From the Italian *cazzo*, a man's privy members.

CUÇÚRRO, a clownish, an unmannerly or a lewd fellow.

C A D

CA'DA, every.

Cáda ves, every time.

C A D

Cáda día, every day.

Cáda uno, every one.

Cáda dos, o cáda três dias, every two or three days.

Cáda y quando, whensoever.

Cáda qual, every one.

CADAÑE'RO, of every year, yearly.

CADAÑE'RA, a female that breeds every year.

CADAHA'LSO, a scaffold on which criminals are executed; or any other publick act perform'd. In architecture it is the first part of the wall above the foundation. See *Leo Alberti*, or the *Cordon*, about it.

CADAHA'LSO, a town in *Castile*, 3 leagues from *Escalona*, belonging to the marquis de *Villena*, wall'd, inhabited by 300 families, has one parish, one monastery of friars, and five chapels. Call'd *Cadaháls*, because seated high.

CADALE'CHO, a bier or a coffin; a thing like a horse-litter to carry sick persons in; also a couch, and the side of a bed.

CADA'QUEZ, a town in *Catalonia*.

CADA'VER, a carcass, a dead body.

CADA'RÇO, coarse silk, the combings of the fine.

CADÉ'NA, a chain. Lat. *catena*.

CADÉ'NCIA, a cadence in musick, when coming to the close, two notes are bound together, and the following note descends. *Morley, p. 73.*

CADENE'TA, a very fine sort of needle-work, like lace.

CADENÍLLA, a little chain.

CADÉ'RA, the hip. In *Valencia*, it is a chair. From the Greek *Cathemai*, to sit.

Hazér cadéras, to grow fat or spread about the hips.

CADIA'R, a river in the kingdom of *Granada*.

CADÍLLOS, the shagged end of any thing that is wove. So called from the Hebrew *gadilim*, the ends of cloth. It is also a sort of knotty weed that grows among corn.

CA'DIZ, a famous city seated in an island of the same name on the southern coast of *Spain*, without the mouth of the *Streights*, and on the coast of the province of *Andaluzia*, to which it is join'd by a bridge. The city is seated on the westernmost part of the island, and was built by the Phoenicians, who gave it the name of *Gadir*, signifying in their tongue, enclos'd or hemm'd in, either because the island was surrounded by the sea, or for the fortifications they had rais'd about it, having plac'd their principal trade there. The Ro-

mans afterwards corruptly call'd it *Gades*, and the Spaniards *Cadiz*. In the Phœnician and Roman times it was reckoned one of the noblest cities, not only in *Spain*, but in *Europe*, but was afterwards destroyed by the Moors. Here was once the celebrated temple of *Hercules*. At present it is a bishoprick, and principal port of *Spain* for the trade of the *West Indies*, and on that account resorted to by all nations. It contains 5000 families, but one parish, eight monasteries of friars, and one of nuns.

CADMIÀ, a mineral stone us'd in making brass.

CADÓZES, gudgeons.

CADÓZO, a deep place or hole in a river or lake. So call'd from the Hebrew *cad*, a pitcher. There is also a small town of this name in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

CADUCA'R, to doat.

CADÚCEO, a white wand carry'd by messengers in token of peace. Lat.

CADÚCO, doating; also weak, frail, perishable. Lat.

Mal *cadúco*, the falling sickness.

C A E

CAEDÍZO, ruinous, ready to fall, or that is fallen.

CAE'R, Præf. To *Caygo*; Præt. *Cay*. To fall. Lat. *cadere*.

Caér *lánças del ciélo*, to rain or hail violently.

Caér *en el rástro*, to light upon the track.

Caér *el sol*, the sun is setting.

Caér *de golpe*, to fall all at once with force.

Caér *al señuelo el halcón*, is for the hawk to come to the lure.

Caér *de la memoria*, to forget.

Caér *enfermo*, to fall sick.

Caér *de su birra*, to fall from his ass; that is, to be beaten out of an error.

No *caér en las cosas*, not to conceive or comprehend things.

Caér *en el garlito, o en la red, o en el laço*, to fall into the snare.

Caér *en la cuenta*, to perceive the mistake, or to bethink one self, or to conceive.

Caér *en comiso*, a law-term, to fall within the reach of the law.

Caér *como moscas*, to drop like flies when a distemper rages, or many men are kill'd in fight.

C A F

ÇAFA'R, to cleanse the inside of a ship.

ÇAFA'R, in cant, to escape.

ÇAFARI, a wild sort of pomgranate;

also a clown, an unmannerly fellow. Arabick.

ÇAFARICHE, a place to set by pitchers of water. Arabick.

ÇAFARÍ *higo*, a great wild fig.

ÇAFERÍA, a cottage or a village. Arabick.

CAFFE', coffee, a berry growing on a shrub in *Arabia Fœlix*, now generally known throughout all *England*.

CAFILA, a caravan of travellers. Also a fleet of merchants trading at set times to any certain place. Arabick. Or from the Persian *kiafil*, signifying the same thing, that is, a caravan.

ÇA FÍO, rude, rustical, unpolish'd; also unskill'd in a language. Arabick.

ÇAFÍR, the precious stone call'd a saphir.

ÇA'FRA, the name of two towns in *Spain*, the one in the territory of *Cuenca*, the other in the province of *Estremadura*. Thence *el moro de çáfra*, the moor of the first of these two çáfras, who they say was of a gigantic stature, and therefore they compare all very tall men to him. They also say, *El Niño de çáfra*. The child of çáfra, which is the latter, where they report there was a little boy played at chess better than any man.

C A G

ÇA'GA, the end, behind. Arabick.

Ir de çaga, to come behind.

No *le va de çaga*, he comes not behind, or is not inferior to him.

çaga *la puérta*, behind the door.

CAGA'DA, a shitting, a surreverence.

CAGA'DO, belhit, or a shitten fellow.

CAGADÓR, a fish call'd a sea-hare.

CAGAJÓN, turd.

ÇAGA'L, a youth, a lusty lad, a swain. In Arabick it signifies great, resolute and strong, and therefore the name given to youths to distinguish them from old men. The Moors call'd some particular men of note çagáles, which was as much as brave. Hence,

ÇAGA'LA, a young maid, a shepherdess, a country lass.

ÇAGALE'JA, a little girl or shepherdess.

ÇAGALE'JO, a little lad or swain.

CAGALE'RA, a looseness.

ÇAGALILLA, çagalillo, a young lad, lass or swain.

ÇA'GANO, vid. çangano.

CAGA'R; Præf. To *Cágo*; Præt. *Cagué*, to shit. Lat. *caccare*.

CAGARÓLO *de mar*, a periwinkle.

CAGARRÚCHAS, goats or sheeps turds. Thence iron, any little small bits of any thing.

CAGATÓRIO, a necessary house, a privy.

CAGETÍN, a little box, properly the little boxes in which printers put their letters.

CAGÓN, a shitten fellow. Met. a coward.

ÇAGUA'N, a porch or entry to a house. Arabick.

ÇAGUA'QUE, Obs. a sale by outcry, an auction. Arab.

CAGUE, vid. *Cagár*.

ÇAGUE'RO, the last, the hindmost, that lags behind. Also a tree like the alder.

C A H

ÇAHAREÑO, coy, disdainful, wild. A hawk that is not well reclaim'd.

ÇAHARRÓN, a fellow, who in carnival time or Shrovetide, goes about the streets in the most deform'd dress and figure he can put himself into, to make sport. From the Arabick çahar, to fright.

CAHAY'A, a province in the island *Hispaniola* in *North America*.

ÇAHE'NES, an Arabian coin of the purest gold. So call'd from the Hebrew *cahan*, pure gold.

ÇAHERÍDO, upbraided, reproach'd.

ÇAHERIMIE'NTO, upbraiding, reproaching.

ÇAHERÍR; Præf. To *çahiéro*, to upbraid, to reproach.

ÇAHE'RE, çahiéro, vid. çaherír.

ÇAHI'NAS, sops of bread, honey and water. Arabick.

CAHÍZ, a measure in some places containing twelve, in others eight, and in others six *banégas* or Spanish bushels. Arabick.

ÇAHÓN, a pair of breeches. The word Arabick, us'd only by some country people.

ÇAHONDA'DO, div'd or sunk to the bottom.

ÇAHONDA'R, to dive or sink to the bottom.

ÇAHÓR, whiteness, like the dawn of day. Arab.

ÇAHÓRDA, vid. *Cahiúrda*.

ÇAHORÍ, one that pretends to see into the bowels of the earth, through stone walls, or into a man's body; a cheat put upon the ignorant. Arabick.

ÇAHUMA'DO, perfum'd.

ÇAHUMA'R, to perfume with burning sweets. From *húmo*, smoke.

ÇAHUME'RIO, a perfuming.

ÇAHÚRDA, a hogsty. Met. any dark or dirty place.

C A I

CA'JA, vid. *Cáxa*.

CAIA'DO, vid. *Cayádo*.

CAIDA, a fall. Also the depth of hangings; cloaths, &c.

ÇA'IDA or çayda, the Moorish proper name of a woman, signifying in Arabick, lady. It is also a beautiful sort of water-fowl.

ÇAIDIA, a monastery of nuns, of the order of St. Bernard, in the city of Valencia.

CA'IGA, Çaigo, vid. Caer.

CAIMA'N, vid. Cayman.

ÇA'INO, a dark chestnut-horse, that has no mixture of any other colour. This in Spain is look'd upon as a vicious horse, and therefore they call a dissembling deceitful man by the same name.

CAJÓN, vid. Caxon.

CAJÚS, the tree is not very tall, but thick of boughs and leaves; the fruit is like an apple, red and yellow within. It is singular in this, that all other sorts of fruit have the stone within, and this has it at the top, raised like a green crest. Breaking the stone, the kernel within it, roasted, tastes like an almond, and raw, like a new nut. It ripens betwixt February and May. Cut in quarters, steep'd in cold water, and chew'd, there comes from it a cold juice, good for all obstructions in the breast. Gemelli, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

CAL

CA'L, lime. Lat. calx.

Cal viva, unslack'd lime.

Cal por regar, idem.

O'bra de cal y canto, substantial work of lime and stone.

çALA', the Moorish prayers, devotion, or worship. The word signifying to do reverence, to respect or adore.

CA'LA, a suppositor. A surgeon's probe. A search. A creek in the sea. A scyon or graft for a tree. Also the name of a small town in the territory of Sevil.

CA'LA y cata, a search.

CALABAÇA, a gourd, a pompion, a calabash. Also a crook-back.

Prov. Aún no estás en la calabaza y ya seys vinagre: You are scarce in the calabash, and do you turn vinegar already. Answering to our, You are scarce out of the egg-shell, and so wicked already. The reason of the Spanish, from travellers carrying wine in calabashes, and sometimes putting in vinegar through a mistake, which when they come to drink, they wonder how it could turn so soon.

Prov. Nadar sin calabazas: To swim without calabashes. In Spain they use

them instead of bladders. Thus it signifies to be able to perform ones business without help.

Mas calabazas, more calabashes. Is said when one talks on, nothing to the purpose, and great, because the calabash is large and full of wind, like a bladder.

Echar a uno calabaza, to throw a man a calabash. To disappoint him of his expectation. Because, as before, the empty calabash represents his being frustrated.

CA'SCOS de calabaza, calabash-skull, that is, rattle headed, or empty skull.

CALABAÇA'DA, a blow with the head again't the wall.

CALABAÇA'TE, a preserve made of pompion.

CALABAÇA'NOS, a town of little note in the kingdom of Old Castile.

CALABA'YS, an Indian name for long canes, hardened at the fire, which they use like darts.

CALABA'ZA, vid. Calabaza.

CALABAZA'DA, vid. Calabazada.

CALABE'RA, vid. Calavera.

CALABOÇO, a dungeon. At sea the bilboes. Also a pruning knife; and a kind of fish so-call'd.

CALABOZO, idem.

CABRIA'DA, a mixture of wines, especially red and white.

CALABOTE, a hawser, which is a three-strond rope, and may be call'd a little cable, for that which is one ship's hawser, will be another ship's cable.

CALA'DO, sunk through.

CALA'DO el sombrero, the hat set down close upon the head and cock'd.

CALADOR, any tool to probe, or to thrust into any thing to search it.

CALAFETEA'DO, caulk'd.

CALAFETEADÓR, a caulker.

CALAFETEA'R, to caulk, that is, to drive oakham into the seams of ships to keep out the water.

CALAFATE, a caulker.

çALAGA'RD-A, an hubub or confus'd noise made by rascally people. A noise made by bullies, who quarrel a purpose to be parted. A false alarm given an enemy to harass him. Also a sudden rising out of an ambush with shouts.

CALAHORRA, a city in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, near the frontiers of Aragon and Navarre, seated on a hillock, near the river Cida, its soil fruitful. The place wall'd, containing 2000 houses, three parishes, two monasteries of friars, one of nuns, eight chapels. It is a bishoprick worth 18000 ducats a year. Hence Hambre

de Calakorra, The famine of Calakorra, because it held out a siege against the Romans, till the inhabitants eat one another. It was antiently call'd Julia.

CALAMA'R, the cuttle fish. Also an ink-horn.

CALAMARE'JO, a fish call'd a calamary.

CALA'MBRE, the cramp.

CALAMBÚCO, a very valuable sort of wood brought from the West Indies, whereof they make beads.

CALAME'NTA, the herb cat-mint.

CALAMIDA'D, calamity. Lat.

CALAMIE'NTO, searching, or prying into.

CALAMITA piedra, the loadstone. From the Greek calami, a straw, because it attracts straw as well as iron.

CALAMITOSO, calamitous.

CALAMÓN, a large bird, like a heron, that lives in water, and when he drinks snaps as if he bit the water.

CALA'NDRA, a press for pressing of cloth.

CALA'NDRIA, a lark.

CALA'R, to search, to pierce thro', to soak thro'; also to strike fail.

CALÓ el agua la capa, the cloak was wet through.

CALA'R el sombrero, to press the hat on the head and cock it.

Calár el melón, to cut a bit out of the melon to taste it, which is us'd in Spain before they buy.

Calár a uno la condición, to dive into a man's disposition.

Calár tantos piés, to draw so many foot water, that is, a ship has so many foot of her under water.

Calár el can del arcabuz, to cock the musket.

CALAHUE'GA, a small town in the kingdom of Old Castile in Spain.

CALATA'ÑO's, a small town near the city Soria in Spain. The name signifies castle or tower of vultures.

CALATAYÚD, a city in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, seated at the foot of a hill, on the banks of the river Xalon, in a delicious country, wall'd, inhabited by 3000 families, with 11 parishes, 11 monasteries of men, and four of nuns. Antiently call'd Augusta Bilbilis. The present name signifies Job's town, because it was rebuilt by Ayub, king of Sevil, which in the Arabick is the same as Job.

CALATRA'VA, a city in the kingdom of New Castile in Spain, on the river Guadiana, 15 leagues from Toledo, the country fruitful. Here was founded, and from it took name the order of knighthood of Calatrava, instituted

in the year 1158, by *Sancho*, king of *Castile*, son to *Alphonso*, call'd the emperor, who taking this town from the Moors, which before had belong'd to the knights templers, gave it to the Cistercian monks, who founded this order of knighthood for defence of it, which was confirm'd by pope *Alexander III.* They had at first a master of their own, but this dignity, as well as of other orders, was annex'd to the crown in the year 1489. The order still continues in good repute. Their badge is a *red cross fleury*, and their arms the same cross in a *field or*, with two *fetters azure on the sides*, because *travas* are fetters.

CALAVAÇA, vid. *Calabáça*.

CALAVE'RA, a skull. Lat. *calvaria*.

CA'LCA, in cant, is the road, the way, or path.

CA'LÇA, a hose.

CA'LÇAS, hose, breeches.

Calças de cortés, slash'd or strip'd breeches.

Calças afolladas, wide breeches.

Calças atacadas, freight-lac'd breeches.

Medias calças, stockings. So call'd, because formerly the breeches and stockings were all of a piece, and so the stockings were but half the breeches, now they are only call'd *medias*.

Prov. *A calça corta abujeta larga*: Short hose must have long points. That is, what is wanting in one part, must be made up in another.

CA'LÇA de *aréna*, was a bag half fill'd with sand, wherewith they us'd to beat some malefactors to death, without drawing blood.

Echár a úno calça, to set a mark upon a man, to avoid him. Taken from the rags they tie about the legs of geese or hens to know them.

Dexár a úno en calças y jubón, to strip a man to his doublet and hose.

CAGA'RSE en las *calças de miédo*, to beslit ones hose for fear.

Prov. *Tomár las calças de Villadiégo*: To take *Villadiégo's* hose. That is, to run away with all speed. The certain ground of this proverb is not known, but 'tis suppos'd, that this *Villadiégo* was in such haste, that he had not time to put on his hose, but run with them in his hand.

CALÇA'DA, a cawsey. So call'd, *quasi alçada*, rais'd.

CALÇA'DO, Adj. shod. Also a horse that has white shanks. In cant, one that has irons on his legs.

Calçado, Subst. hose or shoes, of any sort worn on the feet.

Calçado, trod or press'd down.

CALÇADOR, a shoeing-leather or horn.

CALÇADURA, a shoeing.

CALCAÑAL or *Calcañar*, the heel. Lat. *calcaneus*.

CALCA'R; Præf. *To calco*; Præt. *Calqué*, to tread under foot, to trample, to kick; also to press or thrust together. Lat. *calcare*. In cant, it is to put irons on the legs.

CALÇA'R, to shoe, to put on.

Calçar una rueda, to clap a stone to a wheel that it may not run.

Calçar herramientas, to put steel edges or points to tools.

Calçar çapatos, o guantes, o medias, to draw on shoes, or gloves, or stockings.

Calçar tantos puntos, to wear a shoe of such a size.

CALCATRIFE, in cant, is a porter.

CALCEDONIA *piédra*, a precious stone, call'd a chalcedony.

CALCE's de *navío*, vid. *Gábia*.

CALÇE'TAS, under stockings, as thread or cotton.

CALCETE'RO, an hosier.

CALCÍL, a bright grey colour.

CALCINA, a mixture of lime and other ingredients for calcining.

CALCINA'DO, calcin'd.

CALCINA'R, to calcine.

CALÇONCÍLLOS, linen drawers.

CALÇONES, breeches.

CALCOREA'R or *Calcoteár*, in cant, to run; also to anger.

CALCÓRROS, in cant, are shoes.

CALÇUE'LAS, little hose.

CALCULA'DO, calculated.

CALCULA'R, to calculate. Lat.

CA'LCULO, calculation.

CALDEA'R *hiérro*, to dip iron in water as it comes out of the fire, to harden it.

CALDE'RA, a kettle or cauldron. In military affairs it is a low sunk battery for mortars.

La caldera de Péro Botéro, *Peter Botéro's* kettle. It signifies hell. The reason of the expression I could never meet with; and *Covarrubias* only supposes this *Botéro* was some dyer, who had a vast great kettle or copper.

CALDERA'DA, a kettle full.

CALDERERIA, a brasier's shop, or the brasier's street.

CALDERE'RO, a brasier; also a tinker.

CALDERE'TA or *Calderilla*, a little kettle.

CALDERINO, a mountain near the city *(onsuegra)* in *Castile*. The name Arabick, signifying the mountain of treason; and there is a tradition a-

mong the neighbouring people, that there count *Julian*, and the rest of the conspirators, who brought the Moors into *Spain*, contriv'd their treason.

CALDE'RO, a kettle, but generally us'd for the brass bucket to draw water out of a well. Met. it is a great broth eater.

CALDERÓN, a great kettle. Also the surname of a noble family in *Spain*.

CALDERUE'LA, a little kettle.

CALDÍLLO, small broth; also a caudle.

CA'LDO, broth. *Quasi calido*, because it is eaten hot.

Cáldo esferçado, strong broth.

Cáldo de vino, burnt wine to settle the brain in the morning, after hard drinking at night.

Cáldo de altramizes, lupin-broth, the same as *caldo de zorra*.

Cáldo de zorra que está frío, y quema, fox broth, which is cold, and yet scalds. This signifies a man that seems calm and peaceable, yet is really boisterous and perverse. We say, he looks as if butter would not melt in his mouth, and yet a stone will not choak him. The reason of the Spanish saying is, because they believe fox's flesh is extraordinary hot. It denotes an hypocrite.

Prov. *Cáldo a los de Orgáz, que los de yévenes no quieren mas*: Broth to the inhabitants of the town of *Orgáz*, for those of *Yévenes* will have no more. A year upon the people of *Orgáz*, into whose soupe, at a solemn wedding, to which they were all invited, the people of *Yévenes* threw a red dog, whose hair boiling off, they say the others took for saffron, and therefore they ask them, whether they will have more broth? for those of *Yévenes* will have no more. This is apply'd, when a man is offer'd any thing he is already cloy'd with, or when we would give a hint of some such trick put upon him.

Prov. *Cáldo do tripas, bien te repícas*: Tripe broth, you make a great noise. Said to base mean persons, who would seem great or talk much.

ÇALE'A, a furr'd mantle; a sheepskin with the wool on. Arab.

ÇALE'MA, properly the Turkish salutation; generally us'd for formality, or counterfeit courtesy or kindness. Arabick. There is also a fish so call'd.

ÇALEMA'R, to make obeysance after the Turkish manner, or to be full of formality, or use deceitful compliments.

CALÉNDAS, the calends, the first day of the month. Greek.

Noche de la calenda, the eve.
 CALENDARIO, a kalendar, an almanack.
 CALENTADO, warm'd, heated.
 CALENTADOR, a heater; any thing that heats.
Calentador de cama, a warming-pan.
 CALENTADURA, a heating.
 CALENTAMIENTO, idem.
 CALENTAR; Præf. *To Caliento*, Præf. *Calenté*; to warm, to heat.
Calentarse la boca a uno, his mouth grows warm. We say, he grows warm, when he grows eager, and talks earnestly. The Spanish is taken from a horse heating his mouth with chafing, which when he has done, he feels not the bit, but runs away; so a man, when he is heated runs on without the check of reason.
 CALENTURA, heat or warmth; most properly a fever or an ague.
Calentura quotidiana, a quotidian or daily ague.
Calentura terciaria, o quartana, a tertian or a quartan ague.
Calentura continua, a fever.
 Prov. *Calenturas de mayo salud para todo el año*: An ague in May is health all the year. We say, an ague in the spring is physick for a king.
 Prov. *Calenturas otoñales, o muy luengas, o mortales*: An ague in autumn is either very tedious or mortal.
 CALENTURIENTO, sick of a fever or ague.
 CALENTURILLA, a little fever or ague.
 CALENTUROSO, sick of a fever or ague.
 CALE'RA, a lime-kiln.
 CALE'RO, one that makes lime.
 CALE'SSA, a calash to ride in.
 CALE'TA, a suppositor; also a little creek in the sea; and a pick-pocket.
 CALE'TRE, a sort of cant word signifying the noddle.
 CALFATEA'R, vid. *Calafeteár*.
 CALÍ, a town in the province of Popayan in South America.
 CALÍBRE, the diameter of the mouth of a gun, the bore, the bigness of the bullet.
 CALICÚ, calicoe; so called from *Calicut* in the Indies, whence it was first brought.
 CALIDA'D, quality. Lat. *qualitas*.
 CA'LIDO, hot.
 CALIENTE, warm or hot.
Estár caliente la bestia, is for a beast to be in its lust.
 CALIENTE', *Caliento*; vid. *Calentar*.
 CALIFICACIÓN, qualification.
 CALIFICA'DO, qualify'd.

CALIFICADOR, an able divine, who in the inquisition decides whether any propositions are orthodox or heretical.
 CALIFICA'R, to qualify.
Calificar proposiciones, to decide whether propositions are orthodox or erroneous.
 CALIFORNIA, that great tract of ground which lies west of *New Spain* and *New Galicia* in *North America*, and separated from it by a narrow sea, tho' not certainly known whether it does not join to it at the north end, or whether it be an island.
 CALIG, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, a league from *Traiguera*. It contains about an hundred and fifty houses.
 CALIGINOSO, dim, dusk, dark, misty, cloudy. Latin.
 CALILLA, a little suppositor; also a little creek in the sea.
 CALINA, a thick sweltry air, rising like a fog in hot weather, which intends the heat. So call'd from *calor*, heat. Also sand and lime made into mortar.
 CALIPHA, a caliph; the title of the successors of *Mahomet* in the sovereignty. The true name is *Khalifah*, which in Arabick signifies vicar, or successor. First taken from *Abubeker*, who being chosen by the Mussulmen to succeed *Mahomet*, would take no title but *Khalifah* *ressone Allah*, the vicar to the prophet or messenger of God, which title his successors continued. See *Herbelot. Biblioth. Orient.*
 CA'LIZ, a chalice, such as the priest uses at mass; also the mouth of an aqueduct, at which the water runs out.
 CALLADAME'NTE, silently, stilly, secretly, quietly, privately.
 CALLA'DO, secret, not spoken of, conceal'd. Also a silent man, or one that keeps a secret well; *quasi callidus*, because a silent person is counted cunning and wise.
 CALLADOR, a man of few words, a silent person.
 CALLANDICO, silently, quietly, stilly, secretly.
 CALLANDRIZ, a silent woman.
 CALLA'O, vid. *Collío*.
 CALLA'R, to be silent, to hold one's peace, to keep secret.
 Prov. *Al buen callar llaman santo*: Good silence is call'd holiness. That is, to be moderate in talk is a sign of virtue, because he who talks little is not given to detraction.
Quien calla otorga, silence grants consent.

Callad que tenéis porqué, you have reason to hold your peace.
Callate y callémos, que sendas nos tenémos, let us both be quiet, for we have both our own. When two have reflected hard upon one another. That is, we have both got as good as we brought.
 CA'LE, a street. From the Latin *callis*, a path. Also an alley, or walk in a garden.
Calle del puerto, in gamesters cant is a fix at cards or dice.
Echar un negocio en la calle, to publish a business that ought to have been secret.
Calle abaxo y calle arriba, to saunter up street and down.
Desempeñar la calle, to unpave the street; met. to gallop horses along the street.
Açotar calles, to ramble about the streets.
Boca de calle, the end of a street.
Alborotar la calle, to make an uproar or noise, to disturb the neighbourhood.
Por las calles se dice, it is a common town-talk.
 CALLEHITA, a street where the houses are all along contiguous, without any interval.
 CALLE'JA, a narrow street or lane.
 CALLEJA'R, in cant, to escape from justice.
 CALLEJEA'R, to gad about the streets.
 CALLEJE'RA, a woman that is always gadding in the street.
 CALLEJÓN, or *Callejuela*, a lane, or an alley.
 CALLECE'R, to grow hard skinn'd, like a corn. From *callo*, a corn.
 CALLE'NTE, vid. *Caliente*.
 CALLENTURA, vid. *Calentura*.
 CALLES, a town of 80 houses in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.
 CA'LLO, a corn, or the hard skin growing on labourers hands. Lat. *callum*.
Hazér callos en el trabajo, to be enured to labour.
Hazér callos en el vicio, to be harden'd in vice.
Callo de herradura, a piece of an old broken horse-shoe.
Callos de vaca, tripe.
 CALLOSO, full of corns, or hard skinn'd.
 CA'LMA, a calm, still weather.
 Prov. *Gran calma señal de agua*, a great calm is a sign of rain.
 CALMA'DO, calm'd.
 CALMA'R, to calm, or grow calm.
 CALMERIA,

C A L

CALMERÍA, a calm.
 CALNA'DO, vid. *Candado*.
 CALOFRÍO, a fit of a fever and ague, hot and cold.
 CALIFRÍOSO, one subject to ague-fits.
 CALOMA'R, the song or cry of sailors when they hale at a rope all together.
 CALONA, a thing that pierces or sinks through.
 CALONA, a measure of half an *ar-roba*.
 CALONDRÓN, hot pottage. Barba-rous.
 CALONGE, a canon of a church.
 CALONGIA, a canonship of a church.
 CALONIA, or *Calóna*, Obs. for *calimnia*, a calumny, a slander.
 CALOR, heat, warmth. Latin.
 CALOROSO, hot, earnest, warm.
 CA'LOS, a territory in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.
 CALOSTRO, the first milk in the breasts or dugs after a birth, the beest-ings.
 CA'LPE, a mountain in *Spain* upon the freights of *Gibraltar*, opposite to another in *Africa*, call'd *Avila*, both call'd *Hercules's* pillars.
 CALPISQUE, the cant word for a catchpole.
 CA'LTHRA, a marigold, Obs. also a sort of autumn violet.
 CAL'VA, the bald part of the head.
 CALVA'R, in cant, to cheat, to de-ceive.
 CALVA'RIO, the place where dead mens bones are laid together: also mount *Calvary*.
 CALVATRUE'NO, a bawling, noisy, rattle-headed fellow. The word rustical and clownish. *Covar*.
 CALVE'Z, baldness.
 CALÚMBA, a root of *Bombassa*, that cures all sorts of fevers, dissolv'd in half a pint of water, which the patient is to drink morning and evening. 2. Well ground with limon juice, it is good against all sorts of looseness, drinking it and laying the root to the belly. 3. Pounded in like manner with *nipa*, it cures the gripes proceeding from cold; but if caused by heat, it must be used with cold water. 4. If a woman cannot be deliver'd, though she be given over for dead, give her of this root in wine, and the child will come from her. 5. Dissolved in water, it cures all bites of snakes and other venomous insects, drinking the water; or, if there be not opportunity of preparing the water, let them chew the root, and swallow the juice; and thus it is good against any poison taken inward-

C A M

ly, and against poison'd arrows. 6. It is of great use for women who have not their due courses, boiling the root in half a pint of water till half be consumed, and giving her of it morn-ing and evening. 7. The same root taken inwardly in powder or drank in wine, is excellent for women with child, if they go beyond their time, and their lives be despair'd of. 8. It is also good against the *erysipelas*, drank in limon juice, and bathing the place affected. 9. For the tooth ach, apply a piece of it to the place, and it heals.
 CALUMERIE'NTO, mouldy, or rusty.
 CALÚMIA, a calumny, a slander, a false accusation. Latin.
Juramento de calimnia, a law-term, being the oath the plaintiff takes, that he does not bring his suit out of malice.
 CALUMNIA'DO, slandered.
 CALUMNIADOR, a slanderer.
 CALUMNIA'R, to slander.
 CALÚNA, vid. *Calimnia*.
 CALUÑADO, vid. *Calumniado*.
 CALUÑA'R, vid. *Calumniar*.
 CA'LVO, bald. Lat.
 CALÚRA, Obs. vid. *Calor*.
 CALUROSO, hot.
 CALZA'DO, vid. *Calçado*.
 CALZA'R, vid. *Calçar*.
 CA'LZAS, vid. *Calças*.
 CALZE'TAS, vid. *Calcetas*.
 CALZETE'RO, vid. *Calçetéro*.
 CALZINA'R, vid. *Calcinar*.
 CALZONES, vid. *Calções*.
 CALZUE'LAS, vid. *Calçuelas*.

C A M

CA'MA, a bed. Etym. uncertain.
Cama de arado, a furrow.
Cama de freno, the check of a bridle.
Cama de liebre, the form where a hare sits.
Cama de melón, the bed a melon grows on.
Cama de ropa, the pieces put to a cloak or such like garment, to make it hang round.
Hacer cama a un negocio, to contrive the compassing a business.
 Prov. *Nunca os aconteça la cama tras la puerta*: Never place your bed behind the door. Because of the wind that comes in at the crannies.
 Prov. *Quién mala cama hace, en ella se yaze*: He that makes an ill bed lies in it. That is, if a man does his business awkwardly, he will be at the trouble of it.
 Prov. *Cama de novio dura, y sin hoyo*: A bridegroom's bed must be hard, and without any dent in it. The reason they know.

C A M

CAMAFÉ'O, a fine stone cut with figures rising, not deep like a seal.
 CAMAGUE'Y, a province in the island of *Cuba* in *America*.
 CAMA'L, a halter for a horse or other beast made of hemp. From the Hebrew *gamal*, a rope or cable. It sometimes signifies a chain they put upon run-away slaves.
 CAMALEÓN, vid. *Cameleón*.
 CAMAMÚ, a mountain in the pro-vince of *Brazil* in *South America*.
 CAMA'NA, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.
 CAMA'NDULA, a pair of beads to pray by, having only thirty beads, or three tens.
 CAMANDULE'RO, one that makes beads for praying; also an hypo-crite.
 CA'MARA, a bed-chamber. Greek *camara*, an arch'd room. Sometimes it is ordure, or excrement.
Cámara de arcabúx, o peça de ar-tilleria, the chamber of a gun.
Cámara in country towns is a pub-lick granary.
Cámara, the surname of a noble fa-mily of *Portugal*, of which three no-blemen are descended; the chief the count de *Calleta*, captain of the island of *Madera*; the second the earl of *Atouguia*, who has chang'd his surname; and the third the earl of *Villa Franca*. They came from a servant of prince *Henry of Portugal*, by whose order he discovered the island *Madera*, and was the first captain and commander of it.
Consêjo de cámara, vid. *Consêjo*.
Pénas de cámara, vid. *Pénas*.
 CAMARA'DA, a companion, a come-rade, a fellow-foldier, a bed-fellow.
Tirar por camarada, to shoot volleys from several parts upon one mark.
 CAMARA'JE, what the country peo-ple pay for putting their corn into the publick granary.
 CAMARANCHÓN, a garret, a cock-loft, a room without any cieling.
 CA'MARAS, a looseness, a flux.
 CAMARE'RO, a chamberlain; also a valet de chambre; and he that takes care of the corn in the publick gra-nary.
 CAMARE'RA, a lady of the bed-chamber.
 CAMARE'TA, a little chamber, a closet.
 CAMARILLA, idem.
 CAMARÍN, a small withdrawing room, or a closet.
 CAMARISTA, one that keeps no house, nor lives with any company, but only has a room in a house, and nothing.

nothing to do with the rest of the family; a private lodger.

*CAMARLE'NGO, vid. *Camaréro*.

CAMARÓJA, a sort of endive.

CAMARÓN, a shrimp, or prawn. Lat. *camarus*.

CAMARÓN, a promontory of the province of *Honduras* in *North America*.

CAMARONE'RA, a net to catch shrimps or prawns.

CAMARÓTE, the round-house, which is the uppermost room of the stern of a ship, and commonly the master's cabin. It is also the cabin in a ship.

ÇAMA'RRÁ, a garment of sheepskins with the wool on, worn by shepherds. Arabick.

Prov. *La çamárria mála házia mi la lina, y la buena la carnáza afuera*: The garment of sheepskins, if bad, must be worn with the wool next me, and if good, the flesh side outwards. So that good or bad the wool must be next a man.

ÇAMARREA'DO, beaten, thrash'd.

ÇAMARREADÓR, one that beats or thrashes, a hackney fellow.

ÇAMARREADÚRA, a beating or thrashing.

ÇAMARREA'R, to beat, to thrash, to cudgel. From *çamárria*, a shepherd's coat; therefore like the English expression, to thrash a man's coat.

ÇAMARRE'RO, one that makes garments of sheepskins.

ÇAMARRÍLLA, a little garment of sheepskins.

çamarrilla yerba, the herb pennyroyal.

ÇAMA'RRO, a finer sort of garment than the *çamárria*, being made of lambskins, for the better sort of people. It is also used for a great lubberly fellow. Also a sort of musical instrument.

ÇAMARRÓJA, the herb endive, or succory. This word only used in the kingdom of *Valencia*.

ÇAMARRÓN, vid. *çamárro*.

CA'MAS, or *Cámbas*, the pieces put into the bottom of a cloak or other garment, to make it hang round even every way.

CA'MAS, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, half a league from *Sevil*, has not above 100 houses, one parish, and one chapel.

CAMA'TA, a province of the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

CAMATONES, the chains in a ship, to which the shrouds are made fast to the ship's side.

CAMBAHIJOS, an American people in the western parts of *New Spain*.

CAMBALA'CHE, barter, exchange of goods one for another.

CA'MBAS, the pieces put into the bottom of a cloak, or other round garment, to make it hang round; call'd also *cámas*. The pieces that make the round of a wheel, call'd the fellies.

CAMBIA'DO, exchanged.

CAMBIADÓR, a money-changer, a banker. In cant, one that keeps a bawdy-house.

CAMBIA'R, to exchange, to return money by bills.

CAMBÍL, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Jaen*, contains 300 houses, one parish, three chapels, and an hospital.

CA'MBIO, exchange, return of money by bill; also a bank, or a banker.

Dar a cámbio, to put out money to use.

Tomar a cámbio, to take up money at interest.

Cámbio seco, usury, extortion.

ÇA'MBO, splay-footed.

Ç'ANBOA, a citron. Arabick.

ÇA'MBRA, vid. *Zámbrá*.

CAMERA'Y, cambrick; so called because first brought from *Cambrai* in the *Low Countries*.

CAMBRE'RO, Obs. for *Camaréro*.

CAMBRÓN, a hemp or flax-pit, a place to steep hemp in; also the common thorn.

CAMBRONE'RA *cachártica*, buckthorn, or purging buckthorn.

CAMBÚX, a mask, or a veil to cover the face. Arabick.

CAME'DRIAS, germander, or English treacle.

CAMELEÓN, a camelion, and an herb of the same name growing on the rocks by the sea-side.

CAMELE'TE, an heavy piece of brass cannon.

CAME'LLA, a small piece of wood or board, that hangs under the yoke, or the yoke itself; *quasi gemella*, from coupling. A word little used.

CAMELLE'RIA, the office of a camel-keeper, or a place to keep them.

CAMELLE'RO, a camel-keeper.

CAME'LLÓ, a camel. Lat. *camelus*.

Prov. *Tragarse un caméllo, y no poder passar un mosquito*: To swallow a camel, and strain at a gnat.

CAME'LLO PARDAL, a monstrous creature, very tall before, and very low behind.

CAMELNÓNES, the ridges between the furrows in plowing.

CAMELOTE, camlet, so call'd because made of camels hair.

CAMFÓR, vid. *Alcanfor*.

CAMIÇA, vid. *Camisa*.

CAMIÇA'DA, vid. *Camisada*.

CAMICE'TE, vid. *Camiseta*.

CAMILLA, a little bed.

CAMINADÓR, one that travels or goes much.

CAMINA'NTE, a traveller.

Prov. *Caminante cansado subirá en asno, si no alcanza caballo*: A tired traveller will get upon an ass, if he has not a horse.

CAMINA'R, to travel, to go, to walk.

CAMÍNHA, a town in *Portugal*, three leagues from *Viana*, on the sea-coast, contains 500 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, a house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital, sends deputies to the *cortes*, made a dukedom by king *Philip* the fourth of *Spain*, ann. 1641. and the honour bestow'd on *D. Peter Portocarrero*, eighth earl of *Medellin*.

CAMINILLO, a little narrow way, a lane, a path, an alley, or causeway.

CAMINO, a way, a road, a path.

Camino real, the king's high-way, a great road.

Camino pisoneado, a common beaten way.

Camino de Santiago en el cielo, that part of the sky call'd the milky way.

Camino carretero, the cart-way, that is, the great beaten road.

Camino de la plata, a Roman way in *Spain* between *Merida* and *Salamanca*, made by *Marcus Crassus*.

Ir fuera de camino, to be out of the way, either really in travelling, or to err in opinion, or in one's methods.

Tornar al camino, to return into the right way; met. to be reduced to reason.

No lleva esso camino, that is not likely.

No hallar camino, to find no means to compass one's design.

Irse por esos caminos adelante, to wander about without designing for any particular place.

Andar de camino, to be upon the point of setting out on a journey, or to wear travelling-cloaths.

Poner a uno en quatro pálos por los caminos, to put a man's quarters upon poles on the high-ways.

Prov. *Camino de Santiago tanto anda el coxo como el sano*: On the road to *Santiago*, or *S. James*, the apostle's tomb in *Galicia*, the lame man travels as fast as the sound. That is, if they are both on horse-back; or rather, because all pilgrims travel so leisurely, that the lame may keep up with the sound.

Prov. *Quién anda al revés, anda el camino dos veces*: He that goes the wrong

wrong way, must go it over twice. Things wrong done cost double the labour.

Prov. *Quando fuéres por camino, no digas mal de tu enemigo*: When you travel on the road, do not speak ill of your enemy. Lest he take the advantage of your being abroad, and revenge himself.

Prov. *Quién siembra en el camino, cansa los buyes, y pierde el trigo*: He that sows in the highway, tires his oxen, and loses his corn.

Prov. *Quién dexa camino real por vereda, piensa atajar y rodea*: He that leaves the high way for a path, thinks to cut short, and goes about. Because he often loses his way.

Prov. *En largo camino, y chico meson, conoce el hombre su compañero*: A man knows his companion in a long way, and a little inn. Long experience in travelling, or the inconveniences of a poor inn, soon discover a man's temper.

Prov. *Camino de Roma, ni mula coxa, ni bolsa floxa*: He that travels to Rome must neither have a lame mule, nor a purse ill provided. Because the way is long, and bad in many places, and Rome a dear place.

Prov. *Camino de dura mula, o mula*: For a long journey a he or she mule. That is, they are better than a horse, stronger, and more lasting.

CAMIS, an old Spanish word used in ceremonials, and signifying a white linnen wide loose garment down to the feet, like the alb, worn by priests at mass.

CAMISA, a shirt or smock. S. Isidorus, l. 19. c. 22. says, *Camistas vocamus, quod in his dormimus in camis, id est, in stratis nostris*.

Camisa de pechos, a woman's smock that is cut open down the breast.

Camisa de cera, a thin covering of wax.

Embiar a uno en camisa, to strip a man to his shirt.

Saltar en camisa, to jump out of bed, or run away in one's shirt.

Estár la muger con su camisa, is for a woman to have her courses, because she ought not to shift her smock whilst she has them.

Estár el hombre con su camisa, is for a man to be drunk, not able to shift his shirt.

Tomar la muger en camisa, to take a woman in her smock; that is, without any portion.

Prov. *Mas cerca está la camisa que el sayo*: The shirt is nearer than the

coat. To signify that our kindred and friends are nearer to us than strangers, and must be first reliev'd in case of necessity; or that we must serve our selves before the nearest relations.

Prov. *La camisa de nuestra novia cuerpo de lino, faldas de estopa*: Our bride's smock has the body of fine linnen, and the tail of hempen cloth. A saving housewife that appears gay, and wears indifferent things next her skin.

Prov. *Camisa y toca negra no sacan ánima de pena*: The smock and black veil do not deliver a soul out of pain or purgatory. That is, wearing a black veil, and foul linnen, and such outward formalities as widows use upon the loss of their husbands, do not avail them, or are of no use.

Prov. *Quién bien hilá larga trae la camisa*: She that spins well wears a long smock. That is, a good housewife may afford herself good linnen, or takes care to have it.

CAMISA'DA, a camifade, a sudden assault or surprize upon an enemy, so called because the soldiers that performed it used to put on their shirts over their cloaths to know one another.

CAMISE'TA, a little shirt or smock.

CAMISILLA, or *Camisita*, idem.

CAMISOLA, a half shirt with large sleeves, and reaching down but a little below the waste.

CAMISÓN, a great shirt or smock; also a frock.

CAMISOTE, Obs. for armour, as also for an alb, a shirt, or smock.

CAMITA, a little bed.

CAMITO, a sort of fruit growing only in the island of Cuba. It is exactly like an orange on the outside, and within has a white and red pulp of a sweet taste. The tree is as tall as a pear-tree, the leaf on one side is green, and on the other of a cinnamon colour. Gemelli, vol. 6. l. 7. c. 8.

CAMOCÍPE, a small river in that captainship of Brazil called Siara.

CAMODADOR, a juggler.

CAMODAMIENTO, juggling.

CAMODA'R, to sell, to exchange; to juggle.

CAMORA, vid. Zamora.

CAMOTES, a root in the West Indies commonly eaten, which roasted serves instead of pulse or fruit, or for a desert. F. Jos. Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 18. p. 240.

CAMPA'L, belonging to the field or campaign; as

Batalla campal, a pitch'd battle.

CAMPA'NA, a bell. Lat. Sometimes

it is used to signify a church.

Campaña in architecture is the main body of the capital of a column.

Campaña de queda, the nine or ten a-clock bell, which warns all persons to be at home.

Tales diezmos se deven a la campaña, those tithes are due to the bell; that is, to the church.

CAMPA'NA, a town of about 400 houses and one parish, in the province of Andalusia in Spain.

Prov. *Campaña cascada nunca sana*: A crack'd bell will never be found. That is, a rattle-brain'd fellow will never be wise.

Prov. *Qual es la campaña, tal es la badajada*: As the bell is, so the stroke or sound is. That is, if a fool speaks, you must expect no wisdom from him.

CAMPANA'DA, the sound or stroke of a bell.

CAMPANA'DO, made in the shape of a bell. In cant a buckler.

CAMPANA'RIO, the belfrey.

CAMPANEA'R, to ring.

CAMPANE'RO, a ringer; also a bell-founder.

CAMPANIL, the belfry.

CAMPANILLA, or *Campanillica*, a little bell, also a bubble in the water; also the herb bindweed.

CAMPA'ÑA, the country, a campaign, a plain country; a campaign.

Campaña rusa, an open plain without any incumbrance.

Pieças de campaña, field-pieces.

CAMPA'DO, run, thrust, or clapt into.

CAMPA'DO, beshit.

CAMPA'R, to rush into a place, to thrust, to clap in suddenly.

CAMPA'R, to shit.

CAMPEADOR, a title of honour given to the famous Spanish commander against the Moors, Ruy Diaz, signifying the scourer of the field, or he that exerts himself above others in the field.

CAMPEA'R is for any thing to exert or show it self. In old Spanish it was to scour the field, not used now in that sense.

CAMPE'CHE, a city and sea-port in the province of Tucatan in North America, in 19 degrees of north latitude, and 50 leagues south-west of the city Merida. This place gives its name to the *Campeche* wood brought from thence, and us'd in physick, and by dyers.

CAMPE'RO, one that looks to a field, or an officer to clear the country of criminals.

CAMPESINO, of or belonging to the field; wild, savage, rustick.

CAMPE'STRE, belonging to the field, rude, rustick, wild, savage.

CAMPILA'N is an Indian name for a sort of cymitar used in the *Molucco Islands*, and other parts adjacent.

CAMPILLO, a little field; also the name of a little town of only eighty houses in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

EL CAMPILLO DE AREN'AS, a town in *Andaluzia*, 4 leagues from the city *Jaen*, seated in a plain under the hills. It contains 100 houses, one parish, and one chapel.

CAMPINA, the champaign country.

CAMPION, a champion.

CAMPO, a field; also a camp, an army, and the field in heraldry; also space or room. Lat. *campus*. In silks or stuffs it is the ground on which the flowers are.

Campo raso, a plain open field without hill or tree.

Campo franco, free liberty to fight a duel, or the like.

Campo traviesso, a-cross the fields or ways, as they go that have lost themselves.

Cámpo Elysios, the Elysian fields, whither the poets feign'd the souls of good men went to rest.

Béstias del cámpo, all cattle that live abroad in the fields.

Hombre del cámpo, a country-man.

Hazér cámpo, to make room, to clear the people out of the place; to fight a duel.

Descubrir cámpo, to find much matter to talk of.

Quedó por nosotros el cámpo, we gained the field, we got the day or the victory.

Prov. *En el cámpo de Barabona, mas vale mala capa, que buena hozcona*: In the field of *Barabona* a bad cloak is better than a good sword, weapon, or javelin. Either because the place is cold, and the cloak is better against it than armour; or because it is infested with robbers who carry fire-arms, against whom poverty, signified by a bad cloak, is a better defence than a good weapon.

Prov. *Quando no dan los cámpos, no han los santos*: When the fields do not produce, the saints have it not. That is, in bad years, when there is no harvest, there are no offerings. Where it is not to be had, the king loses his right.

CAMPO DE LA VERDA'D, in *Spain* there is a small town of this name. It also signifies the place where the general judgment is to be; so call'd, because there the truth will appear.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town in *Portugal* near *Elvas*, towards the frontiers of *Estremadura*, wall'd, has a castle, is seated in a fruitful soil, inhabited by 1200 families, has but one parish, one monastery of friars, a house of *Misericordia*, an hospital, and six chapels; it sends representatives to the *cortes*.

CAMPONA, an oaten pipe, a musical instrument used by shepherds.

CAMPONAR, to play upon an oaten pipe.

CAMPONERO, one that plays upon, or makes oaten pipes.

CAMPSEAU, a port in *New France* in *North America*.

CAMPUZAR, to plunge a thing under water.

CAMUCA, shamois, wild goats leather.

CAMUECA, a pippin.

CAMUECO, the pippin-tree.

CAMUEZA, *Camuexo*, as *Camueca*, *Camueço*.

CAMUZA, shamois leather; also a wild goat, of whose skin that leather is made.

C A N

CA'N, a dog. Lat. *canis*. Also an instrument to draw teeth, the name of a fish, and the ace upon the dice. In architecture the end of timber or stone jutting out of a wall, on which in old buildings the beams used to rest, called *cantilevers*.

El can del arcabuz, the cock of the musket.

El can de Tartaria, the cham of *Tartary*.

Prov. *Quién bien quiere a Beltran, bien quiere a su can*: He who loves *Bertrand*, loves his dog. Love me, love my dog.

Prov. *Si quieres que te siga el can, dale pan*: If you would have the dog follow you, give him bread.

Prov. *Can que madre tiene en villa, nunca buena ladrada*: A dog that has his dam in town never barks well. It is meant of servants that are town-bred, who seldom prove good, because their parents spoil them.

Prov. *Can que mucho lame, sangre saca*: A dog that licks much, draws blood. That is, people who fawn very much get something by it.

CA'NA, a grey hair.

Peynar canas, to be old and grey.

Respetar las canas, to honour old age.

CANABA'LLA, a sort of boat made in former times of osiers and reeds cover'd with leather, and daub'd with pitch and rosin.

CANADA', the country of *New France* in *North America*, conquer'd by the *French*, north and west of *New England*, the principal colony in it *Quebec*. It takes name from the great river *Canada*, otherwise called *St. Laurence*, which runs above 500 leagues up the country, and is every where navigable, but for some great falls there are in it. Its entrance is 30 leagues wide, and several great rivers discharge themselves into it.

CANAHORIA, a carrot. Arabick.

CANA'L, a channel, a canal, a gutter, a trough to convey water.

Corrén las canales, the spouts run, as when it rains.

Guiar una cosa por sus canales, to carry on an affair in the proper channel or method.

Prov. *Quando corrén las canales, no salgas de tus umbráles*: When the spouts run, do not go over your threshold. That is, go not abroad in rainy weather, if you can help it.

Canáles de colina, the flutes in a column.

CANA'LES, the name of a family, as also of a town and marquise in *Spain*.

CANALA'DO, wrought with round hollow channels as columns are; fluted.

CANALE'TAS, a small town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

CANA'LLA, the rabble, the multitude, the mob. From *can*, a dog, as if no better than dogs.

CANALÚCHO, a small sort of boat or canoe.

CANANÓA, a small territory in the captainship of *St. Vincent* in *Brazil*.

CANA'RIAS, the *Canary Islands*, formerly called *Insula Fortunata*; they are seven in number, call'd, *Lanzarote*, *Fuerte-ventura*, *Gran Canaria*, *Tenerife*, *Gomera*, *Hierro*, and *Palma*; all lying between 26 and 30 degrees of north latitude, and near the coast of *Africa*.

CANARIBA'MBA, a small town in the province of *Quito* in *South America*.

CANA'RIO, a canary bird, or a native of the *Canary Islands*.

El canario, an old Spanish dance.

CA'NAS, grey hairs.

Prov. *A canas honradas no ay puertas cerradas*: No doors are shut against honest grey hairs. That is, all respect is to be paid them.

Prov. *Canas son, que no lunares, quando comiencan por los aladures*: They are grey hairs, and not moles, when they come at the temples. An answer to old fellows, who would call their grey hairs moles.

CANA'STA, a great basket, a panier, a flasket. Lat.

CANASTILLO, or *Canastilla*, a little basket.

CANA'STO, a great basket, pannier, or hamper.

CA'NBIO, vid. *Cambio*.

CA'NCA, a small leg, a spindle shank; that part of the bird's leg which has no flesh on it.

CANCABUX, a veil to hide the face. Arabick.

CANCADILLA, a trip; also a skip or hop; a share, a cheat, a fraud.

CANCAJEA'R, to tread awkwardly, kicking up the heels.

CANCA'JO, an ill-shaped striking-out heel.

CANCAJOSO, one that has such an ill-shap'd heel.

CA'NCAMO, the distillation of a tree in *Arabia*, used to perfume, mix'd with myrrh and storax, and medicinally. Lat. *cancamum*. Ray, p. 1846.

CANCANILLA, vid. *cancadilla*.

CANCARRON, a bare foot without flesh; a hough of bacon. Arab.

CANCE'L, a piece of wainscot to hide a chimney in summer, or to set before a door that stands open, to hinder the light into the room. But most properly it is only an iron or wooden grate consisting of pieces or bars, which hinder the access to the place, but not the light, as the grates of nunneries, lattice-windows, or doors of iron-bars, used in gardens, or the like. Also rails or rows of banisters, as before the altars in churches, &c. From the Latin *cancelli*, whence we call the chancel of the church.

CANCELLA'DO, cancell'd.

CANCELLADÓR, a canceller.

CANCELLADURA, or *Cancellamiento*, a cancelling.

CANCELLA'R, to cancel.

CANCELLA'RIO, a chancellor.

CA'NCER, a cancer in the flesh; also one of the 12 signs of the zodiack.

CANCERA'DO, that has a cancer.

CANCERA'RSE, to grow to a cancer.

CANCILLE'R, or *Chanciller*, a chancellor, so call'd because he sate within a *cancel*, or barrier to keep the people off, and hear their causes; others say it comes from *cancellar*, to cancel or blot out any thing he found amiss in grants that came to pass the seal.

CANCILLE'RIA, the court of chancery.

CANCION, a song.

Canción seguida, a long song or ballad, which runs on telling a long story.

CANCIONCILLA, a little song, a ketch.

CANCIONEADÓR, a singer or maker of ballads.

CANCIONE'A'R, to sing.

CANCIONE'RO, a mulick-book.

CANCIONE'TA, a little song, a ketch.

- CANCO *del pié del cavallo*, that part of the horse's hoof to which the shoe is nail'd.

CA'NCOS, stilts, such as boys go upon; also wooden clogs or pattens.

CA'NCUDO, long-legged.

CA'NCUDOS, long-legged gnats.

CANDA'DO, a padlock.

Candados de los ojos, the eye-lids.

Prov. *Candado sin tornillo da la hacienda al vecino*: A padlock without a screw gives the goods to the neighbour. That is, secures nothing, because a staple is easily drawn.

CANDALETÓN, the garnet, which is the tackle with which aboard ships they hoise up all casks and other goods, unless they be too heavy, as cannon, or the like; it comes from the head of the main-mast just over the hatch-way, to let goods into the hold.

CANDALIZA, a rope aboard ships to hoise sail.

CA'NDAMO, a sort of dance used in *Spain*, supposed to be brought from *Candia*.

CANDEA'L, vid. *Candiál*.

CANDE'DA, the flower of the chestnut or walnut-tree.

CANDE'LA, a candle. In some parts of *Spain* they call the fire by this name; and the bakers call the fire in their oven so. Lat.

Acabarse la candela, is for life to draw near an end.

Estar con la candela en la mano, to be at the last gasp, holding a candle in one's hand, as is used in other parts.

Acabase la candela, the candle's at an end. That is, the conclusion of the business draws near. Taken from the sale by inch of candle, because when that is out, the bargain is concluded.

CANDELA'RIA, Candlemas, the feast of the purification of the blessed virgin, Febr. 2.

CANDELE'RA, a bawd; also a woman that sells candles at the church doors, for people to offer at the altars.

Prov. *Después de mala y kechizera, tornósenos candelera*: After being wicked and a witch, she turn'd candle-seller. That is, a woman that has committed all villanies, and can thrive by none, at last turns hypocrite or bawd.

CANDELE'RO, a blow with a candlestick.

CANDELE'RO, a candlestick.

Candelero de tinieblas, a candlestick

made of three pieces of wood set in a triangle, fix'd upon a high foot with the point of the triangle up, and down the two sides there are fourteen candles, and one on the top point, which burn at the *tenebrae*, or matins, sung in the churches in the evening on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday* in the holy week.

CANDE'LICA, a little candle.

CANDELILLA, the small wax-candle made up in books.

Hazer la candelilla, an expression used by boys, by which they mean standing on their hands or heads with their heels up.

CA'NDIA, the island of *Candia* in the *Mediterranean*.

CANDIA'L trigo, the best wheat, which makes the finest bread.

Candiál pan, the finest white bread.

CA'NDIDO, white, pure, sincere. Lat.

CANDIL, a lamp, and particularly a little sort of lamp made of iron, open, and hanging by a long hook, with which servants light themselves about the house, and when they do not go about, they hang it up by the same hook.

Escoger una cosa a módo de candil, to chuse a thing by lamp-light. That is, curiously, with much care. Taken from chusing of eggs against the light of a candle.

Prov. *Poco aprovecha candil sin mecha*: A lamp without a wick is of little use.

CANDILA'ZO, a stroke with such a lamp.

CANDILA'DA, a spot of lamp-oil.

CANDILE'JA de *Judios*, little lights used by the Jews in some festivals.

CANDILE'RA, the herb mullein.

CANDILE'RO, one that makes lamps.

CANDIOTA, a tun and butt, a great tub.

CANDIOTE'RO, a cooper.

CANDONGA, an idle story, a fable, a tale.

CANDONGUE'RO, a romancer, a great liar.

CANDÓR, whiteness; also sincerity.

CANDUXO, in cant a padlock.

CANECE'R, to grow grey-hair'd.

CANECILLO, vid. *Canecillo*.

CANE'FA, vid. *Ceniza*.

CANE'LA, cinnamon. This excellent bark, now so well known, is taken off a tree about as big as an orange-tree, with a leaf like that of the laurel, and a small fruit about as big as a wild olive. There are abundance of these trees on the coast of *Malabar*, but the best cinnamon is that

of the island of *Ceylon*. The tree has two barks, and the cinnamon is the second, which being taken off and laid on the ground, turns round with the heat of the sun, and grows red, whereas at first it is of an ash-colour. Every three years there comes a new bark upon the trees. The Arabs call cinnamon *salibacha*, *felicha*, *querfaa*, and *querseen*; the Chineses, *darchini*; the people of *Ceylon*, whence the best comes, *cuardo*; those of *Malaca*, *caisman*; the Malabars, *camiaop*. The Canarines call the cinnamon, *techi*, and the tree, *giacdra*, and all together, *techigiacdra*. In Greek and Latin it is *casia*; in Spanish and Portuguese, *canela*; in French, *canelle*; in Hebrew *cinamon*; and in the Turkish language, *darchini*. Cinnamon is the true *cinnamomum* of the antients, and there is no difference between it and the *cassia lignea*, but that the former is better than the other, and comes from the island *Ceylon*, as has been said, as the worst does from *Zaoa*, and the coast of *Malabar*. The cinnamon which looks whitish is not well cur'd, that which is blackish is over dry'd, and the true red is in perfection. It is hot and dry in the third degree. *Acoft. Nat. Hist. of the E. Ind.* where see more of this matter, p. 1, &c.

Canéla de America, cinnamon of *America*; the tree is of a midling size, the leaf like laurel, green all the year. It bears a fruit in the shape of a little hat, the crown and brim no bigger than a crown piece, the colour deep purple both within and without, smooth within and rough without. On the top of the crown of the hat is a nib by which it hangs to the tree. The brim is about as thick as a crown piece, the upper part thicker. This fruit has exactly the taste and smell of cinnamon, and is put to the same uses, but the bark of the tree has neither smell nor taste of cinnamon. *Monardes, fol. 98.*

CANE'LA, a territory in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

CANELE'TE, a scoop, such as is us'd to throw up water with, and such as the Indians use instead of oars.

CANELÓN, a great long comfit.

CANELONES, a sort of lashes, thick at the ends, to scourge with.

CANE'NA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, a league from *Ubeda*, and the same distance from *Baeca*, of about 400 houses; one parish, four chapels and an hospital. It belongs to the marquis of *Camarasa*.

CANEQUÍ, a thin sort of linen, something like muslin.

CA'NES, in architecture are the same we call modillions, being certain supports in form of corbes, cartouzes or mutules.

CANE'T, a town of 300 houses, under one parish, in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

CANE'Z, grey-headedness.

CANEZILLO, a bragget or corbel, which is a jetting out of stone or timber fix'd in a wall to support the timbers of a structure.

CA'NFORA, vid. *Alcanfor*.

CANGILÓN, a great earthen vessel to hold water. Met. a great tun-belly'd fellow.

ÇA'NGANO, vid. *Zúngano*.

CA'NGE, exchange, as of prisoners in war, and the like.

ÇA'NGES, vid. *Zánges*.

ÇA'NGO, vid. *Zángano*.

CANGRE'JA, a sort of crab call'd a fryll.

CANGRE'JO, a crab; also the dragging-hook. Also the cramp. And metaphorically, a foolish fellow, or a creeping slow fellow.

CONGREGILLO, a little crab.

ÇA'NJA, the trench that is dug to lay the foundation of a house.

Abrir las çanjas, to dig for the foundation, to begin any work.

ÇANJA'DO, dug about with a trench, dug for a foundation.

ÇANJA'R, to dig foundations.

CANJA'R, Obs. to change.

CANÍCULA, the dog-star.

CANICULARES, the dog-days.

CANÍL, in some places they call bread made for dogs by this name.

CANILLA de brazo, the long bone of the arm.

Canilla de piérna, the shin-bone.

Canilla en paño, a fault in cloth, of a thick thread or a loose place.

Canilla de texedor, a weaver's quill.

Canilla de criba, a tap.

CANILLE'JA, a small slender shin-bone.

CANILLE'JAS, the name of an inconsiderable town in *Castile*.

CANILLE'RAS, armour for the legs. Also the hole of a tap out of which the drink runs.

CANILLE'RO, one that makes or sells spigots and faucets.

CANINA, *Album Gracum*, dog's turd.

Hambré canina, extreme hunger.

CANINE'RO, elder.

CANINO, any thing belonging to a dog. Also the weed call'd hound-

grafs; and a sort of worm that breeds in a horse.

CA'NA, a cane, a reed; and a measure used in some parts.

Caña de vaca, a marrow-bone, a shin of beef.

Caña de menestril, the reed for a haut-boy, or any such to be put to the mouth of an instrument.

Caña con máço, the reed call'd reed-mace.

Caña de colina, the scapus, shaft or body of a column.

Caña de piérna, the shank, the shin bone.

Caña del timón, the helm, being that piece of timber, which the steersman holds in his hand, to govern the rudder.

Caña de pescar, a fishing-rod.

Caña dulce, a sugar-cane.

CANA'DA, a place hemm'd in with reeds, a fence of reeds. Also a conduit, or pipes to convey water. And the marrow in the bone.

CANAFISTOLA, purging cassia, or pudding-pipe-tree. The tree is tall and like the walnut in body, branches and leaves, growing in most parts of the *East Indies*. *Ray Hist. Plant. p. 1746.* verb. *Cassia fistula*. *F. Jos. Acoft.* in his *Nat. Hist. W. Ind.* only says it is a large tree growing in *Hispaniola*, and other parts of the *West Indies*, and bearing no fruit but these canes with their pulps. But *Christ. Acoft.* in his *Nat. Hist. of E. Ind.* says the leaves are like those of the peach, the flower yellow, and of no unpleasant scent. When the flower or blossom falls, the cassia shoots out of a beautiful green, and as it ripens soon turns black, and is found of several sizes, from two to five spans long, and this without any help of art, but growing naturally very good about the fields and woods. It is so plentiful in *Cambaya*, that they sell about 500 pound weight of it for about three shillings. It is counted temperate betwixt hot and cold, and moist in the first degree. The Indians use it to purge choler and other humours. It cleanses the blood, purges flegm and choler, tempers the heat of the reins, asswages scalding urine, and cleanses the uritors. Outwardly it is apply'd in *erisipela's* and inflammations. *Christ. Acoft. Nat. Hist. E. Ind.*

CANAHE'JA or *Canabéxa*, a cloven cane or reed. A cane us'd by masters to strike boys, because it makes much noise and hurts little. Any sort of reed or cane. Also an herb like fennel.

CAN

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CAÑAHE'RA, the herb *Hercules's* all heale.

CAÑAMO, hemp. Lat. *canabum*.

CAÑAMÓN, hemp-feed.

CAÑARÓYA, pellitory of the wall.

CAÑA'L, a place enclos'd with reeds, or where reeds grow.

CAÑA'MA, a company of tax-gatherers.

CAÑAMA'ÇO, coarse hemp or hempen cloth.

CAÑAMA'R, a field where hemp grows. Also the name of a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca*, and the surname of a family in *Spain*.

CAÑAMA'ZO, vid. *Cañamáço*.

CAÑAME'RA, marsh-mallows.

CAÑAS juégo de cañas, a sport or exercise us'd in *Spain* by gentlemen on horseback, representing a fight, with reeds instead of lances.

CAÑAVE'RA, a cane or reed.

CAÑAVERA'L, a spot of ground where canes or reeds grow.

CAÑAVERA'L, the name of a small town in *Spain*, and of a cape in the province of *Florida* in *North America*, in 25 deg. of north latitude.

CAÑAVERA'ZO, a blow with a cane.

CAÑE'TE, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, call'd by way of distinction *Cañete la real*, or the royal, four or five leagues from *Antequera*. Seated in a rich soil, has 700 houses, one parish and one monastery of friars. There is another town call'd

Cañete de las torrés, in the province of *Andaluzia*, eight leagues from *Cordova*. It contains about 1000 houses, one parish, and two monasteries, and belongs to the marquis *del Priego*. There is another *Cañete* near *Málaga*. A fourth in *Castile*, and a fifth in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

CANE'Z, baldness.

ÇANCANIA, vid. *Zanganía*.

CA'NGANO, vid. *Zángano*.

CAÑILLA, vid. *Canilla*.

CAÑILLERO, a bishop's rochet. Also as *Cañillero*.

CAÑITA, a little cane or reed.

CANIZA'RES, the name of a family, and of a small town in *Spain*.

CAÑIZO, a bed of reeds, or the covering of a cart made of reeds bound together.

CA'ÑO, a conduit or pipe, the spout a spring gushes out at; a cock or the spring it self.

CANÓN, a quill, a barrel of a gun, a great bone of an arm or leg; the reed of corn, the nozzle of a pair of bellows; a hollow fold in a garment,

any long round hollow thing. A canon or piece of artillery.

Cañón de batir, a cannon for battery.

Cañón de cruxía, the great gun in a galley, which lies in the middle and fires just over the beak.

Cañón pedréro, a small piece to shoot stones, a pedréro.

Cañón real, a cannon-royal, or of eight, which is the biggest, carrying a ball of 58 pounds.

Cañón doble, a double cannon.

Cañón ordinario, the ordinary sort of cannon.

Medio cañón, a demi cannon.

Cañón tercio, a 24 pounder.

Cañón quarto, a 12 pounder.

Cañón de escalera, so architects call the well of the stairs, that is, the hollow from the top to the bottom.

CAÑONA'DA, the shot of a cannon.

CAÑONA'ZO, idem.

CAÑONCÍTO, the diminutive of *cañón* in all senses.

CAÑONEA'R, to cannonade.

CAÑONE'RA, the gap or loop-hole left open in a parapet for the cannon to fire thro', call'd the embrasure.

CAÑONE'RO, a cannoneer, a gunner.

CAÑÓR, Obs. a gutter or channel.

CAÑUE'LA, a little cane or reed.

CAÑUE'LO, a little pipe or conduit, or cock.

CAÑUTE'RIA, work made with joynts of reeds, as cages, &c. Also embroidery with gold purl.

CAÑUTE'RO, one that makes little cases, like needle or pick-tooth cases.

CAÑUTÍLLO, a little joint of a reed or cane, or a small case, as for needles or pick-tooths, or the like.

CAÑÚTO, a joynt of a reed or cane, or a case for pens, pick-tooths, or the like. Also the herb hemlock.

CA'ÑO, grey-hair'd. Also the surname of a family of which *Bartholomeaw Cano* was the first that sail'd round the world.

CA'ÑO, an island in the *South-Sea*, two leagues from the coast of *Nicaragua*.

CANÓA, a boat all of a piece, being hew'd out of a tree, call'd a canoe. Indian.

CANÓN, a canon of the church, from the Greek *canon*, a rule. Also the canon of the mass, which is the essential regular part that never varies.

CANONGIA, a canonship or prebendary.

CANÓNICAME'NTE, canonically, according to the canons of the church.

CANONICA'TO, a canonship or prebend.

CANÓNIGO, a canon or prebendary of a cathedral or collegiate church.

CANONISTA, a canonist, a professor of the canon law.

CANONIZACIÓN, a canonization or declaring of a saint.

CANONIZA'DO, canoniz'd or declar'd a saint.

CANONIZA'R, to canonize, to declare a saint; so term'd, because it is done in form according to the canons of the church.

CANÓSO, full of grey hairs.

CANPANA'RIO, vid. *Campanario*.

ÇANQUEADOR, a stalking fellow.

ÇANQUE'ADURA or *Canqueamiénto*, stalking.

ÇANQUEA'R, to stalk, to go on flits, to halt; also to ramble from place to place. From *çanca*, a shank.

ÇANQUIVA'NO, one that has long trapstuck legs.

CANSA'DO, weary, tir'd; also troublesome.

Léy cansada, vid. *Ley*.

Pelota cansada, a ball or bullet that is spent.

CANSA'NCIO, weariness.

CANSA'R, to tire, to weary. From the Latin *quassare*, to shake.

CANTA'BRIA, the province of *Biscay* in *Spain*, bordering on *France*, *Navarre*, *Castile* and *Asturias*, and on the north lying along the sea, call'd the *Bay of Biscay*.

CANTA'DO, sung.

CANTADOR, a singer.

CANTALE'TA, a song or ballad.

CANTALE'TA, is also a trick, an imposition, a banter.

CANTANE'DE, a town in *Portugal*, three leagues from *Coimbra*, has 400 houses, one parish, and an old palace. It is an earldom in the family of *Menezes*.

CANTAN'TE, a singer.

CANTA'R, to sing; also to crow as the cock. Lat.

Cantár en el pótro, in cant, is to confess upon the rack.

Prov. *Cantár mal, y porfár*, to sing ill and still go on. To be foolish and obstinate.

Prov. *Cánta Márta después de barta*, *Martha* sings when her belly is full. That is, the devil is good when he is pleas'd.

Cantár la soria, id est, *la siasoria*, to flatter a man.

Cantár, Subst. a song.

CANTA'RES, songs, the plural number of *cantár*, but in scripture the canticles.

CAN-

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CAP

CANTARA, a pitcher with one handle to carry wine, &c.

CANTARICO or *Cantarillo*, a little song.

CANTARE'RA, a shelf to set pitchers on.

CANTARE'RO, one that makes pitchers or carries water, or the like in a pitcher.

CANTARE'TAS, the little round windows in the cabin of a galley.

CANTA'RIDES, Cantharides or Spanish flies, apply'd to raise blisters, and a great provocative to lust. Greek.

CANTARILLA or *Cantarillo*, a little pitcher.

Prov. *Cantarillo que muchas veces va a la fuente, o dexa la asa, o la frente*: The pitcher that goes often to the well leaves either its handle or mouth. That is, the pitcher that goes often to the well comes home broke at last.

CA'NTARO, a great pitcher to carry water. Greek *kantaros*. Also a measure of 12 azumbres.

Alma de cantaro, a dull heavy stupid fellow.

Lluere a cantares, it rains by whole buckets.

Belver las nueces al cantaro, to return the nuts to the urn. That is, to renew a controversy that has been decided. Taken from the beans us'd to be cast into an urn to decide matters.

Prov. *Cantaro que muchas veces va a la fuente alguna vez se ha de quebrar*: The pitcher that goes often to the well will come home broke at last.

CANTAVIE'JA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, belonging to the order of *Malta*, eight leagues from *Alcaniz*, seated high, wall'd, and inhabited by 400 families, under one parish.

CANTE'RA, a quarry of stones.

CANTERIA, mason's work, a stone building.

CANTERICO *de pan*, a little crust of bread.

CANTE'RO, a mason, a quarry man, also a corner of any hard thing, as

Cantero de pan, a crust of bread.

CANTERUDO, that has thick hard corners, or is thick crusted.

CANTHE'NO, a sort of fish unknown to us.

CA'NTICO, a little song, a canticle.

CANTICO, a little stone, rock, edge, or skirt.

CANTIDA'D, quantity. Latin. Also the poetical quantity or length of a syllable.

CANTILLA'NA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, five

leagues from *Sevil*, inhabited by 500 families, in one parish. It is an earldom, the title confer'd by king *Ferdinand* the third on D. *John Vincente de Lara*.

CANTIMPLORA, a bottle made of copper, with a long neck, to cool wine or water, burying it in snow, or shaking it in a tub with it. The name from *canta y plora*; it sings and cries, because in pouring out the liquor it makes a noise, like crying and laughing.

CANTINA, a cellar.

CA'NTO, a stone, a rock, a cliff. Arab. *Cant*, a stone.

Canto, the side of any thing, as of a bed or the like. Also the hem or skirt of a garment.

Canto, a song, singing, the singing of birds, the crowing of a cock. Also the depth or thickness of any thing.

Duro como un canto, as hard as a stone.

Echar cantos, to throw the house out at the windows, to rave, to be mad.

Canto acordado, harmonious singing.

Canto llano, plain song in musick. To sing upon plain song, says *Holder*, p. 70. is to know the distances of concords and discords.

Canto cuadrado, or *canto quadro*, called by our musicians *quarte*. It is one of the three properties in singing, wherein *mi* is always sung *be mi*, and is always when you sing *ut* in *gamut*, *Morley*, p. 4.

Canto proprio, proper chant in musick, is one of the three properties in singing, wherein you may sing either *fa*, or *mi* in *be fa be mi*, according as it shall be mark'd, and is when *ut* is in *C fa ut*, *Morley*, p. 5.

Canto muete or *motte*. *Motte* is one of the three properties in singing, wherein *fa* must always be sung in *be fa be mi*, and is when the *ut* is in *F fa ut*, *Morley*, p. 5.

Prov. *Del bien al mal no ay canto de real*: There is not the thickness of a six-pence betwixt good and evil. That is, fortune is so inconstant, that good or bad luck is but cross and pile.

CANTON, a corner, a nook. A canton. Gothick *cant*.

CANTONA'DA, a slippery trick at the corner of a street, a cheat, a knavish prank.

Dar cantonada, to slip away after doing an ill action; to cheat, to play the knave.

CANTONE'RA, an iron plate, such as is nail'd at the corners of chests, trunks, or the like, to strengthen them.

Cantonera puta, a common whore that plies at the corners of streets.

CANTONE'RAS *del libro*, the plates on the corners of books that are finely bound and adorn'd with silver.

CANTONES, the *Swiss Cantons*.

CANTOR, a singer. Lat.

CANTORA, a woman singer.

CANTOYA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, a league from *Caçorla*, at the foot of a mountain, contains two hundred houses, one parish and one chapel.

CANTUCA'R, vid. *Cantuzar*.

CANTUE'SSO, the herb cassidony, or French lavender; by some call'd *sticadore*. *Ray Hist. Plant*.

CANTUZA'R, to deceive, to impose upon, to seduce.

CANUSIA, a territory in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

CANUTILLO, vid. *Cañutillo*.

CANUTO, vid. *Cañuto*.

CANZE'L, vid. *Cañel*.

CA'NZER, vid. *Cañcer*.

C A O

CAOBA or *Caobana*, a sort of red wood brought out of the *West Indies*, us'd in curious works.

CA'OS, vid. *Chaos*.

CAOSTA, so the ignorant vulgar fort in the city *Toledo* call the cloister of the cathedral, it being only a gross corruption of *clauistro*.

C A P

CA'PA, a hoe to work in a garden.

CA'PA, a cloak. Gothick *capa*.

Capa de coro, a priest's cope.

Capa de camino, a riding cloak for all weather.

Ponerse a la capa, to lie by at sea, to back the sails.

Capa de yeso, the white washing of a wall.

Capa de cera, the new dipping of wax-candles that are grown yellow.

Gente de capa prieta, the better sort of people, such as in *Spain* wear black cloaks.

Gente de capa parda, the meaner sort, such as wear sad-colour cloaks.

Capa, in the description of the *escorial*, I find us'd in architecture for *copula*, where see more of it.

Echar la capa encima al amigo, to throw one's cloak over a friend; to hide or palliate his faults.

Traer la capa en el hombro, to wear the cloak on the shoulder: It signifies a mean man who wears his cloak unbecomingly hanging upon one shoulder.

Echar la capa al toro, to throw one's cloak at the bull. That is, to venture all

all a man has to save his life. Taken from the custom in Spain when a bull runs after a man, to throw his cloak over his horns, by which means the man escapes, but the cloak is often torn in pieces.

Reñir con capa y espada, to fight with sword and cloak; because the Spaniards in sudden quarrels wrap their cloak about their hand, which serves them for a buckler.

Ir de capa caída, to go down the wind, to decline.

Hacer una cosa de socapa, to do any thing under-hand, or in hugger-mugger.

La noche es capa de pecadores, the night is a cloak to sinners; it is the proper time for deeds of darkness.

Echar a uno capas, *porque no le tome el toro*, to throw cloaks on a man, that the bull may not catch him; is to screen or excuse him that he may not be punish'd.

Prov. *Debáxo de mala capa suele avér buen bebedor*: There is often a good toper under a bad cloak. There is sometimes more worth and learning under a poor habit than in high places. We must not judge of men by their cloaths.

Prov. *Todos son buenos, y mi capa no parece*: They are all honest men, and my cloak is not to be found. A proper expression when men pretend much honesty, and yet things are missing, or ill actions are found among them.

CAPACE'TE, a head-piece or helmet.

CAPA'CHA, a basket us'd by porters in Spain to carry burdens in.

CAPACHE'TE, a little porter's basket.

CAPA'CHO, a night-crow; also a great porter's basket; a flasket, a hamper, or a fisherman's basket to keep his fish alive; a frail to put up dry'd fruit, as figs or raisins; also a sort of basket us'd at the oil-mills for the oil to run through, and to stop the dregs.

CAPACIDA'D, capacity, extent, or capaciousness. Lat.

CAPADA'RCI, a coarse sort of Ham-burgh cloth.

CAPADE'LLA, the herb pennywort.

CAPADILLO, a game at cards us'd in Spain, without the eights and nines, so they call it gelt.

CAPA'DO, gelt or splay'd; also an eunuch.

CAPADÓR, a gelder.

CAPADÚRA, gelding.

CAPANIA', a district in the province of Florida in North America.

CAPAPUE'RCAS, a fow-gelder; also

a pipe of five or six reeds, which he blows running it along his mouth, instead of crying his trade, and is like that which Pan is painted with.

CAPA'R, to geld, to splay. Heb. *capár*, to cut out.

ÇAPA'R, to sap, that is, to carry a trench deep into the ground, descending by steps, and cover'd over, to get into the enemies works.

CAPARAÇÓN, a caparison for a horse.

ÇAPARDIE'L, a brook that runs through the town of Medina del Campo in Spain, Heb. *iseparleah*, or river of frogs.

CAPARI, a lewd sort of imprecation, introduc'd by strangers, and taken up by some affecting to imitate them, signifying as much as to wish a man the hemorrhoids.

CAPA'RA, formerly a city in Castile, near Ciudad Rodrigo, from which the *Ventas de Caparra*, or inns of Caparra take name. It is also the earnest given to bind a bargain.

CAPARRÓSA, vitriol or copperas.

ÇAPARRASTROSO, draggle-tail'd, dirty.

ÇAPARRÓN, a sudden great glut of rain.

ÇAPA'TA, a slipper, a piece of leather they lay on the hook to raise a hinge that hangs too low. A piece they lay on a pillar or column under a beam; vid. *Modillon*. Also the name of a good family in Spain; and a bracket.

CAPATA'Z, an overseer, or bailiff of lands, a chief or warden of some company of mechanicks; also an officer in the mines. From *caput*, the head.

ÇAPATEADOR, one that dances and claps his hands on the soles of his shoes, or that boxes others with slippers.

ÇAPATEA'R, to curry one, to box a man with a slipper, to chastise, to dance and clap the soles of one's feet, to skip or cut capers. In fencing to give another many thrusts without receiving any, because the buttons of the foiles are call'd *çapatillas*.

ÇAPATERIA, the shoe-makers street.

ÇAPATE'RAS *aceytunas*, olives that are decay'd, grown soft, and have chang'd colour, so call'd because they sink like leather.

ÇAPATE'RO, a shoe-maker.

çapatéro de viejo, a cobbler.

Prov. *çapatéros gente mala, Umanāse primos, y no se han nada*: Shoe-makers are ill people, they call one another cousins, and are no kin. That is, they are an insinuating false people.

ÇAPATETA, a skip in the air.

ÇAPATILLA, a little slipper, and the button of a foil.

ÇAPATILLO, a little shoe.

ÇAPA'TO, a shoe. Arabick *çapat*.

çapato sobre pilar, a piece laid on a pillar for a beam to rest on.

Medio çapato, a sort of sandal, having only a sole and straps of leather to bind it on the foot.

Metérse en un çapato, to creep into a shoe. We say, into an auger hole for fear.

Andar con çapatos de fieltro, to wear shoes made of felt, or hat. That is, to move very secretly, privately.

Prov. *Cada uno sabe adonde le aprieta el çapato*: Every one knows where the shoe pinches him.

Prov. *Cómo tres con un çapato, que el primero que se levanta, esse le calça*:

Like three that have but one shoe between them, and the first that gets up puts it on. To signify any thing that is us'd by many, so that when one uses it the rest want it.

Prov. *çapato, quanto duras? Quanto me intas*: Shoe, how long do you last? As long as you grease me. Advice to liquor shoes that they may last long.

Prov. *çapato de amigo, la suela quemada, y el hilo podrido*: A friend's shoe has a burnt sole and rotten thread. That is, the shoes bought for friendship are nought, and so of all other goods, that a man had always better buy of strangers than of friends.

ÇAPATÓN, a great cloutery shoe; a great flat-footed fellow.

CAPA'Z, capable, capacious, that can contain much. Latin *capax*.

CAPA'ZO, vid. *Capacho*.

CAPAZE'TE, a head-piece or helmet.

ÇA'PE, the word us'd in Spain to fright a cat.

CAPLADO'R, a thief that steals cloaks in the night.

CAPEADÚRA, stealing of cloaks in the night.

CAPEA'R, to steal cloaks in the night. Also to wave the cloak.

Capear el toro, to throw a cloak over a bull's head to blind him.

CAPELLA'N, a chaplain.

Prov. *Al mal capellan mal sacristán*: For a bad chaplain, a bad clerk. That is, bad to bad.

CAPELLANÍA, a chaplain's place, or the maintenance for a chaplain.

CAPILLA'R, a short loose Moorish garment, worn upon armour.

CAPELLINA, a little chapel. Also a little hat or hood. And a morion or head-piece.

CAPE:

C A P

CAPE'LO, a cardinal's cap.
CAPE'O, the stealing of cloaks in the night.

CAPE'RO, a cloak-maker, or one that makes copes for churches.

CAPERÚZA, a capouch, a cap or hood hanging behind to pull on the head; a mountier cap.

Prov. *Echar caperúzas a la tarasca*: To throw caps at the dragon. The *tarasca* is a vast serpent or dragon they carry about in *Spain* upon great festivals to make sport; so contriv'd, that it can stretch out its neck and lay hold of the caps of those who least think of it, and tho' it takes never so many they do not appear; and therefore when any small matter is given to satisfy a great appetite, or the like, they use this proverb, as we say, Such a thing is no more than a man in *Paul's*.

CAPETONES, so they call new comers in the *West Indies*.

ÇAPHIR or çaphíro, a saphire-stone.

CAPÍLLA, Obs. for *capilla*.

CAPIBARIVI, a river in *Brazil*, which falls into that of *Affogados*, and then both into the Sea at *Arrecife*.

CAPIGORRISTA, a servitor in the university, one that lives and has his education by serving some gentleman; so call'd because they wore *cápa y gorra*, a cloak and cap.

CAPÍLLA, a chapel, or a friar's hood, or that which is fastned to any garment; also taken for the musick, or clergy that make the choir.

Prov. *No quiero, mas echádmelo en la capilla*: I will not have it, but throw it into my hood. That is, say no, and take it.

CAPÍLLA, is also a small town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, antiently call'd *Mirobriga*.

CAPÍLLA'DO, hooded.

CAPÍLLA'R, to hood.

CAPILLE'JO or *Capillito*, a little hood.

CAPÍLLO, a hood.

Capillo de fierro, the old word for a helmet.

CAPIROTA'DA, a sort of dish, or rather sauce made in *Spain*, with oil, cheese, eggs, herbs, and other ingredients, which they lay upon some meat, and therefore covers it like a *capiróte*.

CAPIRÓTE, a hawk's hood, or a sort of hood worn by mourners; also a hood worn by doctors as a token of their degree.

CAPISA'TO, a garment between a coat and cloak, that serves for both.

CAPISCOL, a chanter, or head of a choir. *Quasi caput chori*.

C A P

CAPISCOLIA, the dignity of a chanter or head of a choir.

CAPITA'L, capital.

CAPITA'N, a captain, a chief, a commander, a leader. *Quasi caput tenens*.

Capitán de cavállos, a captain of horse.

Capitan de infantería, a captain of foot.

Capitán de la guarda, a captain of the guard.

Capitán de guarnición, the governor or commander in chief of a garrison.

Capitán general, a general or captain general.

Capitán de mar, a sea-captain.

CAPITA'NA náu, the admiral ship.

CAPITANEAR, to command, to lead, to play the captain.

CAPITANIA, captainship, the dignity or post of a captain.

CAPITE'L, the head of a still; the whole head of a column, call'd the capital, which reaches from the upper end of the shaft to the plinth, which bears up the architrave. *Evelyn*.

CAPITOLIO, the capitol of *Rome*.

CAPITOSO, wilful, obstinate, testy, positive.

CAPITULACIÓN, a capitulation or covenant, articles of agreement.

CAPITULA'DO, capitulated, articl'd, brought under heads or chapters.

CAPITULAR, to capitulate, to article, to covenant.

CAPITULO, a chapter in a book, or the chapter of a church; the chapter-house; also an article. From *caput*, the head.

Poner capítulos, to put in articles against one that stands tryal.

Dar capítulos, to draw up articles of a contract.

ÇA'PO, vid. *Sápo*.

CAPOCAY'DO, hanging the head, undone, ruin'd.

CAPOLIES, a sort of fruit in the *West Indies*, like cherries, with a stone somewhat bigger, and has a pleasant taste, sweet and tart. *F. Jos. Acost. lib. 4. cap. 25. p. 258.* says he saw them no where but in *New Spain*.

CAPÓN, a capon, an eunuch; also a sort of shell-fish; also a fillip with the fingers. And in *Old Castile* a bundle of vine-branches to burn.

Capón de leche, a young capon.

Capones. *Dar capones de ceniza en la frente*, to smut the forehead, as some folks do at some sports.

Prov. *Capón de ocho meses para mesa de Rey*: A capon eight months old is fit for a king's table.

C A P

Prov. *All que da el capón, dale la pierna, y el alón*: Give the leg and the wing to him that gives the capon. That is, be grateful, and return what you can.

CAPONA, a Spanish dance.

CAPONADURA, gelding, making of capons.

CAPONA'R, to geld.

CAPONA'RA, vid. *Caponera*.

CAPONCILLO, a little capon.

CAPONE'RA, a pen for fowl.

CAPONZILLO, a little capon.

CAPORA'L, a corporal.

CAPÓTE, an upper coat or loose upper garment.

Dar capóte, to capot a man at piquet, that is, to win all the cards, which is forty in reckoning, whereas to win all but one list is but ten.

CAPOTILLO a little loose upper coat.

CAPOTÍN, idem.

CA'PRE, a new forg'd name, as with us a caper, that is, a sea-rover, a privatier, or pirate.

CAPRÍCHO, a fancy, a positive conceit or wilfulness.

CAPRIOLA, vid. *Cabriola*.

CAPTA'R, to aim at, to endeavour to pursue. Lat. *captare*.

CAPTIVA'DO, captivated, made a captive.

CAPTIVA'R, to captivate, to make captive.

CAPTIVE'RIO or *Captividad*, captivity.

CAPTIVO, captive.

CAPUCHINOS, or *Capuchos*, the capuchine friars, a reform of the order of *St. Francis*, living in more poverty and austerity than the others, and going barefoot.

CAPÚLLO de *féda*, the ball a silk-worm makes.

Capillo de miembro viril, the nut of a man's yard.

Capillo de rosa, a rose bud.

Capillo de algodón, cotton in the film, as it grows, that is, not open'd.

CAPÚZ, a long mourning cloak down to the feet, loose before, with a hole to put the head through. Formerly the common habit in *Spain*, for the better sort, in time of peace. Thence

Capúz de gala, such a garment rich and gay.

Capúz abierto, the same garment open before.

ÇAPUÇA'DO, duck'd, plung'd.

ÇAPUÇADURA, or *Capuçamiento*, a ducking or plunging.

ÇAPUÇA'R, to duck, to plunge, to sink, to dive under the water.

ÇAPURÍ,

C A R

CAPURÍ, a river in the province of Guiana in South America.

C A Q

ÇA'QUE, a leather bucket. Met. a drunkard. Arab.

ÇAQUIÇAMÍ, vid. *Zaquiçamí*.

C A R

CA'R, Obs. for. French *car*.

CA'RA, the face, the visage, the countenance. Greek *cara*.

Càra a càra, face to face.

Càra añublada, a cloudy countenance.

Càra arriba, with the face upwards.

Càra abáxo, with the face down.

Càra delante, facing forwards.

Càra atrás, facing backwards.

Càra de rosa, a lovely face.

Hazér càra, to face, to withstand.

Dezínfelo en la càra, to say a thing to a man's face.

Càra con dos házes, a double face, a deceitful fellow.

De càra de la iglésia, over against the church.

No me bolvió la càra, he did not so much as look at me.

No tenér cara para hazér una cosa, not to have the face to do a thing, to be ashamed.

Mostrar buena càra, to show a good liking.

Recibir con buena càra, to receive with a pleasing countenance.

Prov. Desposar con buena càra, y casar en hora mala: To be betroth'd to a fine face, and marry'd in an ill hour. That is, if a man marries only for a fair face, and has not a fortune to maintain him, he is married in an ill hour. Or if he marries a beauty, and then is jealous, he is no less unhappy.

CARABA'NA, a caravan, a number of travellers or merchants going together in the eastern countries, for their security against robbers.

ÇARABA'NDA, the faraband, a dance.

CARABE'LA, vid. *Caravéla*.

CARABINA, a carbine.

CARABINA'ZO, a shot, or a stroke with a carbine.

CARABINE'RO, a carabinier, one that carries a carbine.

CARA'BO, a sort of very large ship us'd in the *Levant*.

CARA'CA, a carack, a great heavy sort of ship the Portuguese formerly sailed in to the *East-Indies*. It was also us'd by the *Genoese*.

CARA'CAS, a city and territory in North America, which produces the best cacao-nuts for making chocolate.

C A R

ÇARA'ÇAS, crooked pins in meat to choak people. Arab.

CARAÇE'NA, the name of a town and marquise in *Spain*.

CARACÓA, a sort of large Indian boat.

CARACÓL, a snail, a pair of winding stairs that wind about like a snail's shell, the place where the men sit to row in a boat. Arabick *garagól*. Also riding round a horse-back.

CARACÓL, a river in *America*, falling into the *South-Sea* near *Panama*.

Caracól bavoso, a slimy snail without a shell.

CARACOLE'AR, to ride about in a ring.

CARACOLZÍLLO, a little snail; also the herb St. John's wort.

CARACTE'R, a character in writing, a letter or significative figure.

ÇARAGATÓNA, the herb flea-wort or flea-bane.

ÇARAGÓZA, vid. *Zaragóça*.

ÇARAGOCÍES, a sort of plums, so called in *Castile*, because the first of them came from *Zaragóça*.

CARAGÓLO, the black snail with horns, and without a shell.

ÇARAGUE'LLES, wide breeches.

CARAHUELES, idem.

CARA'JO, a man's privy member.

CARAMA'L, a fish call'd a calamary.

CARAMA'NTA, a town in the province of *Popayan*, in *South America*.

CARA'MBANO, a flake of ice, an icicle. Arabick.

CARAMBÓLA, a trick, a cheat, a fraud, a trick to deceive.

CARAMBÓLA, a fruit growing in *India*, on a tree about the bigness of a quince-tree, the leaves like that of an apple, somewhat longer, of a dark green, and bitterish. The blossom small, white and red, and very beautiful, consisting of five little leaves, without any smell, and tastes just like sorrel. The fruit is as big as a large hen-egg, long, yellow, beautiful, divided into four parts by deep cavities, which make it the more lightly. Within it there are small tender seeds; its taste is a pleasant tartness. It is commonly eaten, and us'd in physick, being given, when ripe, in fevers, and preserv'd instead of sharp sirrups. *Christ. Acost. Nat. Hist. E. Ind.*

CARAME'L, a sort of pilchard.

CARAME'LO, a sort of lozenge made with sugar and eggs. From the Arabick *carama*, a dainty.

CARAME'NTE, dearly.

CARAME'AS, a fruit growing in *In-*

C A R

dia, on a tree wherof there are two sorts, the one as big as the medlar-tree, with leaves of a light green, and like the pear-tree leaf. The fruit is like hazle nuts, very yellow, and divided into quarters, the taste like a four grape, pleasant, and commonly eaten fresh, ripe or salted. The other sort is of the same bigness, and its leaf less than that of the apple, growing in the woods far from the sea. The fruit of it larger than the first, and this the Canarine physicians give with sandal in fevers. *Christ. Acost. Nat. Hist. E. Ind.*

CARAMÍLLA, a sort of valuable stone call'd a calamite.

CARAMÍLLO, a small pipe. From *calamo*, a reed, diminutive *calamillo*.

CARAMÍO, a snail.

CA'RAMO, incant, wine.

CARAMÚYO, a sort of sea snail.

CARAMUZA'L, a small sort of vessel or bark us'd in *Turkey*, so call'd by those people and the Italians, whence the Spaniards took the name.

CARANÇA's, vid. *Carlanças*.

ÇARA'NDA, a sieve with large holes for the corn to fall through, and straws and other gross things to remain behind.

Çaranda, a sort of fruit in *India*, growing on a low thorny tree, with leaves like an orange-tree. It is no other than wild grapes of *Indostan*, reddish without, and white within, with seeds. It is ripe in *April* and *May*. *Gemell. vol. 3. l. 1. c. 8.*

ÇARANDA'DO, sifted through such a sieve.

ÇARANDADÚRA, the siftings.

ÇARANDA'JAS, the siftings, chaff or dirt that comes from among corn, or the like, whence any scraps or other offal. A cook's fees. Also idle talk.

ÇARANDA'R, to sift with the large sieve call'd *Çaranda*.

ÇARANDE'AR, idem; also to be restless, moving about as a sieve does.

ÇARANDE'RO, a sifter, or he that makes or sells sieves.

CARA'NGUE, a small town in the province of *Quito*, in *South America*.

CARA'NA, a sort of rosin, in colour and qualities like that they call *tacamahaca*. It distills from a large tree in the *West Indies*. *Ray Hist. Plant. p. 1847.* *Acosta* says no more of it but that it is a medicinal gum. *Morhardes* has much of its virtues and description.

CARANTÓNA, an ill-favour'd mask. A very ugly woman.

ÇARAPICO, or *Carapito*, a sort of

C A R

sea-fowl, I believe the sea-gull. Met.
a stranger that haunts a place.

ÇARATA'N, a cancer. Arabick.

CARATE'R, vid. *Charactér*.

CARAPÚZA, barbarous for *caperúza*,
but us'd in *Portugal*.

CARA'TULA, a mask. *Quasi, cara*
áltera.

CARATULA'DO, mask'd.

CARATULA'R, to mask.

CARA'VA, an assembly or company
of peasants met together on a holy-day
to divert themselves.

CARAVA'CA, a town in the king-
dom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, 14 leagues from
the city *Murcia*, famous for a miracu-
lous cross there, said to have been
brought by an angel, seated in a de-
lightful fruitful plain, wall'd, and has
a good castle, the inhabitants 2000
families, one parish, four monasteries
of friars, and two of nuns.

CARAVAJA'L, the name of a family
in *Spain*.

CARAVA'NA, a caravan.

ÇARAVA'NDA, the dance call'd a sa-
raband.

CARAVA'YA, a valley in the king-
dom of *Peru* in *South America*, forty
leagues from *Cusco*, famous for its gold
mines.

CARAVA'YO, a river and bay, be-
tween the provinces of *Costa Rica* and
Veragua, in *North America*.

CARAVE'A, the herb and seed caro-
way.

CARAVE'LA, an old fashion vessel
call'd a carvel, formerly much us'd in
Spain, sharp before, ill-shap'd every
way, and all the masts sloping for-
wards; their sails are all mizen sails,
that is, triangular, they will lie near-
er the wind than other sails, but are
not so commodious to handle.

CARA'VO, vid. *Carábo*.

CARAÚZ, carrouse, a word us'd a-
mong ropers.

CARBON, any kind of coal. Latin
carbo.

CARBONA'DA, a carbonade, or
broiling meat on the coals.

CARBONCILLO, a little coal.

CARBONE'RA, a coal-hole, or a wo-
man that sells coals.

CARBONE'RO, a collier.

CARBÓNCO, vid. *Carbúncó*.

CARBÚNCO, a precious stone call'd
a carbuncle; also a carbuncle, or red
pimple in the face; also a pocky
or a plague-fore; sometimes a coal of
fire.

ÇARÇA, a briar, a bramble, a shrub,
a thorn, a bush, a blackberry bush. A-
rabick.

C A R

CARCABÓN, a hollow way.

CARCABUE'Y, a town in the pro-
vince of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, nine
leagues from *Cordova*, contains 650
houses, one parish, and one monastery
of friars. It belongs to the dukes of
Sesa.

ÇARÇA'DO, catch'd in the briers, or
fenc'd with briers.

ÇARÇAGA'N, *çarçaganéte*, and *çar-*
çaganillo, diminutive of *ciérço*. The
north wind, that is, when it blows
not violently.

ÇARÇAHA'N, a sort of thin strip'd
silk like taffaty, us'd by the Moors.
Arabick.

CARCAJA'DA, a fit of laughing,
laughing out till one cackles.

CARCA'JE, a quiver of arrows.

CARCAJEA'R, to laugh out.

ÇARÇA'L, a place full of briers and
brambles.

CA'RCAMO, in cant, the way or
the road.

ÇARÇAMÓRA, a blackberry.

CARCAÑA'L, or *Calcañal*, the heel.
Lat. *calcaneus*.

No lo ha del carcañal, his distemper
is not in his heels. That is, it is in
his brains. He is mad or foolish.

CA'RCANO, heath or fern.

ÇARÇAPARILLA, *farfaparilla*, a plant
growing in *New Spain*, whose roots
run above a yard under ground, of a
murrey colour. It is not known to
bear any fruit or blossom. The fresher
it is the better, and it is known to be
new, being then tough and bowing
every way when you would break it,
whereas that which is old breaks ea-
sily, and appears dusty and worm-ea-
ten. It is of excellent use in physick,
in infusion, made into a sirrup, or in
powder, and is good against many di-
stempers, and particularly rheumes, de-
fluxions, wind, fits of the mother, or
any other disease, except fevers, or
other violent distempers. The water
is too hot for those that are themselves
of a hot constitution, especially if they
have a hot liver. But it is excellent
for cold stomachs, and expels wind.
It cures many inveterate diseases pro-
ceeding from ill humours. It is hot
and dry almost in the second degree.
The time for using the water of it is
in the summer, or autumn, and the
weather had better be hot than cold.
Monardes, fol. 18 and 83.

ÇARÇA *perrina*, dog brier, eglan-
tine; also a caper bush.

CARCAPÚO, a large tall tree in
India, bearing a sort of fruit like an
orange without the peel, all scor'd like

C A R

it, but not divided. It is cover'd
with a thin smooth shining rind, not
very dry, of a pale colour, and turns
to a gold colour when ripe. The
taste is very harsh, with a pleasant
biting. This fruit is eaten with meat,
and the Indians use it much in physick,
being of known virtue to stop all
fluxes and venereal runnings. It re-
covers the lost appetite, is good for se-
veral distempers in the eyes, and the
midwives give it to bring away the
after-birth, and increase the milk in
women, as also to help women in la-
bour. It is carry'd from *Malabar* to
other parts. *Christ. Acost. Nat. Hist. E.*
Ind.

CARCARAÑA, a considerable river
in the province of *Tucuman* in *South*
America, which falls into the great
river of plate, near *Torre de Gaboto*, be-
twixt *Buenos Ayres* and *Santa Fe*.

ÇARÇA *rosa*, the wild rose-tree.

C A R C A's, a carcass, a mischie-
vous invention thrown out of a
mortar, like a bomb, and is an iron
frame made like a lanthorn, the top
and bottom hollow, with iron bars
that join them, bound together with
iron hoops, this is fill'd with combu-
sible matter, granado shells charg'd,
and pistol bullets, to do mischief in a
place besieg'd.

çarças de vérgas, hurdles.

CARCA'VA, a grave, or rather a great
pit, such as armies use to bury their
dead in after battel.

CARCAVEA'R, to dig pits or graves.

CARCAVE'RA *piúta*, a strumpet that
haunts church-yards.

CA'RCAVO *del viétre*, the bottom of
the belly.

CARCAVÓN, a great deep pit, such
as are sometimes made by mighty falls
of water, or otherwise.

C A R C A'X, a quiver for arrows.
Greek *carchestum*.

CARCAXA'DA, vid. *Carcajada*.

CARCAXE'NTE, a town in the king-
dom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and an uni-
versity, richly seated, inhabited by
450 rich families, has one parish, and
one monastery of friars.

CARCA'XES, jewels the Moorish and
Turkish women wear about their legs,
like the bracelets on the arms.

CARCAZ, a carcass, such as are us'd
in war to throw into towns besieg'd.

ÇARCEA'R, to traverse ground.

CA'RCEL, a prison. Latin *carcer*.
Carpenters give this name to a frame
in which they press together any frame
work till they have pinn'd it together,
or when it is glew'd, till the glew holds.
par

Dar a uno la casa por cárcel, to confine a man to his own house.

Prov. *La cárcel y la quarésma para los pobres es hecha*: The prison and lent were made for the poor. Because the rich buy off any crime, and always plead indispositions to be excus'd keeping of lent.

CARCELA'GE, or *Carceleria*, imprisonment, or the fees of the prison.

CARCELE'RO, a jailor.

CARCE'S, vid. *Calcés*.

CARCE'TA, vid. *Cerceta*.

CARCHE'LES, and *Carchelijos*, two villages in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain, one on each side of that they call *La puerta de arcenas*, which is a gap betwixt vast high upright rocks, being a pass of the mountains in the way to *Granada*; both of them have not above 100 houses.

CARCILLO, an ear-ring.

Carcillo de vid, the tendrel of a vine.

CA'RCO, or *carca*, a man or woman that has blew eyes, Arabick.

CA'RÇO, an hurdle.

CARCÓLAS, a weaver's treadles, which he presses down with his feet in weaving. *Quasi calcolas*, from *calcare*, to trample.

CARCOLE'JO, a snail's shell.

CARCÓMA, the worm in wood, and the dust that falls from worm-eaten wood.

CARCOME'R, to worm-eat.

CARCOMÍDO, worm-eaten.

CARCOMIE'NTO, full of worms, or worm-eaten.

CA'RÇAS, wicker sides, or hurdles, the countrymen in Spain have to put to their carts, to keep up their straw they carry in them.

CA'RDÁ, a sort of thistle used to raise the wool of cloth; also a card to card wool.

CARDADE'RA, a card or teazle to card wool.

CARDADÓR, a carder of wool.

CARDA'DO, carded.

CARDADÚRA, carding.

CARDAMÓMO, the seed cardamome, well known, hot, but not unpleasant. It is sow'd as they do all sorts of grain with us, and the highest runs not above three spans high, the little cods with each ten or a dozen seeds hanging to the stem. There are two sorts, the greater and the less, there being no other difference between them but the size. The Indians make much use of it in physick, and chew it with the leaf-betele, and by it self, to dry up humours, cause a good scent in the mouth, and strengthen the stomach.

Christ. Acoft. nat. hist. E. Ind.

CARDA'R, to card wool; met. to tear the hair.

CARDENA'L, a cardinal.

CARDENA'L, a bird in *New Spain* that sings well, is as big as a wood-lark, and has not only the feathers, but the beak scarlet, with a beautiful tuft on the head, so call'd by the Spaniards from his colour. It is taken in the temperate parts of *New Spain* and *Florida*, where the Spaniards give eight or ten pieces of eight a bird for them to send into Spain. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. l. 2. cap. 9.

Cardenal is also a scar, or the black and blew mark of a blow.

CARDENALA'ZGO, the dignity of a cardinal.

CA'RDENAS, the name of a noble family in Spain, whose chief is the duke of *Maqueda*, and his eldest son call'd marquis of *Elche*.

CARDE'NCHA, the teazle or thistle to raise the wool of cloth.

CARDENILLO, verdigrease.

CA'RDENO, of a black and blue colour, or the black and blue mark of a stroke.

Cardeno lirio, a flower-de-luce.

CARDIA'CA, the herb motherwort.

CARDILLO, a little thistle.

CA'RDO, a thistle.

Cardo para cardar, a thistle to card cloth with.

Cardo lechero, the white milky thistle.

Cardo aljonjero negro, o *cépa cavallo*, a sort of thistle, out of which in Spain they squeeze the juice, and it serves instead of runnet to turn milk; call'd black camelon thistle.

Cardo bendito, or *Cardo santo*, the holy thistle.

Cardo espinoso, our lady's thistle.

Cardo corredor, the weed sea-holm, sea-holly, or sea-hulver.

Cardo peynador, the teazle.

Cardo pinto, a great whitish thistle, full of white spots.

Cardo hiso, wild bastard saffron, or saff-flower. Ray hist. plant.

CARDÓN, a great thistle.

CARDÓNA, a strong town in *Catalonia* in Spain, three leagues from *Solsina*, seated on a rock of white salt, contains 400 houses, and two parish-churches, one of them collegiate. Erected into a dukedom by king *Ferdinand* the fifth, and the honour conferr'd on *D. John Ramon Folch*. *Cardóna* is also the surname of a noble family in Spain, whose chief is duke of *Sessa*.

CARDUÇA'DOR, a carder of wool.

CARDUÇA'R, to card wool.

CARDUÇAS, great cards for wool.

CARDUME, a shoal of fish.

CARDUSA'R, vid. *Carduçar*.

CAREA'DO, brought face to face.

CAREA'R, to bring face to face, to confront.

CARECE'R, to want, to lack.

CARE'NA, careen, or careening.

Dar carena, to careen, which is to bring a ship as she floats to lie on a side, in order to cleanse or caulk what was before under water.

CARENE'RO, a convenient place to bring ships upon the careen; also a ship-yard, or a dock.

CARE'RO, one that sells dear.

CARESCER, vid. *Carecer*.

CARESTIA, a dearth, a great scarcity.

CARE'TA, a small territory in the jurisdiction of *Panama*, on the isthmus of *America*, thirty leagues from the river *Darien*.

CARE'X, a small island off the coast of *Carthage* in *South America*.

CARE'ZA, scarcity, dearth.

CA'RGÁ, a burden, a load.

Carga de nao, the loading of a ship.

Carga de armas de fuego, the charge for any fire-arms.

Carga cerrada, any thing bought or taken upon content, without examining particulars.

Echarse con la carga, to fall down under the burthen.

Dar con la carga en el suelo, to let fall the burthen, to spoil the business.

Dar carga al enemigo, to charge the enemy.

Cosa de ciento en carga, a thing of no value, whereof there is great plenty.

'Eso ay a cargas, there are loads of that, it is common and plentiful.

Prov. *No mata la carga, sino la sobrecarga*: It is not the burthen, but the over-burthen that kills the beast. We say, the last feather kills the horse.

Prov. *Disimulado como carga de estiércol*: Disguis'd like a load of dung, because in some places they bind an old rag over a load of dung, that it may not scatter. This is said of one that looks great, and takes much upon him. We have a vulgar fowl saying not unlike it, which is, As denure as a cat new come from shit.

CARGADAME'NTE, heavily, dully.

CARGADERA, the stay in a ship, of which see *Estaes*.

CARGA'DO, loaded, burden'd.

CARGADOR, one that loads or burthens; a merchant that lades ships; one that imposes burthens or taxes.

CARGADURA, a loading or burthening.

CARGAR; *Præf. To cargo, Præf. Car-gué*; to load, to burthen; to lade a ship, to impose burthens or taxes. In cant, to load a dye.

Cargar censo sobre la hacienda, to burthen the estate with an annuity.

Cargar de palos, to cudgel a man very much.

Cargalle la birra, to give a man ill language.

Cargar la cabeza de vino, to drink too much.

Cargar la honra, to lay a blemish upon one's honour.

CARGATONA, *vid. Zargatona*.

CARGAZON, a burthen, lading for a ship, a heaviness in the head.

CA'RG, a burthen, a weight; the lading of a ship; also a charge, office, or employment.

Cargo de conciencia, a burthen on the conscience.

Hazér cargo, to charge.

Tomár a cargo, to take charge of.

Dar cargo de un negocio, to give one an affair in charge.

Ser en cargo, to be beholden, or to be answerable.

CA'RGOS, articles of impeachment.

CARGUE, *vid. Cargar*.

CARI, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

CARIACONTECIDO, one that looks ghastly, in a fright, as if some strange thing had befallen him.

CARIACUCHILLA'DO, one that has been wounded, or cut over the face.

CARIAGUILLE'NO, long-faced, with a hook nose.

CARIAMPOLLA'DO, round-faced, full-cheek'd, like young fat boys; met. a young cully.

CARIA'N, a town in the province of *Veragua* near the isthmus of *America*.

CARIA'TIDES, a term in architecture, signifying a sort of columns, the upper half whereof is like the bodies of women with cushions or baskets for the capitals of the columns on their heads. They are so call'd from the women of *Caria*, who, when their country was conquer'd, fled with baskets on their heads. They are call'd by the same name by English artists.

CA'RIBE, a cannibal, an Indian that eats man's flesh.

CARICIA, cherishing, making much of, kind reception, lovingness. From the Greek *charis*, bounty. In cant a very dear thing.

CARICIOSO, loving, kind, full of affection.

CARICUE'RDO, sober-look'd.

CARIDA'D, charity; also dearnefs, or dearth. *Lat. charitas*.

Prov. La caridad bien ordenada comienza de si propio: Charity begins at home.

Prov. Caridad sabes qual es? perdona si mal quieres, y paga lo que debes: Do you know what charity is? forgive, if you bear ill will, and pay what you owe. Good advice, and plain.

CARIJÚSTO, a sanctify'd-looking man, an hypocrite.

CARIL, *vid. Carril*.

CARILA'RGO, long-visaged.

CARILUE'NGO, or *Carilargo*, long-visaged.

CARILLA'DA, *vid. Carrillada*.

CARILLE'JO, *vid. Carrillejo*.

CARILLO, *vid. Carrillo*.

CARIMACILE'NTO, lean-faced.

CARIÑA'NA, a sort of bands women wore formerly in *Spain*, very large. *Zavaleta*, p. 237.

CARIÑO, kindness, affection, love. From *carus*, dear.

CARIREDONDO, round-visaged.

CARISA, a little face.

CARISE'A, the cloth we call kersey, which they have out of *England*, and the name with it.

CARITATIVO, charitable.

CARLA'NCAS, dogs collars full of points sticking out to defend their necks against the biting of wolves, or other dogs; thence applied to signify a very high collar.

CARLEA'R, to make the noise a dog does when he lies panting with his tongue out.

CARLINA, *vid. Cárdo aljonjero*.

CARLINGAS, the carlings, which are the timbers that lie along the ship from one beam to another, and do not only serve to strengthen the ship, but on them the ledges rest, to which the planks of the deck are fastened.

CA'RLOS, *Charles*, the proper name of a man. Also a city in the province of *Veragua* on the isthmus of *America*.

CA'RLO SA'NTO, a plant growing in the province of *Mechoacan* in *North America*. It runs up like a kidney-bean, if it has any thing to climb upon, or else spreads along the ground, is of a dark green, and bears neither fruit nor blossom. The root is thick, and spreads much. The bark or rind of it provokes vomiting, and is good against rheums and defluxions, the pox, falling sickness, head and tooth-ach, and womens distempers. It is other-

wife called *Rayz*, or *Radix India*. *Monnardes*, fol. 65. and 118.

CARME'L, a sort of plant, of which if scorpions eat they lose their sense.

CARMELITAS, the religious order of Carmelite friars, begun in the twelfth century in *Syria*, where many anchorites lived dispersed, and exposed to the cruelty of the barbarous nations. *Americus*, patriarch of *Antioch*, and legate apostolick, gather'd them into a body, and placed them on mount *Carmelus*, where the prophets *Elias* and *Elisba* had lived, whence they took the name of Carmelites, and even pretend to be successors of *Elias*, and of his institution. Their habit is a sad-colour loose garment down to their heels, like a cassock, girt about them, and over that a white cloak down to the ground. Pope *Innocent* the fourth mitigated the severity of their first institution. Hence sprung afterwards the

Carmelitas descalços, that is, the bare-foot Carmelites; for the order, as has been said, being fallen from its first rigour, *S. Teresa* undertook a reformation, and reduced it to its primitive severity. The habit of these religious is coarser than that of the others, and their cloak less, and they go bare legg'd, wearing sandals on their feet.

CA'RMEN, and *Nuestra Señora del Carmén*, are only the common names for monasteries of Carmelites.

CA'RMEN, in the kingdom of *Granada*, signifies a garden or vineyard for gentry to go to divert them. Arabic, but corrupt from the Hebrew *querem*, a vineyard.

CARMENA'DO, carded, teaz'd, pick'd, pluck'd, or torn.

CARMENADURA, carding, teasing, picking or pulling.

CARMENA'R, to card, to teaze, to pick, to pull.

Carmenar a uno, to lug a man by the hair.

CARMESI, crimson. Arab. *carmec*.

CARMÍN, crimson.

CARMÓN, a sort of fruit growing in the *Philippine Islands*, good boil'd, and sharpens the appetite. It is as large as an apple, and has a rind like an onion, the flesh within sharp and sweet. The tree is as big as an apple-tree, and thrives well on the banks of rivers. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. l. 2. c. 4.

CARMONA, a city in the midst of the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, seated on a craggy eminency, its plain water'd by the rivers *Carbones* and *Guadán*, which enrich it. The city has strong walls, and on them 118 towers, 3000 houses,

houses, 7 parish-churches, 5 monasteries of men, and 5 of nuns, hospitals, and chapels. It was antiently call'd *Carmena*.

CARMONITA, a small town of about 30 houses in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain.

CARNA'CHA, vid. *Garnácha*.

CARNACIÓN, flesh-colour.

CARNA'L, carnal.

CARNALIDA'D, carnality, fleshiness, alliance in blood.

CARNALME'NTE, carnally.

CARNAVA'L, the carnival, shrove-tide. From *carne* and *vale*, adieu to flesh.

CARNA'ZA, a great lump of flesh; a very fat man or woman; the fleshy side of leather.

CA'RNE, flesh. Lat. *caro*.

Carne humeada, sinoak'd flesh, like marmalade-beef.

Carne salpresa, powder'd meat.

Carne momia, mummy, such as apothecaries use; therefore apply'd to signify any very lean dry meat.

Carne mola, a swelling or fleshy substance in the belly.

Carne de membrillo, marmelade, or preserved quinces.

Estar en carnes, to be stark naked.

Tomar la muger en carnes, to take a wife naked; we say, in her smock.

Comer de sus carnes, to devour or squander one's estate.

Querer comer a otro las carnes, to be so enraged, that one could eat another's flesh.

Día de carne, a flesh-day, any day that is not a fast or abstinence from flesh.

Prov. *Carne sin hueso no se da sino a D. Bufo*: Flesh without bones is only for such a great man. The richer sort would have all the flesh, that is, all that is good, and leave only bones or penury to the poor.

Prov. *Dónde os comieron la carne, que roan los huesos*: Where they eat the flesh, let them gnaw the bones. So said a woman to her husband, who had been long rambling in his youth, and return'd home very poor and old, refusing to receive him again.

Prov. *A carne de lobo dierte de perro*: For wolf's flesh a dog's tooth. That is, every thing with what is suitable to it.

Prov. *Carne de pecho, carne sin provecho*: The breast is unprofitable meat. Because it is all bone, fat, skin, and gristle.

Prov. *Carne malograda, primero comida, después assada*: Meat comes to

no good, first boiled, and then roasted. That is, meat twice dress'd is spoiled.

Prov. *Carne carne cria, y peces agua fría*: Flesh breeds flesh, and fish cold water. That is, flesh is good nourishment, and fish but mere water.

CARNECILLA, vid. *Carnezilla*.

CARNE'IRO, a village in Portugal of about 50 houses, two leagues from *Amarante*, a poor soil.

CARNE'RO, mutton, or a sheep; also a net-bag to carry flesh in, and a common burying-place.

Carnero castrado, a weather.

Carnero morisco, a ram.

Carnero cojido, idem.

Carnero desmochado, a ram without horns.

Carnero verde, mutton cut in small pieces, and boil'd with salt, pepper, clove, parsley, onion, and bacon, and then the broth thickned with grated bread, parsley, garlick, and eggs.

Carnero de las Indias, vid. *Llamas*.

Prov. *Del carnero, la carne, mas no el cuero*: Of the sheep the flesh, but not the skin. That is, the flesh is good meat, but the skin of small value.

Prov. *El carnero encantado, que fue por lana, y bolvió trasquilado*: The enchanted sheep, that went for wool, and came away shorn. Apply'd to one that thinks to gain great matters, and loses what he had.

Prov. *Harto está el carnero, que anda a testaradas con el compañero*: That sheep's belly is full, who is butting his companion. Fulness makes men and beasts wanton; for if they be kept short, they will rather think of eating than dallying.

Prov. *A carnero castrado no le tiénten el rabo*: Do not feel the rump of a weather. That is, to see whether he is fat; for in Spain they make no doubt of it.

Prov. *Cada carnero de su pie cuelga*: Every sheep hangs by its own foot. That is, every man must support himself, and not hang upon another.

CARNESTOLE'NDAS, shrove-tide. Lat. *carnes tollendas*, flesh to be taken away.

CARNEZILLA, small flesh.

CARNIÇA, a destruction of flesh.

CARNICERÍA, the butchers shambles, or the place where meat is slaughter'd; also a slaughter of men as well as beasts.

CARNICE'RO, a butcher, or a slaughter-man, or a hang-man.

CARNICOL, a huckle-bone; also a play among boys with huckle-bones.

CARNIZA, vid. *Carniça*.

CARNOSIDA'D, fleshiness, carnosity. Lat.

CARNIVORO, ravenous, a great devourer of flesh. Lat.

CARNOSO, fleshy.

CARNUDO, idem.

CA'RO, dear, precious. Lat. *carus*. *Hazer el caro*, a sea-phraze, to tack about.

Lo karato es caro, what's cheap is dear. Because cheap things are seldom good. We say, the best is best cheap.

CARÓBO, a sort of Turkish vessel; also the carob-tree.

CAROLÍ, a river in the province of *Guiana* in South America.

CAROLINA, the most northern part of the great province of *Florida* in North America, planted by the English in the year 1663. So call'd from king Charles the second. There are in it two towns, *Charles-Town* and *Albemarle*.

CARÓNA, a horse's hide on the back and withers. In cant, a shirt.

Mala carona, a horse's hide that is apt to gaul.

Blando de carona, tender-skin'd, lazy, unfit for labour.

CARÓNA, carrion.

CA'RPA, a carp; also a sort of moth that spoils cloth.

ÇARPA'DA la áncora, the anchor weigh'd.

ÇARPADURA de áncora, weighing anchor.

ÇARPA'R la áncora, to weigh anchor.

ÇA'RPAS, daggles of dirt; also trouble or vexation; also whores or bawdy-houses.

ÇARPASTRÓSO, daggled.

CARPA'ZO, a blow with the hand that has dabbled in the dirt.

CA'RPE, a tree with a rugged black bark, by some called the yoke-tree.

CARPEDA'L, a grove of such trees.

CARPE'SA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, a league from the city *Valencia*, of small note, having not above 80 houses.

CARPE'TA, a carpet.

CARPINTERÍA, the carpenters trade.

CARPINTE'RO, a carpenter.

Carpintero de carros y carrétas, a cartwright.

CARPÍDO, rent, torn, cloven, scratch'd.

CA'RPÍO, the name of a small town in *Castile*, and another in *Andaluzia*; the latter on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, five leagues above *Cordoba*, containing 1000 houses, a castle, one parish, one monastery, one hospital,

tal, and three chapels, and belongs to the marqués del Carpio.

CARPIR, to rend, to tear, to cleave, to scratch.

ÇARFOSO, dagged with dirt.

ÇARRACATÍN, one that buys and sells very hard.

CARRA'NÇAS, vid. *Carlanças*.

ÇARRANCATIN, a miser, one that haggles much for all he sells or buys. Arab.

CARRA'NÇA, or *Carránza*, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, six leagues from the city *Leon*, seated in a fruitful plain, wall'd, and contains 300 houses and one parish. Also the surname of a good family in *Spain*.

CARRANCHOSA, a town of about 600 inhabitants, one parish, and three chapels, in the province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*.

CARRA'NQUE, a bird in *Peru* as big as a crane, with violet colour feathers, and a great yellow copple-crown.

CARRA'PA, a territory in the province of *Papayan* in *South America*.

ÇARRAPASTROSO, draggle-tailed, dirty.

CARRA'SCA, the holm-tree.

CARRASCA'L, a grove of holm-trees.

CARRA'SCO, the holm-tree; also the surname of a family in *Spain*.

CARRASCOSA, a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

CARRASQUEÑO, of, or belonging to, or like the holm-tree.

CARRE'R, in the Catalan tongue, is a street or road.

CARRE'RA, a carrier, a course, a race, a run; also the place where they run races, or tilt. In cant, a street.

Abrir carréra, to make a lane, to clear the way to run.

Passar su carréra, to run over one's ground; met. to do one's duty, or play one's part.

Rehusar la carréra, is for a restive horse not to answer the spur; met. to refuse to do what is required.

Pararse en medio de la carréra, to stop in full career; met. to dismay, to fall off one's heat.

Prov. *No hará carréra a un ciego*: He will not make way for a blind man. To express the height of ill-nature, that one will not put a blind man in the way when he is out of it.

Prov. *A'ma a quien no te ama, respónde a quien no te llama, correrás carréra vana*: Love one that does not love you, answer one that does not call you, and you'll run a fruitless race. That is, you'll bestow your affection or your care in vain.

CARRERUE'LA, a little run, as children take; also notches in hair ill cut.

CARRE'TA, a cart. From the Lat. *currus*.

Háale tomádo la carréta, the cart has run over him. Meant of one that is crippled with the pox, as if a cart had run over him.

Ir por mar en carréta, to go to sea in a cart. To express the impossibility of a thing.

CARRETA'DA, a cart-load.

CARRETERIA, loading for carts, the car-man's trade, and the place where carts ply.

CARRETE'RO, a carter. In cant, a cheat.

Jurar como un carrtero, to swear like a carter; that is, very lewdly.

CARRETILLA, a little cart.

Hazer carretilla, an expression used by boys, when playing with their casting-tops, one splits another.

CARRE'TO, the carriage by cart.

CARRETON, a little cart or wheelbarrow; also a child's go-cart, and a carriage for a cannon.

CARRIÇA, vid. *Carriza*.

CARRIÇA'L, vid. *Carrizal*.

CARRIÇO, vid. *Carrizo*.

CARRICÓCHE, a calesh with two wheels drawn by one horse; so call'd, because between a cart and a coach.

CARRIL, a cart-wheel; also a cart-rut.

CARRILLA'DA, the cheeks; also the grease of a hog's cheek.

Temblar a carrilladas, to quake till the teeth chatter.

CARRILLA'DO, a man that has great cheeks; also full of cart-ruts.

CARRILLO, a check; also a little cart; also a pulley. It is also the surname of a family in *Spain*.

Tener buenos carrillos, to have good cheeks, to be fat and plump.

Comer a dos carrillos, to eat with both jaws; that is, greedily. Met. to please two parties.

Llevar el bocádo de un carrillo a otro, to turn one's meat from one side to the other; that is, to eat without any appetite.

CARRILLO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; it contains about 500 houses, one parish, three chapels, and an hospital.

CARRILLUDO, one that has great cheeks.

CARRIOLA, a truckle-bed.

CARRIÓN DE LOS CONDES, a town in *Old Castile*, so call'd because of many earls it was subject to, four leagues south of *Saldana*, fourteen west of

Burgos, seven north of *Palencia*, an sixteen east of *Leon*; seated in a rich soil on the banks of the river *Carrión*. It is wall'd, was formerly very great and populous, but at present has only 600 houses, ten parish churches, two monasteries of nuns, and four of friars; hospitals, chapels, alms-houses, and grammar-school. Supposed to be the antient *Intercaucia*.

CARRION DE LOS CE'SPEDES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, on the mountain four league from *Sevil*, contains 100 houses, one parish, and two chapels.

CARRIÓN, a river that rises in the kingdom of *Leon*, and falls into the *Duero*, between *Valladolid* and *Simancas*.

CARRIONCILLO, a small town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*.

CARRIZA, sedge, or sicer-grass.

CARRIZA'L, a place grown over with sedge.

CARRIZO, sedge.

CA'RRRO, a cart, chariot, or wain. Lat. *currus*. It is also the constellation which we call the *Charles-wain*.

Cárrro falcato, a chariot used in former times set with fishes and other cutting tools sticking out on each side, which they drove with all possible fury among the enemies in battle, to bear them down and break their ranks. Lat. *currus falcatus*.

Prov. *Lo que ha de cantar el cárrro canta la carréta*: The small cart creaks as the heavy wain should do. This they say, when he complains who has least cause, and the other, who has received the wrong, says nothing.

Prov. *Quién su cárrro untta sus buéyes ayúda*: He who greases his cart, helps his oxen. Because the wheels greas'd draw with ease. It signifies, that he who uses his servants well, enables them to serve him.

CARRÓÇA, a coach.

CARROSMATOS, ship-carriages for guns. Vid. *curénas*.

CARRÓZ, the surname of a noble family in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

CARRUA'GE, or *Carruaje*, loading for carts, carrying in carts, or a number of carts.

CARRUXA'DO, rumpled, or gather'd very small.

CA'RTA, a letter, a leaf of a book, a card, a map, or sea-chart. Latin *charta*, paper.

Cárta de espéra, a letter of license to give a man time to pay his debts.

Cárta de venta, a bill of sale. *Cárta*

C A R

Cárta de págo, an acquittance.

Cárta de pago y lasso, a discharge given to one that has been bound, and pays the debt for another, that he may recover the costs as well as his principal.

Cárta de marear, a sea-chart, being a geographical description of sea-coasts, with the true distances, heights and courses, or winds laid down in it.

Cárta de censo, a deed for an annuity.

Cárta de boiro, a discharge to a slave, by which he is made free.

Cárta missiva, or *familiar*, a familiar or missive letter.

Cárta de concéjos, or *de chancillería*, an order of council, or decree in chancery.

Cárta de descomunión, the instrument declaring any person excommunicated.

Cárta cuenta, a bill or account.

Cárta nova, so they call in the kingdom of *Valencia* any paper of news, or any strange accident, which is sold about the streets.

Cárta pecora, parchment.

Cárta blanca, cart-blanch, when a man has never a court-card in his hand.

Cárta de guía, a note given to one that travels in a strange country, for people to put him in his way, and not molest him.

Cárta de seguro, a safe conduct.

Cárta salva guarda, idem.

Cárta, playing cards.

Dar cartas, to deal the cards.

Cárta picantes, a cheat of leaving some few cards a little larger than the rest, that the cullies may always cut upon them.

Pecar por cárta de mas, o *por cárta de menos*, to be over or under.

Cárta de llamamiento, the same as our writs for parliament, being a summons for the members of the *cortes* to meet.

Razón de cárta rota, the reason or the sentence of a torn letter. That is, nonsense. Because when a letter is torn, and a piece wanting, all the sentences remain imperfect.

Hablen cartas, y callen barbas, let letters speak, and tongues be silent. That is, let the matter be referr'd to writings, not to what men say.

Prov. No firmes carta que no léas, ni bevas agua que no veas: Do not sign any writing which you have not read, nor drink water which you have not seen; that is, seen whether it be clear.

CARTABON, a carpenter's square.

C A R

CARTAGENA, a city and sea-port town in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, wall'd, and has a strong castle, the country about it most fruitful. It contains 1200 houses, one parish, four monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. Antiently called *Carthago Nova*, or *New Carthage*.

Cartagena is also a province or government in *South America*, lying between the isthmus of *America*, called *Tierra firme*, and the government of *Santa Marta*. The principal city of the province bears the same name, is a bishoprick, an excellent harbour, and well fortify'd.

CARTA'GO, a city in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*, 25 leagues distant from the city *Popayan*. There is another city of the same name in the province of *Costa Rica*, on the isthmus of *America*, 40 leagues from *Nicoya*.

CA'RTAMA, a territory in the province of *Peru* in *South America*.

CA'RTAMO, wild or bastard safran.

CARTAPA'CIO, a stich'd book, or any parcel of writing put together; a school-boy's theme, or copy-book, or a scroll for memorandums.

Razón de cartapacio, an answer or saying long studied, and nothing to the purpose; because it looks as if it were taken out of some scholar's theme-book, or the like.

CARTAPE'L, a long scroll of writing, consisting of many papers tack'd together in length, to be read down without turning over leaves.

CARTAVÓN, vid. *Cartabón*.

CARTA'YA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, on the sea-coast, has 700 houses, one parish, and one monastery of friars.

CARTEA'RSE, to keep correspondence by letters.

CARTECILLO, vid. *Cartezillo*.

CARTE'L, any papers set up in the corners of streets, or in publick places; a challenge, a defiance, a libel.

CARTE'LA, a board or stone in a wall or other place to write some inscription upon; any pane, or pannel. In architecture it is the scroll of the Ionick order, call'd the *Voluta*.

CARTE'RA, a letter-case.

CARTE'RO, a letter-carrier.

CARTE'TA, a Spanish game at cards.

CARTEZILLO, a little paper, schedule, or letter.

CARTINO, a little cask or barrel to keep preserves in.

CARTILLA, the first book children in *Spain* learn to read in, like our primer.

C A S

Leer a uno la cartilla, to read the primer to one. That is, to deal very plainly with him.

CARTISPITIS, old tatter'd papers, or old superstitious prayers.

CARTON, past-board. In architecture the scroll on the head of the column of the Ionick order, call'd the *Voluta*.

CARTÚCHO, a cartridge to charge any fire arms with.

CARTÚXA, or *Cartúxos*, *Cartusians*, the religious order instituted by *S. Bruno* in the year 1084, who retired to a desert mountain in *Dauphine*, in a place call'd *Chartreuse*, which gave name to the order, the French still calling it by that name, and all other nations, with only so much difference as commonly the corruption of different pronunciations causes. They observe almost continual fast and silence, never eat flesh in the greatest extremities, never go abroad, and wear hair-cloth next them. This has always been so strictly observ'd, that the order has never been known to swerve from its first institution. Their habit is all white within, their scapular join'd on the sides by two pieces of the same stuff; but when they go abroad, they (that is, the prior and procurator of each monastery, who must look after the affairs of the house; for the others, as has been said, never stir out) these then wear a black cloak down to the ground, and a black hood over the white, their hood not round, but tapering to a point.

CARVAJA'L, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, the chief of them mar-quefs of *Jodar*, under which title see more of it.

CARVALLE'DA, or *Nuestra Señora de Carvallida*, a town in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, 80 leagues from the city *Venezuela*.

CARUMA, a territory in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

CARVÓN, vid. *Carbón*.

CARVONE'RO, vid. *Carbonero*.

ÇARZAGANILLO, vid. *Cerzeganiillo*.

ÇARZAHAN, vid. *Zarzahan*.

ÇARZILLO, vid. *çarcillo*.

ÇA'RZO, vid. *çarço*.

C A S

çA's, a fram'd word to imitate the sound of a cudgel, or to represent it; as we say, flap.

CA'SA, a house, a family. It is sometimes used in the plural, *cásas*, speaking of the house of some great man; as, *Las casas del duque*, the duke's house. From the Lat. *casa*, a cottage;

cottage; because the first houses were all such.

Casa de la moneda, the mint.

Casa de Mecca, the temple at Mecca, where *Makomet* was bury'd.

Casa pagica, a thatch'd house.

Casa real, a royal palace.

Casa de oración, a house of prayer, a church.

Casa de religión, a monastery, or religious house.

Casa de aprovación, a noviceship.

Casa professa, a monastery of religious persons profess'd.

Casa de contratación, a house for managing of trade; so they call the *India* house at *Sevil*, where all the affairs relating to the trade of the *West Indies* are transacted.

Casa publica, a bawdy house.

Casa de posadas, a house that lets lodgings, which in *Spain* is a particular profession; there being no lodgings let, as with us, in every house, but only in these particular houses, look'd upon as inns, but that they furnish only lodging, and neither meat nor drink.

Casa de campo, a country-house.

Casa de juego, a gaming-house.

Casa a la malicia, a house maliciously contrived. That is, which cannot be divided into apartments for several families to live in.

Casa grande, in gamblers cant is a king at cards.

Casas are also the squares or chequers on a chess or draught-board.

Poner casa, to set up house-keeping.

Apartar casa, to part families.

No tener casa ni viña, to have no estate real.

De casa en casa, from house to house, or from door to door.

Franquear la casa, to give free liberty to view every corner of the house.

Guardar la casa, to keep the house, not to stir abroad.

Tener la casa por cárcel, to be confin'd to one's house.

Prov. *Casa en plaza los quixios tiene de plata*: A house in the market has silver hinges. That is, will make the owner rich, because of the convenience of buying and selling.

Prov. *Casa sin chimenea de muger pobre, o yerma*: A house without a chimney is either inhabited by a poor woman, or stands empty. Because none will inhabit a house that has no chimney, but some poor wretch that has not wherewithal to make fire.

Prov. *Casa sin moradores, nido de ratones*, A house without inhabitants is

a den of mice. All vermin swarm in houses that stand long empty.

Prov. *Casa labrada, y viña plantada*: A house ready built, and a vine planted. That is, buy them ready built and planted; for building and planting is a great charge and a slow profit.

Prov. *Casa sucia buéspedes anuncia*: A foul house denotes guests. That is, it shows there is, or has lately been much company to foul it.

Prov. *Casa barrida, y mesa puesta, buéspedes espera*: A clean house and the cloth laid expects guests. They are preparations to receive company.

Prov. *En casa de muger rica, ella manda siempre, y el nunca*: In a rich woman's house, she always commands, and he never. That is, when a poor man marries a rich woman, she always takes upon her to command, and the poor man is kept in subjection.

Prov. *En casa del mezquino, mas manda la muger que el marido*: In the poor-spirited man's house, the wife rules more than the husband. This is obvious enough.

Prov. *En casa de tu enemigo, la muger ten por amigo*: In your enemy's house make the woman your friend. This is not very Christian advice, either to have an enemy, or to set his wife against him. But according to the world it seems politick to debauch an enemy's wife, and make a friend of her against him.

Prov. *En casa del ruyn la muger es alguazil*: In the base man's house the wife is *alguazil*. That is, she rules. It is the same with that above, *En casa del mezquino*, &c.

Prov. *Huela la casa a hombre, y el andava rodando*: Let the house smell of a man, and he was tumbled about. That is, the husband says, Let the world know here is a man to rule this house, and at the same time he was kick'd about it. This was a husband, who having been well beaten by his wife, when the neighbours came in to part them, cry'd out manfully, So, so, let the house smell of man; as if he had done great feats, and thence it became a proverb. So we tell of one, who being beaten under the table by his wife, peep'd out and said, You shall never make me give over my manly looks. It is applicable to all boisterous bullies, who talk big, and take a beating.

Prov. *Ni por casa, ni por viña, no tomes muger ximia, o mezquina*: Do not take a monkeyish, that is, a very

deformed, nor a mean-spirited wife, for the sake of either house or vineyard. That is, do not for a great portion marry a very deformed or very ill-temper'd woman.

Prov. *Por casa, ni viña, no tomes muger parida*: Do not take a wife that has had a child, for the sake of house or vineyard. This is only advice not to marry any but a maid, tho' she be rich.

Prov. *Toma casa con hogar, y muger que sepa hilar*: Take a house that has a fire-place, and a wife that can spin. That is, take a house that has all conveniences, and a wife that can work, and not ramble or be idle all day.

Prov. *Triste es la casa donde la gallina canta, y el gallo calla*: 'Tis a sad house, where the hen crows, and the cock is silent. That is, where the wife rules, and the husband obeys.

Prov. *Tal queda la casa de la duena, ydo el escudero, como el fuego sin trasguero*: When the husband is gone, the widow's house is left like the fire without a back. That is, desolate and going to decay.

Prov. *A casa de tu hermano no iras cada serano*: You must not go every evening to your brother's house. That is, be not too troublesome tho' it be to your own brother, and especially to go in the evening, when he must invite you to supper, for a constant guest is never welcome.

Prov. *A casa de tu tia, mas no cada dia*: Go to your aunt's house, but not every day. It is the same as the last above it.

Prov. *Hecho en casa, como cernadero*: Home spun, like coarse cloth. This they say of an ignorant, dull, clownish fellow.

Prov. *Toda y venida por casa de mi tia*: Going and coming to my aunt's house. A proverb taken from a child, who as he went and came from school still call'd at his aunt's, because she gave him something, till the boys jeer'd him in these words. It is apply'd to those who cannot pass by a door without calling in, especially if there is any thing to be had; for where there is not, none call.

Prov. *De fuera vendra, quien de casa nos echara*: He'll come from abroad that will turn us out of doors. This we see practis'd, and therefore it needs no explaining.

Prov. *En casa del Moro no hables Agavaria*: Do not speak Arabick in the Moor's house. That is, do not pretend to speak a language before those

that are masters of it, lest instead of getting credit you expose your ignorance.

Prov. *En casa do siempre comen pollos, mal comerán los moços*: In the house where they always eat chickens, the servants must be but ill fed. Because it is suppos'd the servants can never have a belly full of such tender costly fare.

Prov. *En casa del oficial asoma la hambre, mas no osa entrar*: Hunger peeps into the handicrafts-man's house, but dare not enter. That is, handicrafts-men have never much to spare, so that hunger looks upon them, but never dares enter, because they have still enough to satisfy nature.

Prov. *En casa del tabir poco dura el alegría*: Joy lasts but little in the gamester's house. Because if he happens once to have good luck and rejoice his family, the next day he loses all again, and so overthrows that joy.

Prov. *En casa llena presto se guisa la cena*: In a full house the supper is soon dress'd. It is plain enough, that where there is plenty, a meal is soon got ready.

Prov. *En tu casa no tienes sardina, y en la agena pides gallina*: you have not a pilchard in your own house, and ask for fowl in another's. Against those who starve at home, and are very dainty abroad.

Prov. *De casa de ruyn nunca buen aguinaldo*: Never a good new-year's gift comes out of a base man's house. We must expect nothing that is good from a base person. We cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear.

Prov. *De buena casa buena brasa*: From a good house a good coal. The opposite of the last foregoing proverb. From good people we may expect good things.

Prov. *Después que la casa está hecha la dexa*: When the house is finish'd, leave it. Because a new house is damp and unwholesome.

Prov. *Quien haze casa, o ciba mas gusta que curya*: He that builds a house, or makes a wine-press, spends more than he thinks for. The charge of building and planting vineyards is never certain.

Prov. *Si quieres hazer de la casa corral quitale el techo, y cátao hecho*: If you would make a court-yard of your house, that is, if you would have it fall, take off the roof, and the business is done. Because any building that is uncover'd soon runs to ruin.

Prov. *Todo lo haré mas casa con dos*

puertas no la guardaré: I'll do any thing, but will not take upon me to guard a house that has two doors. Because whilst a man looks to the one, he can give no account of the other.

Prov. *Vende en casa, y compra en feria, si quieres salir de lazeria*: Sell at home and buy in the fair, if you design to get out of want. That is, to grow rich. Because in a shop by retail things are sold to the best advantage, and in fairs there are good pennyworths by wholesale.

Prov. *La casa quemada acudis con el agua*: When the house is burnt you bring water. We say, when the steed is stole, you shut the stable-door.

Prov. *Quien su casa quema, espanta los ratones, y calientase a la lena*: He that burns his house frights away the mice, and warms himself at the fire. Apply'd to those who are at great expences to very little purpose.

Prov. *Quando en casa engorda la moça, y al cuerpo el bazo, y al rey la bolsa, con mal anda la casa*: When the maid grows fat in the house, and the spleen grows in the body, and the king's purse swells, things go bad. By the maid's growing fat is meant her belly swelling, the growing of the spleen every body knows is bad, and the king's purse swelling implies heavy taxes, all which are displeasing.

Prov. *Casa, viña, y pötro, hágalo otro*: Let another make a house, vineyard, and colt for you. That is, do not you undertake to build a house, to plant a vineyard, or break a colt, but buy them all ready to your hand, as the proverb above advises, in case of the house and vineyard.

Prov. *Casa hospedada, comida, y denostada*: A house full of guests is eaten up, and ill spoken of. The expence devours the owner, and it is ill spoken of, because much company breeds disorder.

Prov. *Casa con dos puertas mala es de guardar*: A house that has two doors is ill to be secur'd: Or, *Casa con dos puertas no la guardan todas dueñas*: A house that has two doors cannot be guarded by all old women. That is, there is much difficulty in securing all things, because whilst they look to one door, something may be done amiss at the other.

Prov. *Casa con gotea, ladrón la saltea*: A house with a flat roof, or with a balcony, is set upon by thieves. Because they have on such places the better conveniency of breaking in without being seen from the street.

Prov. *Casa sin tejado, mucho frío, y poco recado*: A house untild is very cold, and has little conveniency.

Prov. *A quien haze casa, o se casa, la bolsa le queda rísa*: He that builds a house or marries, remains with an empty purse. They look upon these as chargeable things.

Prov. *Casas quantas quepas, viñas quantas bevas, tierras quantas veas, olivares, cerros, y valles*: Houses as much as will hold you, vine-yards as much as you can drink, lands as many as you can see, olive gardens on mountains and valleys. That is, never covet to have more house-room than just serves your family, because all beyond it is only trouble and expence; nor any more vineyards than will supply wine for your families expence; because the vineyards are expensive, and wine a ticklish commodity; for lands, that is arable, as much as ever you can see, and olive-gardens as much, tho' they be on hills or in dales, because their income is more certain.

Prov. *Casa en cantón y viña en rincón*: A corner house and a vineyard in a nook. The corner house is counted pleafantest, as most expos'd to view, and the vineyard in a nook stands warmest. They also say

Prov. *Casa en canto y viña en pago*: A corner house and a vineyard in a village. That is, near houses, that it may not lie out on a road far from people, where all that pass take what they will.

Prov. *Casa cumplida, en la otra vida*: A perfect house in the other life. That is, we are not to expect any thing perfect in this world, where the happiest still want something, and the most perfect things are not without fault, but true perfection will be found in heaven.

Prov. *Quando en casa no está el gato, estiéndose el rato*: When the cat is not at home, the mouse grows proud. We say, when the cat is away, the mice will play.

Prov. *Cada uno en su casa, y dios en la de todos*: Every one in his house, and God in all of them. We say, Every one for himself, and God for us all.

Prov. *En tu casa cuecen habas y en la mía calderadas*: In your house they boil beans, and in mine kettles full. There is something to do in your house, but much more in mine. It is generally taken in an ill sense, as when there is much quarrelling in a house, or the like.

Prov. *En casa del ahorcado no se ha de nombrar la sogá*: The halter is not to be nam'd in a house that a man has been hang'd out of. That is, we must be so far from reproaching any body with their misfortunes, that we must not name those things which may put them in mind of them.

Prov. *En casa del tamborilero todos son dançarines*: In the taborer's house they are all dancers. That is, the whole family is something like the head, for as the master tabors so they dance.

Prov. *Pues que se quema la casa calentémonos todos*: Since the house is a fire let us all warm our selves. That is, let us make the best of all misfortunes.

Prov. *A yd-os de mi casa, y que queréis con mi muger, no ay que responder*: There is no answer to get you out of my house, and what have you to do with my wife? There is no doubt but every one ought to be master of his own house, and of his wife, and therefore when he bids any man go out of his house, or not to have to do with his wife, the best way is to make no answer.

Prov. *En casa del herrero peor apéro*. The worst tools are in the smith's house: Or, *En casa del herrero cuchillo mangorrero*: In the smith's house a bad knife. Or as we express, none worse shod than the shoe-maker's wife.

Prov. *No me busque en mi casa, quien me puede hallar en la plaza*: Let him not look for me at home, who can meet me in the market-place. Men who have much business abroad, do not love to be disturb'd at home, whether they go to take their rest, having offices or other proper places abroad for business.

Prov. *En casa del pobre todos rinen, y todos tienen razón*: In the poor man's house all quarrel, and all are in the right. Because there are many wants, which put them out of humour, and that with good reason.

Prov. *Casa con dos puertas, quando mas cerradas, tenlas por abiertas*: When a house has two doors, tho' they are never so fast lock'd, you may make account they are wide open. That is, you can never be secure where there is a back-door, for whilst you watch one, you may be betray'd at the other. See two more proverbs to this effect above.

Prov. *Antes de casar, ten casas en que morar, y tierras en que labrar, y viñas que jodár*. Before you marry

get a house to live in, lands to till, and a vineyard to prune. That is, do not marry till you have wherewith to maintain your family.

Prov. *Casa de padre, viña de agüelo, olivar de rewisaguéu*: A father's house, a grand-father's vineyard, and a great grandfather's olive-garden. That is, these are best, viz. a house built by one's father, which is season'd and not decay'd, a vineyard by one's grandfather, because it is best of some standing, and the olive-garden requires much time to grow up to perfection.

Prov. *Con mal anda la casa, donde la ruca manda al espada*: That house is in bad plight, where the distaff commands the sword. Where the woman wears the breeches.

CASA'CA, a coat or upper garment.

CASA'DA, a marry'd woman, a wife.

CASADE'RO, marriageable, of age to marry.

CASA'DO, marry'd; also a marry'd man, a husband.

Prov. *A la mal casada miradle a la cara*. Look upon the face of a wife that has an ill husband. This is in general; look upon a woman, and by her face you may discover whether she has a good husband.

Prov. *Quien ama la casada la vida trae emprestada*: He who loves a marry'd woman has his life but upon courtesy. That is, till the husband discovers the intregue and kills him.

Prov. *Bién, o mal casado me han*: Well or ill, I am marry'd. That is, when a thing is past there is no looking back.

CASAMA'TA, a cazematte, which is a platform in that part of the flank of the bastion next the curtain, somewhat retir'd and drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, on which guns are planted, loaded with small shot to scoure along the ditch, and cover'd from the enemies works with earth-works, call'd orillon's, or epaulments.

CASAMENTE'RO, a match-maker.

CASAMIENTO, a wedding.

Prov. *No ay casamiento pobre, ni mortuorio rico*: There is no poor wedding, nor rich burial. That is, always new marry'd people are said to have great portions and estates, and widows also pretend they are left poor.

Prov. *Casamiento, y badas malas presto son llegadas*: Marriage and ill luck are not long a coming. Said by those that love a loose life.

Prov. *Casamiento bagas que a pleyto*

andes: May you marry so that you may have law-suits. That is, rather a curse than proverb, as wishing a man may be at variance with his wife's kindred, who ought to be his friends.

Prov. *Déstos casamientos que mariparda haze a unos pesa, y a otros plaze*: Some are pleas'd and some displeas'd at these matches Mariparda makes. That is, whoever meddles in such affairs can never please all people.

CASAMURO, a single wall without any other works.

CASANE'RO, one of the house.

CASA'R, to marry, to wed. Hebrew *casár*, to bind.

Prov. *Antes que te cases, mira lo que haces, que no es nudo que así desates*: Before you marry take heed what you do, for it is no knot that can be easily untied. That is very plain advice to be cautious in the affair of matrimony, because it is indissoluble. It may be apply'd in other cases, as we say, look before you leap.

Prov. *Casar, casar, y quien ha de gobernar*: Marry, marry, and who must rule the house. A reproof to young people that would marry before they have sense to govern a family. It is said upon any occasion, when people would undertake what they are not capable of.

Prov. *Casar, y compadrar, cada qual con su yqual*: Let every one marry and make a gossip of his equal. A general advice to endeavour in all things to have to do with our equals, especially in matrimony, because inequality of birth or fortune is often the cause of discord.

Prov. *Casate verás, perderás sueño nunca dormirás*: Marry and you'll see what will come of it, you'll lose your sleep, and never close your eyes. A proverb to express the care that matrimony brings upon a man.

Prov. *Casaras, y amansaras*: You'll marry and grow tame. It is a common saying in English, if you will tame any one marry him.

Prov. *Casar ruynes, y nacerán mortuorios*: Marry a base couple you'll have a wild breed. It is a general opinion that the children take after the parents, and sometimes it may be, but daily experience shows the contrary. In beasts indeed the main thing is the breed, but in man I think education is the principal.

Prov. *De cedo casar, y cedo madurar, arrepentirte has, mas no mudo mal*: You'll repent marrying early, and rising very early, but there is no great

great harm in either.

Prov. *Pára mal casár, mas vále nunca maridár*: Better never be a husband, or have a husband, than ill marry'd.

Prov. *Quién léxos se va a casár, o va engañado, o va a engañar*: He that goes a great way to marry is either cheated or goes to cheat. We find this too often verify'd, for things at a great distance are seldom truly represented.

Prov. *Quién tarde casa, mal casa*: He that marries late, marries ill. Because they ought to marry young to have children, and to be us'd to one another's temper, for old people when they first come together cannot bear with one another's failings; and the scripture says, *Bonum est viro cum portaverit jugum ab adolescentia sua*.

Prov. *Quién mal casa, tarde embiida*: It is long before he becomes a widower, who marries ill. That is, when people are ill marry'd they always think it long before the widowhood comes.

Prov. *Si quieres bien casár, casa con tu yguál*: If you would be well marry'd, marry your equal. This we have above under the words, *casár y compadrár, cada qual con su yguál*.

Prov. *Casár, casar suena bien, y sabe mal*: Marry, marry, sounds well, and relishes but ill. That is, people talk of marrying with a great deal of pleasure, but afterwards meet with cares and troubles that give it an ill relish.

Prov. *La que con muchos se casa, a todos enfada*: She that is marry'd to many tires them all. In the literal sense, a woman that marries many husbands, is suppos'd to weary them out of their lives with her ill temper. But otherwise by *casár con muchos*, to marry many, is only meant an impatient woman, that has an oar in every man's boat, and has business with every body, which vexes and tries all the world.

CASA'R, Subst. A farm-house; a village.

CASA'RSE, vid. *Casár*.

CA'SCA, the husk of grapes after the wine is press'd out. From the Latin *cassus*, empty. It is also the broken bark tanners put into their tan-pits.

CASCABE'L, a hawk's bell. Met. a rattle-headed fellow.

Bivora de cascabel, a rattle-snake.

Prov. *Quién echará el cascabel al gato*: Who will put the bell about the cat's neck? This they say when one

advices doing any thing against another who is too powerful. Taken from the fable of the mice consulting how to avoid the continual danger they were in from the cat. One of them advis'd to hang a bell about the cat's neck, and then they should always hear her. The advice was lik'd, but then the question was put, who should hang the bell about her neck, which none daring to attempt, the project prov'd frivolous.

CASCABELA'DA, a jingling of hawks bells.

Echar, or dexir cascabeladas, to talk idly.

CASCABELILLO, a little hawk's bell.

CASCA'DA, a cascade, or fall of water.

CASCA'DO, crack'd.

Nombre cascado, a weak man.

CASCAJA'L, a gravel-pit. Also the place where they throw out the husk of the grapes after vintage.

Prov. *Grillas al cascajal, que ya no ay uvas*: Away cranes to the pit, where the husks are, for the grapes are gone. The boys in *Spain* say so when they see the cranes fly. Apply'd to those who come too late, or a day after the fair.

CASCA'JO, gravel; pebble-stones. Also the shivers that fly in cutting stones; broken earthen-ware; pot-sheards, and rubbish.

CASCAJOSO, gravelly or full of rubbish.

CASCA'NTE, a city in the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*, seated in a fruitful plain, on the banks of the river *Quelles*, contains 800 houses, one parish, one monastery of monks, and one of nuns.

CASCANUE'ZES, a nut-cracker.

CASCAPINONES, boys that are employ'd to take out the kernels of pine-apples to sell. From *cascár*, to crack, and *piñón*, a pine-apple.

CASCA'R, Præf. *To casco*; Præf. *Casqué*, to crack. Lat. *quatio*. Also to beat.

CA'SCARA, a shell, a husk, a paring. From the Lat. *cassis*, a head piece; because it covers the fruit.

Prov. *Mas vále cascara de camuesa, que medillo de bellota*: The paring of a pippin is better than the kernel of an acorn. The worst part of a good thing is better than the best of a bad.

CASCARILLA, a little shell or thin husk.

CASCARON, an egg-shell, or any other great shell.

Prov. *Ain no soyis salido del cascaron*,

y tenéys presunción? You are scarce out of the egg-shell, and do you take upon you already?

CASCA'RRIAS, vid. *Cazcarrías*.

CASCARROJAS, a sort of worms or vermin that breed in ships.

CASCATRE'GUAS, a truce-breaker; a perfidious person.

CASCAVA'NCO, an idle fellow, a vagabond.

CASCAVE'L, vid. *Cascabel*.

CA'SCO, a broken piece of any thing, pot, tile, shell, or the like. Also a head-piece or scull-cap.

Casco de la cabeza, the skull.

Casco de casa, an empty house that has nothing but bare walls.

Casco de cebolla, a fleak of an onion.

Casco del pie del cavallo, an horse's hoof.

Casco de tina, a cap for a scald-head.

Cascos lizios, little wit.

Cascos de calabaza, a shatter-brain'd fellow.

Fulano tiene buenos cascos, such a one has a good head, for the most part spoken ironically.

Prov. *Después de descalabrado untalle el casco*: To break a man's head and give him a plaister.

CASERÍA, a country farm.

CASCOTE, rubbish.

CASERICHE, a town of 300 houses, one parish, two chapels and an hospital, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, about nine leagues from *Cordova*.

CASE'RO, a landlord of a house. Any-thing that is homely, or belonging to the house. Also a farmer, or a house-keeper.

Pan casero, household bread.

Liengo casero, home-spun cloth.

Muger casera, a woman that keeps her house, and is not a gadder.

CA'SI, almost. Lat. *quasi*.

CA'SIA, a small shrub in the *Indies* that bears a fruit, which tastes like cinnamon.

Casia fistula, vid. *Cañafistola*.

CASILDA, an ancient proper name for a woman in *Spain*.

CASILDICA, little *Casilda*.

Prov. *Casildica con remedio*: Little *Casilda* is provided for. This they say when a very deform'd woman is match'd with a man like her self. The proverb taken from a farce in which such a thing was represented, and the woman call'd *Casildica*.

CASILLA, a little house. Also a necessary house.

Sacar a uno de sus casillas, to draw

a man out of his little houses. That is, to anger, fret, or vex a man.

CASINA as *Casilla*, a cottage, a poor country house.

CASITA, idem.

CASNE'RO, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

CA'SO, an accident, a chance, fortune, destiny. A law case. A case in declining words. Also esteem, regard.

A *caso*, by chance.

Caso que, put the case, supposing or admitting that.

No *estoy en el caso*, I do not understand the case.

No *haze al caso*, it is not to the purpose.

Hazer caso de una persona, to take notice of one.

Demos caso, supposing or admitting.

Caso negado, a term in law, when a thing is propos'd only to be refuted.

Caso acordado, a thing done with deliberation, premeditated.

CASOLE'TA, a little sauce-pan or pipkin. Also the touch-pan in firearms.

CA'SPA, dandroff or scurf in the head.

CA'SPE, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, sixteen leagues from *Zaragoca*, seated in a fruitful vale on the river *Ebro*, wall'd, has a castle, 1000 houses, one parish, and one monastery of friars.

CASPOSO, full of dandroff.

CASQUETA'DA, a rash inconsiderate action or expression.

CASQUE'TE, a helmet or head-piece.

CASQUILLO, a little head-piece or steel cap. Also any small broken piece of any thing.

Casquillo de saeta, the head of an arrow.

CASQUILUSIO, shatter-brain'd, empty skull'd, as

Moquelo casquilicio, a rattle-headed young fellow.

CASQUIN, a territory in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

CASSA, muzlin.

CASSACION, a cancelling, vacating, annulling or cashiering.

CASSA'DO, cancell'd, vacated, annull'd, made void or cashier'd.

CASSADOR, one that cancels, vacates, annuls, makes void or cashiers.

CASSADURA, cancelling, vacating, making void or cashiering.

CASSANA'R, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

CASSA'R, to cancel, vacate, annul,

make void or cashier. Latin *cassus*, void.

CA'SSIA, vid. *Casia*.

CASIPA, a lake in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

CASSIPURI, a river in the same province.

CA'STA, a race, a breed, a progeny, a stock.

Prov. *De casta le viene al galgo ser rabilargo*: It is natural, or proper to his breed for a greyhound to have a long tail. This is the same as, Cat after kind.

CASTAME'NTE, chastly, modestly.

CASTA'NA, a chestnut. Latin *castanea*.

Castaña enxerta, a chestnut of a tree that has been grafted.

Castaña regoldana, a small wild chestnut.

Castaña opilada a chestnut that has the shell taken off, and is so dry'd, us'd in *Spain* to make pottage, and call'd so from the Latin *opilo*, to close up, because when dry they shrink and close up.

CASTAÑA'L, a grove of chestnut-trees. There is also a small town of this name in *Castile*.

CASTAÑA'R, idem.

CASTAÑE'DA, the surname of a good family in *Spain*.

CASTAÑE'TA, a castanet, such as they use in dancing, so call'd, because like a chestnut. It is also the snapping of the fingers, in imitation of which castanets were made.

CASTAÑETE'A'R, to play on the castanets, or to snap the fingers. It also signifies the snapping of the knees, as some men walk.

CASTAÑIXA, the surname of a family in *Spain*.

CASTA'ÑO, Subst. a chestnut-tree.

Castañio, Adject. chestnut colour.

CASTAÑUE'LAS, a pair of little castanets, snapping of the fingers.

CASTAÑUE'LA, is also a root in the kingdom of *Novo Galicia*, in the *West Indies*, good to fatten swine, which I suppose to be the same as our pignut.

CASTE'L *favib*, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, seated in a valley betwixt two mountains, on the banks of the river *Turia*, a league from *Ademuz*, has a good castle, a plentiful foil, and allum-mines; 120 houses, one parish, and one monastery of friars.

CASTELLANÍA, the jurisdiction of a castle.

CASTELLA'NO, a Castilian, a native of the kingdom of *Castile*. A gover-

nor, captain or constable of a castle or fortress.

CASTELLA'NO, is also a coin worth 598 *maravedies* and $\frac{2}{3}$ formerly when it was standard and weighed 90 grains. Since the year 1652 the *castellanos* of gold were rais'd to 739 *maravedies*. *Castellano* and *Peso*, as to coins, are the same thing. *Veitia*, norte de la contratación.

CASTE'LO BOM, a town in *Portugal*, three leagues from *Almeyda*, on the banks of the river *Coa*, seated high, wall'd, has 120 houses, and one parish.

CASTE'LO DE PLA'NA, a fine town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, nine leagues from the city *Valencia*, seated in a rich plain by the sea, wall'd, and contains 1200 houses, one parish, four monasteries of men, and one of nuns, and four chapels, antiently call'd *Castula* or *Castalia*.

CASTELO DE VIDE, a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from *Portalegre*, seated in a plain between two mountains, has 800 houses, one monastery of friars, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

CASTE'LO-MELHOR, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from *Piñel*, wall'd, yet has but 100 houses.

CASTE'LO-ME'NDO, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from the city *Guarda*, wall'd, tho' it has but eighty houses, and three parishes.

CASTE'L-RODRIGO, a town in *Portugal*, on the frontiers, two leagues from *Piñel*, seated on a high mountain, sends deputies to the *cortes*, contains 250 houses, one parish, and one monastery of *Bernardines*. King *Philip* the second of *Spain* made it an earldom, and bestow'd that honour on D. *Christopher de Moura*, whom king *Philip* the third created marquis.

CASTIDA'D, chastity. Latin *castitas*.

CASTIGA'DO, chastiz'd, punish'd, corrected.

CASTIGADOR, a chastizer, a punisher.

CASTIGA'R; Præf. *To castigo*; Præf. *Castigué*, to chastize, correct or punish. Lat. *Castigare*.

Castigar de cola, to make a horse carry his tail down that us'd to rear it up.

Prov. *Castiga al que no es bueno, y aborreerte ha luego*: Chastize one that is not good and he'll presently hate you.

CASTIGO, chastizement, punishment, correction.

Prov. *Castigo de vieja nunca haze mélla*: An old woman's correction never makes an impression. Because they are fond of children, and correct them so slightly, that it is not minded.

CASTIGUE', vid. *Castigar*.

CASTIL BLANCO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, in the mountains, five leagues from *Sevil*, and three from *Alcala del Rio*, contains 500 houses, one parish, one hospital, two chapels, and a good castle, the country fruitful.

CASTILE'JO, vid. *Castillejo*.

CASTIL de proa, the fore-castle or head of a ship.

Castil de popa, the stern, the poop of a ship.

CASTILLA, the name of two kingdoms in *Spain*, the one call'd *Castilla la Vieja*, Old *Castile*, and the other *Castilla la Nueva*, New *Castile*. They lie in the heart of *Spain* north and south of each other, and are bounded on the west by *Portugal* and *Leon*, on the south by *Andaluzia* and *Murcia*, on the east by *Valencia*, *Aragon*, and *Navarre*, and on the north by *Asturias* and *Biscay*, only there is one narrow slip of Old *Castile*, which reaches to the bay of *Biscay*, running between *Biscay* and *Asturias*. The capital city of Old *Castile* is *Burgos*, that of the New is *Toledo*. Tho' *Madrid* be in the latter, which is only a market town, notwithstanding the court has settled its residence there. *Castilla* is also the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, originally descended from a ballard-brother to King *Henry* the second of *Castile*.

CASTILLA DEL O'RO, a great tract of *South America* was once call'd by this name, being bounded on the East by *Guiana* and *Caribana*, on the west by the *South Sea*, on the north by the *North Sea*, and on the south by the kingdom of *Peru*, and that of the *Amazons*. It is now divided into the provinces of *Panama*, *Caribagena*, *Urabá*, *Santa Marta*, *Rio de la Hacha*, *Venezuela*, *Cumana*, *Paria*, *New Andalusia*, and *New Granada*.

Prov. *En Castilla el caballo lleva la silla*: In *Castile* the horse carries the saddle. That is, the father gives the quality, and not the mother. It may also signify, that the husband is the master.

CASTILLEJA DE LA CUESTA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Sevil*, seated on a hill, from which it takes its name. Its soil is fruitful. It has 1000 houses, 300 families, one parish, and two chapels.

It belongs to the duke of *Olivares*.

CASTILLEJA DE GÚZMA'N, a town in the same province, two leagues from *Sevil*, has but 100 houses, one parish, and two chapels, and belongs to the same duke.

CASTILLEJO, a little castle, a little go-cart for children; also the name of a little town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

CASTILLETE, a little castle.

CASTILLO, a castle or fortress; also the fore-castle of a ship. Lat. *castellum*.

Castillo y león, castle and lion. The same as we call cross or pile, because they play'd formerly at it in *Spain*, with a coin that had a castle on the one side and a lion on the other.

CASTILLO DE LAS GUA'RDIAS, a town of 400 houses in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 8 leagues from *Sevil*, has a good castle, one parish, one hospital, and two chapels.

CASTILLO DE SAN BARTOLOME', a town in the province of *Andaluzia*, 24 leagues from *Sevil*, and 2 from *Ayamonte*, contains 100 houses, one parish, and two chapels, and belongs to the duke of *Bejar*.

CASTIZO, Adj. of a good race or breed.

CASTIZO, Subst. the son of a *mestizo* and *mestiza*.

CA'STO, chaste. Lat. *castus*.

CASTOR, a brock or badger. Greek.

CASTRADERA, a gelding-knife.

CASTRADO, gelt; an eunuch, a weather.

CASTRADOR, a gelder.

CASTRADURA, gelding.

CASTRAPUE'RCAS, a low-gelder.

CASTRAR, to geld or to spay. Lat. *castrare*.

Castrar colmenas, to take the honey of hives, leaving enough for the bees to feed on.

Castrar la sarna, to apply medicines to the itch to dry it up.

Castrar poetas, to castrate poets, that is, to cut off the immodest part of them.

CASTRAZÓN, gelding, or the season for gelding, or for taking the honey out of the hives.

CASTRE'LO, a town in *Portugal*, 5 leagues from the city *Porto*, has 150 houses, and one parish.

CASTRE'NSE, of or belonging to the camp.

CA'STRO, a fort, a strong place; also a game boys play at in *Spain*; so call'd, because it has many lines on a board, resembling a fortification.

CA'STRO, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, the chief of which was created earl of *Lemos* by king *Henry* the fourth of *Castile*, ann. 1457. but it is to be observ'd he bears both the surnames of *Csorio* and *Castro*. In *Portugal* there are also two branches of this same family and name, the chief the earl of *Monsanto*, the second branch earls of *Arroyolos*. The first branch gives for its arms six bezants, the other thirteen.

CA'STRO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from *Cordova*, seated in a fruitful plain, has 1000 houses, one parish, and two monasteries, and belongs to the marquis de *Priego*.

CA'STRO, a town in the province of *Bunigando*, in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

CA'STRO, a town in the island of *Chiloe*, which is in the southernmost part of the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, and in 45 degrees of south latitude.

CA'STRO DE AUSTRIA, an inland town in the province of *Costa Rica* in *North America*.

CASTRO DE URDIA'LES, a sea port town belonging to Old *Castile* on the bay of *Biscay*, 4 leagues from *Laredo*, wall'd, has a strong castle, 400 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, one of nuns, and two hospitals.

CA'STRO EL RÍO, I find such a town of this name in *Spain*, but no where any account of it, or in what province seated.

CASTROGERÍZ, a town in the kingdom of Old *Castile* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from *Burgos*, seated on an eminence, wall'd, has a strong castle, 500 houses, five parishes, one collegiate church, one monastery of friars, one of nuns, a royal hospital antiently call'd *Castrum Caesaris*.

CA'STRO-MARÍN, a town in *Portugal*, not far from *Tavira*, has a castle, 300 houses, one parish, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

CA'STRO-NÚÑO, a town in the kingdom of Old *Castile* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from *Tordesillas*, in a delightful plain near the river *Duero*, has 200 houses, and one parish.

CA'STRO-TORALE, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from *Benavente*, seated in a fertile soil, and has 200 houses.

CA'STRO-VERDE, a small town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, on the river *Esla*, 2 or 3 leagues from *Benavente*.

CA'STRO-

C A T

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CA'STRO-VIRRE'YNA, a town in the kingdom of Peru in South America, 60 leagues from Lima, call'd also *Chocolococa*.

CA'STRON, a gelt goat.

CASUA'L, casual, accidental. From the Lat. *casus*, chance.

CASUA'RES, a sort of fowl in the island of Java in the East Indies, all black, twice as big as a turkey-cock, with bones in the wings like a whale-bone, and the beak and feet like an ostrich. Its eggs are white and green. *Gemelli*, v. 3. l. 3. c. 7.

CASUISTA, a casuist.

CASULLA, a chasuble, the vestment a priest wears over his alb when he says mass. *Quasi casula*, a little house, because it contains him all.

C A T

CA'TA, Verb. behold, see, look; as, *Cata le aquí*, behold, here he is.

CA'TA, Subst. an essay, a taste, a view, a search; also a stick they lay across upon two other forked ones in the vineyards to prop up the vines.

CATADURA, the countenance, the aspect.

CATAFRA'TES, men in compleat armour. Lat. *Cataphractus*.

CATALA'N, a Catalonian, or native of Catalonia.

CATALINA, *Catharine*, the proper name of a woman. Greek *Katharos*, pure.

CATALNICA, *Katy*, as we call little girls. In Spain they also call little parrots, or parrikites by this name.

CATA'LOGO, a catalogue. Latin.

CATALUFA, a sort of flower'd silk.

CATALUNA, the province of Catalonia in Spain, and the easternmost part of it, on which side and the south it is border'd by the Mediterranean, on the north by the Pyrenean Mountains, and on the west by the kingdom of Aragon. Some will have it to be so call'd, *quasi Gothallania*, the country of the Goths and Alans.

CATA'NES, gentlemen, persons of note and quality, but below lords; a word only used in the antient laws of Spain, called *Leyes de la partida*; by another name they were call'd *Infançones*.

CATAPARA'RO, a small territory in the province of Cumana in South America.

CATAPLA'SMO, a plaister. Greek *eataplasma*.

CATA'R, to see, to behold, to view, to taste, to search.

No *le di cáto*, I did not take notice of it.

Quando ménos me cáto, when I least think of it.

Cata fulano, take notice.

CATA'NA, a broad sword.

CATAPULTA, an engine formerly used to shoot great darts out of.

çATA'RA, a float of great timbers, on which in some places they carry goods down the rivers to sell, and when they come to their market, unlink the timbers and sell them.

CATARA'NA, the bird call'd a shell-drake; also the herb smillage.

CATARA'TA, a cataract, or great fall of water. From the Greek *kataratto*, to cast down headlong. It is also a flood gate, and a cataract in the eyes.

CATARIBE'RA, an idle strolling fellow.

CATARINILLA, *Katy*; also a sort of small green parrots so call'd. Vid. *Papagayo*.

CATARRA'R, to take cold.

CATA'RRRO, a catarrh, a cold, a defluxion proceeding from cold. Greek *katarreo*, to flow down.

CATARROSO, subject to catarrh, or to cold.

CATASOL, the daisy-flower.

CATA'STROPHE, a catastrophe, the conclusion or end of any thing, as the end of a play, where all the plot is unravell'd.

CATAVINO, a taster, any cup to taste wine.

CATECISMO, a catechize, instruction in matters of religion. Lat. *catechesis*.

CATECHIZA'R, to catechize, to instruct in religious matters.

CATECUMENO, a catechumen, one that is instructing in order to receive baptism, as in the primitive church, when men and women were baptized, before infant-baptism was so much in use.

CA'TEDRA, a chair, particularly the chair in which a professor teaches any science; whence used to signify the dignity of a professor. Greek.

CATEDRA'L, a cathedral church.

CATEDRA'TICO, a professor or teacher of any science in an university.

CATEGORIA, a term used by logicians, signifying a predicament; also an accusation. Greek.

CATEGORICO, categorical, plain, evident.

CATELINA, vid. *Catalina*.

CATE'RNA, a crew, a rout, a shoal, a troop, a gang, a company.

CA'THEDRA, vid. *Cateira*.

CATHEDRA'L, vid. *Catedral*.

CATHEDRA'TICO, vid. *Catedrático*.

CATHE'TO, the *cathetus*, a term in architecture, signifying a line let fall across the eye or center of the Ionick *voluta*, and intersecting the line of the collar. Evelyn.

CATHOLICO, vid. *Católico*.

çATICO, a piece of bread, or any other thing.

CATINO, a tub, or any such large vessel.

CATIQUE'RO, a caterer.

CATIVA'R, vid. *Cautivar*.

CATIVE'RIO, vid. *Cautiverio*.

CATIVIDA'D, vid. *Cautividad*.

CATOBLE'PA, a beast, they say, kills with its sight, but has such an heavy head it can scarce lift it from the ground.

CATOLICO, catholick, universal Greek.

El rey católico, the catholick king; that is, the king of Spain; a title given by pope Alexander VI. to Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Aragon, tho' the Spanish writers pretend they had it long before.

La iglesia católica, the catholick church.

No estár católico, not to be in perfect health.

CATOLICON, a salve called catholicon, because of its universal use.

CATOPTRICA, catoptricks, a science which solves how objects may be seen by reflection.

CATORZE, fourteen. Lat. *quatuordecim*.

CATORZE'NO, the fourteenth.

CA'TRE, a couch, sometimes taken for an hammock.

C'ATREDA, *Catedral*; vid. *Catedral*.

C A U

CA'VA, a ditch or trench; a pit, a cellar, or vault. The translator of *Leo Alberti* uses it for a court before a house, p. 152.

CAVADIZO, that is or may be dug or hollow'd.

CAVA'DO, dug or hollow'd.

CAVA'DO, a river in Portugal, which rises in Galicia, runs by the city Braga and falls into the ocean.

CAVADOR, a digger, a ditcher, a delver.

Prov. *A cavador Pericho, si le dices algo, no sea mucho*: If you give a labourer any thing before-hand, let it not be much. That is, do not trust him too far lest he leave you. *Pericho* is only the name Peter clownishly expressed to make rhyme.

CAVADURA

CAVADÚRA, digging, making hollow. The twist of a man where he begins to be forked.

CAVA'L, vid. *Cabál*.

CAVALGA'DA, a riding, and troop of horsemen; an incursion into an enemy's country, and the booty taken.

CAVALGADOR, a horseman, a rider; also a place to get up on horseback.

CAVALGADURA, a riding; also any beast a man rides on.

CAVALGA'R; Præf. *To Caválgo*, Præt. *Cavalgué*; to ride, to mount cannon.

Prov. *Quién tras otro caválga, no ensilla quando quiere*: He who rides behind another does not saddle when he pleases. That is, he who has a dependence on another cannot expect all things should be according to his own will.

CAVALGUE', vid. *Cavalgár*.

CAVALILLO, a ridge, or a little horse.

CAVALLA, a fish like a mackrel.

CAVALLA'R, Adj. appertaining to a horse.

CAVALLA'R, Verb. to ride in an immodest sense, to play the stallion.

CAVALLE'JO, a small nag, a poor jade of a horse.

CAVALLERIA, gentlemen, or gentility, knighthood, chivalry, horsemanship; also the horse of an army.

CAVALLERIZA, a stable.

CAVALLERIZO, a gentleman or master of the horse.

CAVALLE'RO, in Spanish this word implies either a knight or a gentleman, a trooper or horseman. In fortification a cavalier or mount, which is an elevation of earth with a platform for cannon on it to overlook other works.

Cavallero de espuelas doradas, a knight.

Cavallero pardo, a grey knight, or gentleman; that is, one of the meaner sort, who being no gentleman, is by special privilege exempted from paying taxes, upon condition he keep horse and arms to be always in readiness to serve the king.

Cavallero quantioso, a rich man, who without being a gentleman, or enjoying any privilege, is oblig'd on account of his wealth to keep horse and arms to oppose all sudden invasions.

Armar cavallero, to knight.

CAVALLE'TA, a grass-hopper.

CAVALLE'TE de tejado, the ridge of a house.

CAVALLILLO, a little horse, and the ridge between two furrows, or two banks.

CAVALLITO, a little horse.

CAVALLINA yerba, the herb horse-tail, of which there are many sorts; as, the great marsh or water horse-tail, growing in marshy grounds; corn-horse-tail, of an astringent quality; wood horse-tail, lesser marsh horse-tail, female horse-tail, naked horse-tail, naked branch'd horse-tail, small particolour'd naked horse-tail, stinking water horse-tail, &c. Of all which see Ray hist. plant. verb. *Equisetum*.

CAVALLO, a horse; at chess a knight, at cards a queen; in this sense so called, because in the Spanish cards it represents a figure on horseback. The word *cavállo* from the Latin *ca-vallus*.

Cavállo agnado, a founder'd horse.

Cavállo albardon, a horse for burthen.

Cavállo amormado, a glander'd horse.

Cavállo de axedrez, a knight at chess.

Cavállo de caña, a hobby-horse for a child.

Cavállo de carro, a cart-horse.

Cavállo de buena boca, a horse that has a good mouth.

Cavállo de río, a river or water-horse, such as they say there are in the rivers in *Africk*.

Cavállo desbocado, a hard-mouth'd horse.

Cavállo de silla, a saddle-horse.

Cavállo restivo, a restive horse.

Cavállo barón, a jade of a horse.

Cavállo enjaezado, a horse with all his furniture.

Cavállo arrocinado, a poor jade of a horse.

Cavállo brioso, a mettlesome horse.

Cavállo enano, a small horse.

Cavállo morisco, a fine Moorish horse, a barb.

Cavállo ligero, a light horse.

Cavállo corredor, a fleet horse.

Cavállo garzón, a stallion.

Cavállo de mano, a led horse.

Cavállo de posta, a post-horse.

Cavállo de alquiler, a hackney-horse.

Cavállo medroso, a starting horse.

Cavállo tropezador, a stumbling horse.

Cavállo asmático, a broken-winded horse.

Cavállo acezoso, idem.

Cavállo indomito, an horse that is not broke, or that is ungovernable.

Cavállo alazán, a sorrel horse.

Cavállo alazán tostado, a dark sorrel horse.

Cavállo limonero, the thill-horse of a cart.

Cavállo Frisón, a great Flanders horse, so called because they breed in *Frize-land*. It is also a *Cheval de Frise*, or

turn-pike, used in war to keep off horse.

Cavállo entero, a stone-horse.

Cavállo castrado, a gelding.

Cavállo que sacude, o da del lomo, a trotting horse.

Cavállo remendado, a piebald horse.

Cavállo de brida, a running fleet horse.

Cavállo calçado, a horse that has one white foot.

Cavalla arminado, a dappled horse like ermines.

Cavállo abatanado, a flea-bitten horse.

Cavállo cáino, a horse of a dark colour, without any spot of white, esteemed vicious.

Cavállo bito, or *morcillo*, a black horse.

Cavállo quatrálbo, a horse that has four white feet.

Cavállo picazo, a pied horse.

Cavállo hovero, a cream-colour'd horse.

Cavállo travado, or *ýdo del pié a la mano*, a horse that has a fore and a hind foot white, but both of a side.

Cavállo trastravado, a horse that has a fore and a hind foot white, but on the opposite sides.

Cavállo rubican, an horse that has large black spots.

Cavállo de buena andança, calçado del pié del cavalgár, y de la mano de la lança. Here it is worth observing, that the Spaniards call the fore-foot of a horse, or other beast, *mano*, a hand, and the hind-foot *pié*, or a foot. So the phrase is, A good going horse is shod on the near foot, that is, has a white near foot, and on the hand of the lance, that is, the off fore-foot.

Cavállo rucio, a grey horse.

Cavállo rucio rodado, a dapple-grey horse.

Cavállo castaño, a chestnut-colour'd horse.

Cavállo bayo, a bay horse.

Cavállo bayo oscuro, a brown bay horse.

Hacer mal a un cavállo, to manage a horse, to ride him, and bring him to command.

Prov. *De los cavállos a los asnos*: From the horses to the asses. This they say when a man declines, and becomes unfit for learning.

Prev. *Cavállo kobero a puerta de al-béyter, o de cavallero*: A cream-colour horse is either at a farrier's door, or at some great person's. Because they reckon them mettlesome and beautiful, and therefore fit for great men; but at

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the same time weak and unsound, and therefore often at the smith's door.

Prov. *Cavállo que buéla, no quiere espuela*: A horse that flies requires no spur. That is, you must not spur a free horse to death.

Prov. *Quién compra cavállo, compra cuidado*: He that buys a horse, buys care. That is, he must look after him himself.

Prov. *Quién no se aventura, no anda a cavállo*: He who does not venture, does not ride. That is, nothing venture, nothing have.

Prov. *Reniego de cavállo que se enfrena por el rabo*: I renounce a horse that is bridled by the tail. That is, a ship.

Prov. *A cavállo comedor cabestro corto*: An eating horse must have a short head-stall.

Prov. *Cavállo ligero en guerra, hombre de armas en paz, infante nunca jamás*: A light-horseman in war, a man at arms in peace, a foot-soldier never. Advice to serve in the light horse in time of war, because that service is better than the heavy armour, which kills men with its weight; and besides, the light horse get more booty. In time of peace a man at arms, or curiaffier, because the pay is better, and then there is little to do: but a foot-soldier never, because his pay is small, and his toil great.

Prov. *Cavállo que alcanza passar quérria*: A horse that overtakes, or over-reaches, for it signifies both, would pass on before. That is, he who strives to be equal with another, if he could, would be above him.

Prov. *Al cavállo has de mirar, que a la yégua no has de catar*: You must look upon the horse, but take no notice of the mare. That is, for the goodness of the breed; and so in a man for his quality, which comes by his father, and not by the mother.

Prov. *Cavállo ruan muchos le loan, y pocos le han*: Many praise a roan horse, and few have him. That colour is valued in Spain, and scarce.

Prov. *Cavállo que ha de ir a la guerra, ni le come el lobo, ni le aborota la yégua*: The horse that is to go to the war is neither devour'd by wolves, nor cast in foal by the mare. That is, what God has decreed no accident prevents.

CAVA'NA, vid. *Cabána*.

CAVAÑUE'LA, vid. *Cabañuela*.

CAVA'R, to dig, to delve, to make hollow. Lat. *cavare*, to make hollow.

Cavar en el pensamiento, to make an

impression on the mind; to be so fixt that one cannot forget it.

Cavar la materia en la herida, is when the corruption eats down into the flesh.

CA'VAS, depths, hollows.

CAVAZÓN, digging, hollowing.

CA'UCA, a considerable river which rises in the province of Popayan in South America, runs into that of Cartagena, and there falls into the Rio grande de la Madalena.

CA'UCE de río, the space between the bank and the main stream of a river.

CAUCIÓN, a caution, a surety, a bail, a bondsman.

Prestar caución, to put in bail.

CAUCIONE'RO, a bondsman, a surety.

CAUDA'L, a stock, what a man is worth; also wealth. *Quasi capital*.

Hazer caudal de una cosa, to value a thing, to make account of it.

Hombre de caudal, a man of substance.

CAUDALÓSO, rich, wealthy, well stock'd.

Rio caudaloso, a mighty river.

CAUDIE'L, a town in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, has 160 houses.

CAUDILLO, a captain, a leader.

CA'VE, vid. *Cabe*.

CAVE'ÇA, vid. *Cabeça*.

CAVEÇA'DA, vid. *Cabeçada*.

CAVEÇÓN, vid. *Cabeçón*.

CAVEÇUDO, vid. *Cabeçudo*.

CAVEÇUE'LA, vid. *Cabeçuéla*.

CAVELLA'DO, vid. *Cabellado*.

CAVE'LLO, vid. *Cabéllo*.

CAVELLUDO, vid. *Cabelludo*.

CAVE'R, vid. *Cabér*.

CAVE'RNA, a cavern, a den, a cave, a grot, a hole.

CAVERNOSO, full of caves, dens, or holes.

CAVESTRA'R, vid. *Cabestrar*.

CAVE'STRO, vid. *Cabestro*.

CAVE'TO, a term in architecture, signifying the hollow between the two rounds at the foot of a column; our architects call it the trochile.

CAVEZUDO, vid. *Cabezudo*.

CAVÍ, a root in the West Indies, of which Acosta gives no account, but only the name.

CAVÍDA, vid. *Cabida*.

CAVIDA'D, a hollowness.

CAVIDO, vid. *Cabido*.

CAVILA, or *cabida*, vid. *Aloe*.

CAVILACIÓN, cavilling, contention.

CAVILA'R, to cavil, to contend, to quarrel.

CAVILDA'DA, vid. *Cabildada*.

CAVÍLDO, vid. *Cabildo*.

CAVILLAS, iron pins belonging to the building and rigging of a ship.

Cavillas de los brazos, the small bones of the arms.

CAVILLADOR, a carpenter that drives the pins and bolts in ships.

CAVÍLO, vid. *Cavilación*.

CAVILOSAME'NTE, contentiously.

CAVILOSO, contentious, quarrelsome.

CAULEVA'DO, Obs. supported, raised up.

CAULEVADOR, Obs. one that supports or raises up.

CAULEVA'R, Obs. to support, to raise up.

CAULÍÑO MARÍNO, a strange fish in the sea all of a lump, without any figure of a fish.

CA'VO, vid. *Cábo*.

CA'UO, a river in the province of Guiana in South America.

CAUQUE'NES, a nation of warlike Indians in the kingdom of Peru in South America.

CAURÓRA, a river in the province of Guiana in South America.

CA'USA, a cause. Lat.

CAUSA'DO, 'us'd.

CAUSA'R, to cause.

CAUSÍDICO, a counsellor, a lawyer that pleads causes.

CAUSÓN, a burning fever. Greek *causon*.

CA'USTICO, caustick, burning; Greek *causticon*, burning. A caustick used by surgeons to burn off any flesh.

CA'USTO, burnt.

CAUTAME'NTE, cautiously, warily. CAUTE'LA, caution, wariness; also a fraud or cheat. From the Lat. *caveo*, to take heed.

Prov. *'Una cautela con otra se quiebra*: One artifice disappoints another; diamond cuts diamond.

CAUTELA'R, to be cautious, wary, or circumspect.

CAUTELOSAMENTE, cautiously, warily; also deceitfully.

CAUTELOSO, cautious; also crafty, deceitful.

CAUTE'N, a most beautiful and fertile valley in the kingdom of Chile in South America, where the Spaniards built the noblest city that was in all those parts, in which there were 300000 married Indians that serv'd them. This city they call'd Imperial, because at their coming into the province they found over all the doors, and on the tops of houses, spread eagles carv'd in wood. There is also a river of the same name runs through this valley.

CAUTERIO,

C A Y

CAUTE'RIO, a cautery or fearing-iron, such as surgeons use. Greek *caio*, to burn.
CAUTERIZA'DO, cauterized, fear'd with an hot iron.
CAUTERIZA'R, to cauterize, to fear.
CAUTIVA'DO, captivated, made prisoner.
CAUTIVA'R, to captivate, to take prisoner.
CAUTIVE'RIO, captivity, bondage.
CAUTIVO, a slave, a prisoner.
CA'UTO, cautious, wary, circum-spect; also the name of a river in the island of *Cuba* in *America*.

C A X

CA'XA, a box, chest, desk, coffer, or coffin, a bin, the stock of a gun, also a drum.
CAXAMA'LCA, a town, valley, and province in the north part of the kingdom of *Peru*, next the province of *Quito* in *South America*.
CAXE'RO, a joiner, a box-maker; also a pedlar, and a cash-keeper.
CAXE'TA, *Caxita*, or *Caxilla*, a little box.
CA'XO, Obs. the jaw or cheek.
CAXÓN, a great box or chest, or a drawer.
CAXONCILLO, a little chest, or a little drawer.
CAXONES, the lockers aboard a ship, which are like little cupboards or boxes, made fast to the sides of the ship to lay up things.
CAXUE'LA, a little box.
CAXQUE'TE, vid. *Casquète*.
CAXQUILLO, vid. *Casquillo*.

C A Y

CAYA'DO, a shepherd's hook; also an old man's walking-staff. Arab.
CAYA'MA, an island in the great river *Oronoque* in *South America*.
CAYA'VE, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.
CA'Ycos, a parcel of small islands north of the great island *Hispaniola* in *America*.
CAY'DA, a fall.
CA'YDA cruxia, a little sort of crane.
CAY'DO, fallen or dismay'd.
CAYE'TA, a small territory in the province of *Brasil* in *South America*.
CA'YGA, *Caygo*, vid. *Caér*.
CAYMA'N, a crocodile, or rather the alligator, found in the *West Indies*, whence this name was brought.
CAYMA'NES, three small islands to the southward of the great island of *Cuba* in *South America*.
CAYMIE'NTO, a falling or dismay-ing.

C E B

CAYMÍTO, a small island 12 leagues north-east of cape *D. Maria* of the island *Hispaniola*, in *America*. Also an herb growing in the *West Indies*, of which I do not find any particular account.
ÇA'YNO, a brown bay, or chestnut horse, without any mark of another colour, which is look'd upon as a sign he is vicious; thence taken for a false or treacherous man.
CAYOLA'QUE, a sort of perfume.
CAYOUS, a sort of fruit growing in *Brazil* as big as a large chestnut.
CAYRABOA, the chief river in the island of *Puerto Rico* in *America*.
CA'YRE, *Cayro*, *Cayron*, or *Cairáda*, or *Cayria*, in cant, is what a whore earns with her body.
CAYRE'L, a sort of border of needle-work upon the edges of garments made by drawing out of threads; also a border of false hair.
CAYRELA'DO, border'd as above.
CAYRELA'R, to border as above.
CAYRELOTA, in cant, a shirt or smock that is laced.
CA'YRO, the famous city *Grand Cayro* in *Egypt*.

C A Z

CAZ, a mill-dam.
CA'ZA, vid. *Cáça*.
CA'ZA, muslin.
CAZA'LLA, vid. *Caçalla*.
CAZCA'RRIAS, daggles, any dirt or rags hanging about any thing.
CAZIQUE, a cazique, or Indian prince.
CA'ZMA, a port of small note in the kingdom of *Peru*.
CA'ZO, vid. *Cáço*.
CAZOLE'TA, vid. *Caçolita*.
CAZOLILLA, vid. *Caçolilla*.
CAZÓN, vid. *Caçón*.
CAZORRO, vid. *Caçorro*.
CAZUE'LA, vid. *Caçuéla*.

C E A

CE, a soft way of calling, as we do with a hem.
CE'A, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, not far from *Salagun*, seated on craggy rocks near the river *Cea*; it has not above 100 houses, two parishes, and a strong castle.
CEA'TICA, vid. *Ciática*.

C E B

CEBA'DA, vid. *Ceváda*.
CEBADE'RO, a place to fatten any creatures in.
CEBADILLA, snuff made of herbs to provoke sneezing.
CEBA'DO, fed, baited, greas'd, tal-low'd.
CEBELLINAS mártas, the rich furs call'd fables.

C E D

CEBA'R, to bait, to feed, to grease, to tallow.
CEBIL, vid. *Cevil*.
CE'BO, bait, food, tallow.
Prov. No le fálte cébo al palomár, que las palómas éllas se vendrán: Let there be no want of food in the dove-house, and the pigeons will come of themselves. Wherever there is plenty, there is no want of company.
CEBOLLA, an onion. Lat. *cépa*.
Cebolla albarrána, a wild onion; also a squill or sea-onion.
Cebolla ascalonia, a scallion.
CEBOLLA'DA, a sort of pottage made with onions.
CEBOLLA'R, a place where onions grow.
CEBOLLE'RA, a woman that sells onions.
CEBOLLE'TA, or *Cebollino*, a young onion.
CEBÓN, a fatted hog; thence any fat beast.
CE'BRA, a beast in *Africk* shaped like a horse, hard to be tam'd, wonderful fleet, and will hold its course all day.
Fulana es como una cébra, such a woman is like the *cebra*. That is, high-spirited and ungovernable.
CEBRATA'NA, vid. *Zebratana*.
CEBRE'RAS, a town in the bishoprick of *Avila* in the kingdom *Castile* in *Spain*, corruptly so called from *Ciperius* the name of a mountain near it.
CEBRIAN, *Cyprian*, the name of a man corruptly so call'd in Spanish.

C E C

CE'CA, a mint. Arabick. Also a place of devotion among the Moors in the city *Cordova*, to which they us'd to go in pilgrimage from other places. Thence the
Prov. Andár de Céca en Méca: To go from *Ceca* to *Mecca*. That is, to saunter about to no purpose, as the Moors did upon those two pilgrimages.
CECEA'R, to lisp.
CECEOSO, one that lisps.
CECIA'L, vid. *Cicial*.
CECILIA, the proper name of a woman, *Cicily*.
CECINA, hung beef or mutton, meat salted and then hung up to dry. In *Spain* they do it in the open air, and say it is best in the coldest parts.
CECINA'DO, salted, and hung to dry.
CECINA'R, to salt, and hang meat to dry.

C E D

CEDACE'RO, a sieve-maker.
CEDACILLO, a little sieve.

C E G

Prov. *Cedacillo nuevo tres días en estaca*: A new sieve is three days on the pin. That is, for the first three days any thing is taken care of, and laid up, but afterwards neglected, and thrown down any where.

CEDA'ÇO, a sieve. Quasi *cerdáço*, of hair.

CEDAÇUE'LO, a little sieve.

CEDAZILLO, *Cedázo*, *Cedazuélo*; vid. *Cedaçillo*, *Cedázo*, *Cedaçuélo*.

CEDE'R, to yield, to give way, to quit, to resign. Lat. *cedere*.

CEDIBONES; as, *Hazér cedibones*, to resign all-up. Corrupt from *cedere bonis*. Also to deny what one has said, to eat one's words.

CEDICIO, tainted, corrupted, faded, decayed.

ÇEDILLA, the letter *c* with a dash under it thus, *ç*, or rather the dash itself, which in Spanish makes it be pronounced like an *f* before the letters *a, o, u*; by our printers call'd a *ceceril*.

CE'DO, soon, early, hastily; more used now in Portuguese than in Spanish.

CEDRINO, of cedar.

CE'DRO, a cedar-tree; they grow in many parts of *Asia*, and mount *Libanus* is famous for them. There is also great plenty of them in the *West Indies*, and F. *Jos. Acast. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 30. p. 269.* says, there is great plenty of them, and very sweet on the *Andes*, or mountains of *Peru*, on those of the firm land in the islands of *Nicaragua* and *New Spain*.

CE'DRAS, an island in the *South Sea*, off of *California*, in 28 degrees and a quarter of north latitude.

CE'DULA, a schedule, a scroll, a bill, a note, a ticket, an obligation, a writ, a warrant. Greek *scedula*, any short writing.

Cédula real, an order, grant, or warrant from the king.

Cédula de alquiler, a bill upon a house, to show it is to be let.

CEDULILLA, a little bill, note, or writing.

CEDULÓN, a great bill, note, or writing.

C E F

CEFA'LICO, cephalick, good for the head, or belonging to it. Greek *cephale*, the head.

CE'FIRO, vid. *Zéphiro*.

C E G

CEGA'DO, blinded.

CEGAGE'S, purblindness, dimness of sight.

C E L

CEGAGEA'R, to be purblind or dim-sighted.

CEGAJÓSO, purblind, dim-sighted.

CEGAMIE'NTO, blinding; also stopping up any place or hole.

CEGA'R; Præf. *To Ciego*; Præt. *Ceguè*; to blind, or grow blind, to stop up any place, passage, or hole. Latin *execare*.

Ciégale Santanton, blind him, S. *Antony*. A phrase among the vulgar sort to wish a man blind, when he goes about a thing they would not have him do.

Antes ciegues que tal veas, may you be struck blind before you see it. An imprecation, when a man wishes or hopes to see something that is against our inclination or interest.

CEGARRAPÓSO, or *Cegarráta*, so they call a man or woman that is short or weak-sighted, either in scorn or in jest.

A CEGARRÍTAS, with the eyes shut, blindfold, or blindly.

CEGIL, that belongs to the publick; as, *Soldados cegiles*, soldiers paid by a body politick.

CEGÚDA, vid. *Cegúta*.

CEGUEDA'D, blindness.

CEGUEJA'R, to do any thing blindly, to act blindness.

CEGUE'RA, blindness.

CEGÚTA, hemlock. Lat. *cicuta*.

C E J

CE'JA, the eye-brow. Lat. *cilium*. It is also an edging to a garment or any thing that is worn; and in musical instruments the little thing that raises the strings at the neck, that they may not lie flat along it. Also the edge of a mountain.

Enarcir las cejas, to draw up the eye-brows, as when we gaze at any thing with admiration.

Pelarse las cejas, to lose the hair of the eye-brows. That is, to muse or study so hard till a man burns his hair. Also to pull one's eye-brows for vexation.

Darle a uno entre ceja y ceja, to hit a man betwixt the eye-brows. That is, to say or do any thing that touches him to the quick; because in shooting that is the best shot which hits the beast between the eyes.

CEJA'R, to put back a coach or cart, or the like, making the horses go backward.

CEJÚDO, beetle-brow'd, one that has bushy eye-brows.

C E L

CELA'DA, an ambush; also an hel-

C E L

met, and a place of ambush. *A celando*, from covering or hiding.

Prov. *A celada de vellacos, mejor es el hombre por los piés, que por las manos*: Against an ambush of knaves a man had better trust to his feet than to his hands. It is better to fly from villains, than engage with them.

CELA'DO, hidden; also jealously look'd after.

CELADOR, a concealer; also one that is zealous in a cause.

CELA'JE, a concealing, the hiding the sun under clouds.

CALAMIE'NTO, hiding, concealing. CELANOVA, a town in the kingdom of *Galicie* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from *Orense*, on the banks of the river *Lima*, has 250 houses, one parish, and one monastery of monks.

CELA'R, to conceal, to hide; also to be zealous, or jealous.

CE'LDA, a cell, properly of a religious man in a monastery.

CELEBRACIÓN, a celebration, a solemnity.

CELEBRA'DO, celebrated, solemnized; also famous or renowned.

CELEBRADOR, one that celebrates, or solemnizes, or applauds.

CELEBRAMIE'NTO, a celebrating, or solemnizing, or applauding.

CELEBRA'R, to celebrate, to solemnize, to applaud, to extol. Latin.

Celebrar las fiestas, to keep holy-days.

Celebrar la missa, to say mass.

CE'LEBRE, renowned, famous.

Fiesta celebre, a great holy-day.

CELEBRIDA'D, a solemnity.

CELE'BRO, the brain. Lat. *cerebrum*.

Caer de célebro, to fall down backwards.

CELEDÓNIA, the herb celandine, swallow-wort, tetterwort, or filkenfilley.

CELE'DRIO, an obsolete proper name of a man.

CELE'MA, the fish called a shad, or sea-raven; also as *galéma*.

CELEMIN, a dry measure answerable to our peck, and not much differing from it in quantity.

CELEMINE'RO, one that measures or sells out by the peck, a retailer.

CE'LER, swift. Lat. scarce used in Spanish, tho' the following substantive is frequent.

CELERIDA'D, swiftness.

CELE'STE, heavenly.

Azul celeste, sky-colour.

CELESTIA'L, heavenly, celestial.

CELESTE

CELESTIALME'NTE, after an heavenly manner.

CELESTINA, *Celestine*, the proper name of a woman, little used since the famous tragi-comedy *Celestina* was writ, which represents a wicked old bawd.

CELIBA'TO, celibacy, a single life. Latin.

CELÍCIO, vid. *Cilicio*.

CELIDÓNIA, or *Celidúena*, the herb pilewort, or celandine. See Ray hist. plant. p. 579.

CE'LO, zeal. Lat. *zelus*.

CELO'RICO, a town of about 300 houses, 3 leagues from the city *Guarda* in *Portugal*, has three parishes, one hospital, and three chapels.

CE'LOS; as, *Tenér célos*, to be jealous; *Pedir célos*, to charge one with having given cause of jealousy.

CELOSA galéra, a very swift galley. From the Lat. *celox*, swift.

CELOSÍAS, lattices for windows, doors, or the like, being small laths in chequers, which hang before the windows in *Spain*, that those within may see all that is done in the street, without being seen.

CELOSO, jealous or zealous.

CELSITÚD, highness, loftiness. Lat.

CELTIBE'RIA, that part of *Spain* about the river *Ebro*, and next to *France*, was formerly called by this name, because the people are a mixture of Celts come out of *Gaul*, and Iberians, the native Spaniards.

C E M

CEMENTA'DO, founded, the foundation laid; also cemented.

CEMENTADÓR, one that lays a foundation, or that cements.

CEMENTA'R; Præf. *Cemiénto*; Præt. *Cementé*; to lay the foundation, also to cement.

CEMENTE'RIO, a church-yard. Lat. *cemeterium*.

C E N

CE'NA, a supper. Lat. It is sometimes writ corruptly for *scéna*.

Céna a *escúras*, a covetous wretch, who will not allow himself so much as light to eat his supper by.

Prov. *Quién se écha sin céna, toda la noche devanéa*: He who goes to bed supperless, raves all night.

Prov. *Quién no merienda a la céna lo emmienda*: He who eats no afternoon's lunction mends it at supper. That is, he is the hungrier, and eats the more.

CENA'CHO, a pannier, or hamper.

CENA'CULO, a dining or supping-room. Lat.

CENADA'L, vid. *Cenagál*.

CENADE'RO, a parlour, or supping-room.

CENADÓR, a dining or supping-room, an arbour or summer-house in a garden to sup in, in hot weather.

CENAGA'L, a bog, a quagmire, a dirty muddy place.

CENAGOSO, dirty, muddy, miry.

CENA'R, to sup.

CENCE'ÑO, single, spare, lean, thin.

Pan cencéño, unleavened bread.

CENCERREA'R, to ring a low bell; met. to faunter about.

CENCERRILLO, a little bell for a cow, or bell-weather.

CENCE'RO, a bell, such as is hung about a cow or a bell-weather.

Irse a cencérros tapados, to steal away privately; because carriers, when they are to go thro' some place where they fear thieves, take off their bells, that they may not give notice of their approach. Hence

Levantár el campo a cencérros tapados, to raise a camp, and march away without beat of drum.

Fulano es un cencérro, such a one is a babbling prating fellow.

Prov. *Quién echará el cencérro al gato*: vid. *Cascabel*.

CENCERRÓN, a great horse-bell; also a great cluster of any sort of fruit.

CENDA'L, fine linnen, as lawn, or fine silk like tiffany. Arabick. Also cotton to put into an ink-horn.

CENDALILLA, a restless little wench that cannot be quiet in a place. From the Arabick *cendal*, a thin leaf which is carry'd about with every wind.

CE'NDRA, the ashes goldsmiths use to clean plate.

CENDRA'DO, cleans'd, purg'd, refined; as,

Plata cendrada, pure fine silver.

CENDRA'R, to cleanse, purify, or refine.

CENEDA'L, vid. *Cenagál*.

CENE'FA, the vallance of a bed, or any such thing hanging round a garment.

CENÍD, the zenith, the point in heaven directly over our head; the vertical point, from which dropping an imaginary line thro' the earth, is formed the opposite point on the other side the sphere called the nadir. *Cenid* corruptly for *zenith*. Arab.

CENÍZA, ashes. Lat. *cinis*.

Miércoles de ceniza, Ash-wednesday.

Prov. *Allegár ceniza, y desperdiciár harina*: To gather ashes, and waste meal. To save what's worth nothing, and be lavish of what is valuable. To

save at the spiggot, and let it run out at the bung.

CENIZA'R, to cover or sprinkle with ashes.

CENIZE'RO, the place under the oven where they throw the ashes.

CENIZIE'NTO, full of ashes.

CENIZOSO, idem.

CEÑIDE'RO, a girdle.

CEÑIDO, girt.

Animal ceñido, an insect.

CEÑIDÓR, a girdle, or one that girds.

CEÑIDORCILLO, a little girdle.

CEÑIDÚRA, girding.

CEÑIR; Præf. *To Cño*; Præt. *Cení*; to gird, to encompass. Lat. *cingere*.

Ceñirse en la oración, to abridge one's discourse.

Ceñir espada, to gird on a sword, to be come to man's estate, to wear a sword.

CE'ÑO, a lowring, frowning, or stern look.

Prov. *Céno y enséno del mal hijo háze bueno*: Frowns and teaching make a bad son good. That is, severity and good instructions correct youth.

CEÑUDO, one that looks angrily, frowning, or lowring.

CENOGÍL, a garter. Ital. *ginocchio*, a knee.

CENOTA'PHIO, an empty tomb raised in honour of a dead person, whose body is in another place. From the Greek *kenos*, empty, and *taphe*, a sepulchre.

CENSATA'RIO, he that is obliged to the payment of an annuity out of his estate.

CENSE'RO, a farmer.

CE'NSO, a charge upon a man's estate, as of an annuity, a revenue, a tax, the selling or rating a man's goods.

Cénso perpétuo, a yearly income or revenue upon an estate for ever, which the owner of the estate cannot buy off, unless he to whom it belongs pleases to sell.

Cénso al quitár, an annuity payable out of an estate for a valuable consideration given, till the owner of the estate pleases to refund the sum receiv'd, which he may do without asking consent of the person to whom it is due.

Cénso de por vida, an annuity for life, a life-rent.

CENSOR, a censor, a reformer of manners; also a taxer or fessor.

CENSUA'L, the estate that is ty'd to pay an annuity, or charged with it.

CENSÚRA, a censure; also selling or rating.

C E N

C E R

C E R

CENSURA'DO, censured.

CENSURA'R, to censure.

CENSURADOR, a censorious person.

CENTA'URA, or *Centaurea*, the herb centaury. Lat. *centaurium*. Ray.

CENTA'URO, a centaure, a monster poets feign'd to be half horse and half man.

CENTE'LLA, a spark of fire. Lat. *scintilla*. Met. a small motive or occasion. Also the herb wolf-bane, and a shell-fish that shines.

Prov. *De pequeña centella gran hoguera*: A little spark raises a great fire. Small causes sometimes produce great effects.

CENTELLADURA, a sparkling.

CENTELLA'NTE, sparkling.

CENTE'LLAS, the name of a noble family. As also a town in *Catalonia*, 7 leagues from *Barcelona*, wall'd, has a strong castle, and 300 houses.

CENTELLEA'R, to sparkle.

CENTELLUE'LA, a little spark of fire.

CENTE'NA, the place of hundreds in numeration; as units, tens, hundreds.

Una centena, an hundred.

CENTENA'L, a field of rye.

CENTENA'R, an hundred, or the hundredth.

CENTENA'RIO, the hundredth, an hundred, or, belonging to an hundred.

CENTE'NO, rye; so called, because in *Spain* it yields an hundred for one.

Dar en una cosa como en centeno verde, to fall on as it were on green rye; to consume a thing in a very short time; because the cattle, they say, feed very greedily on green rye.

CENTILOQUIO, the hundredth dialogue, or discourse between an hundred.

CENTINA, a term among architects, signifying a line drawn from the point of the upper and lower retraction of a column to the point of the diameter that marks out the middle part of the column.

CENTINE'LA, a centinel.

Centinela perdida, a centinel perdue; that is, one that is in some very dangerous post near an enemy, in hazard of being lost.

CENTOLA, a crab.

CENTOLLA, a tortoise.

CENTONES, a sort of poetry gather'd out of many authors.

CENTORIA, the herb centaury.

CEN'TRO, the centre, the point whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. Latin.

CENTURIA, a century, an hundred

years; also a company of an hundred men, or that number of any thing.

CENTURIANA'SGO, the office or post of a captain commanding an hundred men.

CENTURION, a centurion, a captain that commands an hundred men.

CENTURIONA'ZGO, vid. *Centuriana'sgo*.

CENZILLO, single, plain, simple, finall, thin.

C E P

CE'PA, the body of the vine, whence the branches shoot out; the bottom or foot of any tree, the foundation of a house; also a hedge.

Cepa cavallo, the ground-thistle.

De buena cepa, of a good stock or race.

CE'PHIRO, vid. *Zéphiro*.

CE'PHOS, a beast found in *Ethiopia*, which has the hinder legs like a man.

CEPILLA, a little body of a vine.

CEPILLA'DO, planed with a plane, as joiners do.

CEPILLADURAS, shavings of wood that come off in planing.

CEPILLA'R, to plane as joiners do.

CEPILLO, a plane, a joiner's tool.

CE'PO, the stocks to put offenders into; a box for the poor; a clog, a gin to take wolves or other wild beasts. From the Lat. *capio*, to take.

Cépo de la áncora, the anchor-stock, being a piece of timber fastned at the nuts of the anchor, crossing the flocks, to guide the flocks, that one of them may be sure to fasten on the ground.

CEPOLERIA, a cheat.

C E Q

CEQUÍ, a gold coin the Moors had in *Spain*; so called from *ceca*, which in Arabick is money.

C E R

CE'RA, wax. Latin.

Céra hilada, the small wax-candle they make into books.

Céra de minera, mummy.

Hazér de uno cera y pavilo, to turn and wind a man which way one pleases, as one does a small wax-candle.

Fulano es hecho de cera, such a one is made of wax. That is, he is good-natured and tractable.

No le ha quedado siquiera, cera en el oído, he has not so much as the wax in his ears left him. That is, he has lost all, he is come to nothing.

Céra pez, a sort of ointment made with wax and pitch, &c.

Céra de trigo, is always taken for a fir-reverence.

CERBA'L, vid. *Cervál*.

CERBATA'NA, a trunk to shoot clay bullets.

CERBATILLO, vid. *Cervatillo*.

CE'RBECA, vid. *Cervéza*.

CE'RBERO, the dog *Cerberus*.

CERBIGÚDO, vid. *Cervigúdo*.

CERBIGUÍLLO, vid. *Cerviguillo*.

CERBÍZ, vid. *Cervíz*.

CE'RCA, Adv. near, nigh, close by. Lat. *circa*.

CE'RCA, Subst. an enclosure, hedge, wall, rampier, or the like.

CERCA'DO, enclosed, beset, besieged, encompass'd.

CERCADOR, one that incloses, besets, besieges, or encompasses.

CERCANAME'NTE, nearly.

CERCANIA, nearness.

CERCANIDA'D, idem.

CERCA'NO, near at hand.

CERCA'R; Præf. *To Cérco*, Præf. *Cerqué*; to inclose, to beset, to besiege, to encompass, to wall, hedge, or fence.

CERCEGANILLO, a cold cutting north wind, diminutive of *ciérco*.

CERCE'N, even with the root, close to the bottom. As, *Cortar las cejas a cercén*, to cut off the ears close to the head. From *circinus*, a pair of compasses, as if mark'd out with them.

CERCE'NA, a cutting short, cutting round, clipping, diminishing.

CERCENA'DO, clipt, diminish'd, cut round.

CERCENADOR, a clipper, a diminisher. In gamesters cant, one who plays, when he loses, diminishes what he set, and comes off by bullying and swearing.

CERCENADURA, clipping, that which is clipp'd or cut off.

CERCENA'R, to clip, to diminish, to cut round, to retrench; met. to detract, that is, to clip a man's reputation.

CERCE'RA, a small gap or window to give air or light to a close place.

CERCE'TA, some say it is a moorhen, some say a teal.

CERCE'TAS de *ciérvo*, the brow-archers of a buck or stag.

CERCILLO, vid. *garçillo*.

CERCILLO de *vid*, the tendrel of a vine, which winds about any thing it meets with.

CE'RCO, a hoop, a siege, a ring of men, a winding or compassing about.

Cérco de ciba, a hoop.

Cérco de la luna, the round of the full moon.

Tomar un gran círculo, to take a great compass about.

Hazer un cerco con el compás, to make a circle with the compasses.
Poner cerco a un lugar, to besiege a place.
Un cerco de 20 hombres, a ring of 20 men.
Entrar en cerco, to get into a circle or conjure, as witches do.
CERDA, a hog's bristle, or the strong hair of a horse's main, or tail. It is also the surname of the most noble family of the dukes of *Medina Celi* in Spain, lineally descended from *D. Ferdinand de la Cerda*, eldest son to *D. Alfonso* the wise, king of *Castile*, from whom his uncle *Sancho* usurp'd the crown. He was call'd *de la Cerda*, because of a mole he had on his back with long harsh hair like bristles, and the surname descended to his posterity.
La cerdada, a Spanish dance.
CERDAÑA, the country of *Cerdagn*, formerly belonging to *Catalonia*, tho' parted from it by the *Pyrenean* mountains, of late years annex'd to the crown of *France*.
CERDEÑA, the island of *Sardinia* in the *Mediterranean*, 700 miles in compass, very fruitful, has three archbishopricks, four bishopricks, seven cities, 432 towns, two universities, one dukedom, 12 marquissates, 10 earldoms, one viscountship, and nine baronies. Also a garment of furs us'd in that island, whence it took name.
CERDON, a sort of fish on the coast of *Spain*, not known in *England*.
CERDOSO, bristly.
CEREA, vid. *Cereza*.
CEREMONIA, a ceremony. Lat.
CEREMONIAL, the book of ceremonies.
CEREMONIA'TICO, or *Ceremonioso*, ceremonious, formal, full of ceremony.
CERERIA, a wax-chandler's shop, or the street where the wax-chandlers live.
CERERO, a wax-chandler.
CERIS, the goddess of corn.
CEREZA, a hart cherry. Lat. *cerasus*.
CEREZADA, in cant, a chain.
CEREZO, a hart cherry-tree. Also the name of a town in the kingdom of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Santo Domingo de la Calçada*, seated on a rising ground, near the river *Tiren*, wall'd, and inhabited by 250 families.
CERGA'GOS, the plant call'd the holy-rose.
CERIBONES, a word very much corrupted from *cedere bonis*, to deliver up

all one has faithfully, without concealing any thing, to pay debts, so the person go free.

CERILLA, a little wax-candle.
CERILLAS, lip-salve.
CERIMONIOSO, vid. *Ceremonioso*.
CERME'NA, a muscadine pear.
CERNA'DA, buck-athens. Also a sort of dance us'd in *Catalonia*.
CERNADE'RO, a coarse cloth thro' which they strein the lie to buck cloaths.
CARNEDE'RO, the place where they sift, or the cloth they put before them when they are sifting.
CERNE'JAS, the foot-locks of a horse. *Quasi cerdejas*, short hairs.
CERNER, Praef. *To ciérno*; Praet. *Cerní*, to sift. It is also when birds hang in the air without moving from one place, only beating their wings and tails.
Cernér las vides, is when the vines begin to blossom.
CERNICALO, a bird or kawke call'd a kestrel, or wind-whiffer; so call'd because it will hang in the air only clapping its wings and tail, without moving out of the place, which in Spanish they call *cernér*, as was said above. In cant it is a woman's mantle.
CERNIDO, sifted.
CERNIDOR, one that sifts.
CERNIDURA, sifting.
CERO, a cypher in arithmetick, which it self stands for nothing, but with a figure gives it ten times its own value.
CEROFERA'RIO, people hir'd to carry wax-flambeaux at a funeral, or in processions.
CERON, vid. *Serón*.
CEROTE, shoe-makers wax.
CERQUE', vid. *Cercar*.
CERQUILLO or *Cerquito*, a little circle or ring.
CERQUITA, near at hand.
CERRADAMENTE, closely.
CERRADE'ROS, the strings of a purse to draw it up together.
CERRA'DO, shut, lock'd, made fast, clos'd, stop'd up.
CERRADURA, a lock.
Cerradura de golpe, a spring lock.
Prov. No ay cerradura donde es de oro la ganancia: There is no lock proof against a golden pick-lock.
CERRAGE'RO, vid. *Cerrajero*.
CERRA'JA, a lock.
CERRA'JAS, the sow-thistle, whereof there are many sorts, as the common, the sinoth, the narrow leav'd, the mountain blue flower'd, the prickly with

jagged leaves, the round leav'd prickly, the sea narrow leav'd, the tree, and the greatest marsh-tree sow-thistle. *Ray Hist. Plant.*

Todo es agua de cerrajas, it is all sow-thistle water. This they say when a man talks much and little to the purpose. Whence the parity I do not understand, unless because sow-thistle water is plentiful and good for nothing.

CERRAJE'RO, a lock-smith.
CERRA'LLAS, in cant, locks.
CERRA'LE, so the Spaniards corruptly write and pronounce the scraglio.

CERRA'LVO, a town and marquissate in *Castile*.

CERRA'R, Praef. *To ciérro*; Praet. *Cerré*, to shut, to lock, to close up, to charge.

Cerrar con las picas, to come up to push of pike.

Cerrar la bestia, or *ser cerrada*, when a beast's age cannot be known by its teeth, when the mark is out of a horse's mouth.

Cerrarfe de campina, to set up a resolution not to grant what is ask'd.

Cerrar con lo que se vende, to strike up a bargain without much hagling.

Cerrar los ojos a lo que se va a hazer, to go about a thing without considering or looking before one.

Cerrarfe la mollera, is for the skull to close. To begin to have discretion.

Cerrar la cuenta, to close the account.

Cerrarfe las velambres, is for the time when marriage is forbid to come on.

Cerrarfe las heridas, is for wounds to close and heal.

Cerrar la bestia, or *ser cerrada*, is when the mark is out of a beast's mouth.

Cerrar puerta, to take away an opportunity, to deny positively.

Cerrar con el enemigo, to close with the enemy.

CIE'RRRA española, the cry of the soldiers when they engage in battel, encouraging one another to close with the enemy, for it signifies close Spain. That is, Spaniards close with your enemy.

CERRA'TO, a town in the territory of *Salamanca* in *Spain*, famous for good honey.

CERRAZON, close, gloomy weather.

CERRE'RO or *Cerril*, untam'd, wild.

CERRILLO, a little hill or ridge.

CERRION, a great fleck of curdled milk.

C E R

milk; an icicle; a drop hanging at the nose.

CERRO, a hill; the ridge of a hill, the ridge of the back; a task of wool, hemp or flax, as much as is put on the rack at once to spin. In cant, it is the key or the key-hole.

CERRO *enriscado*, a steep inaccessible ridge.

Tráerle a uno la mano por el cerro, to stroke, to allure, to coxe, to flatter.

Cavalgadira en cerro, a beast bare-backed, without a saddle.

Bebér en cerro, to drink fasting, because then the drink has nothing to feed on, and so runs like water off a ridge.

Tomar una cosa en cerro, to take a thing bare, or to take words in the plain sense.

Prov. *Ir por los cerros de ubeda*: To run from one thing to another in discourse, and talk remote from the business. The certain reason of the proverb I cannot find, but suppose there are many hills about *Ubeda*, and all out of the road or beaten way, so they allude by them to a man's being out of the way in his discourse.

El cerro, a town in *Andaluzia* on the mountains, five leagues from *Sevil*, on the borders of *Portugal*, it contains 700 houses, one parish, and four chapels, the soil fertile.

CERROJO, a bolt.

CERTA, in cant, a shirt or sinock.

CERTEIRO, a good marksman, or one that guesses right.

CERTEZA, certainty, surety.

CERTIDUMBRE, certainty.

CERTIFICACIÓN, certification, or a certificate.

CERTIFICA'DO, certify'd.

CERTIFICAMIE'NTO, a certifying.

CERTIFICA'R, *Præf. To certifico*; *Præt. Certifiqué*, to certify, to assure, to give to understand, to ascertain.

CERTIFICA'RSE, to inform ones self thoroughly, to be certify'd of a thing.

CERTIFICA'TORIA, a certificate.

CERTINIDA'D, certainty.

CERTITUD, idem.

CERVA'NTES, the surname of a family in *Spain*, of which the famous author of *Don Quixote* was. There are also near *Toledo* the ruins of a castle call'd of *S. Cervantes*, but corruptly, for it is of *S. Servandus*.

CERVA'L, like or pertaining to a hart or buck.

CERVATILLO, an hind, the fawn of a red deer.

CERVEÇA, beer or ale.

CERVE'LO, vid. *Celébro*.

CERVE'RA, a town in *Catalonia*.

C E S

CERVE'ZA, beer or ale.

CERVEZE'RO, a brewer.

CERUGIA, vid. *Cirugia*.

CERUJA'NO, vid. *Cirujano*.

CERVICOSO or *Cervigüdo*, thick neck'd.

CERVIGÜILLO, the nape of the neck.

CERVIZ, the neck. Lat. *cervix*.

Hombre de dura cerviz, a stiff-neck'd man, obstinate and perverse.

Abaxár la cerviz, to submit.

CERÚLEO, sky-colour.

CERVÚNO, of or belonging to a hart or stag.

CERZENA'R, vid. *Cercenár*.

CERZE'TA, vid. *Cercéta*.

CERZILLO, vid. *Cercillo*.

C E S

CE'SAR, the name of *Julius Caesar*, the first Roman emperor, and from him convey'd to the succeeding emperors his successors; so that in speaking of the emperor the Spaniards now frequently say, *El César*.

CESA'R, a river in the government of *Santa Marta* in *South America* which falls into that of *Aurama*.

CESARE'O, imperial, belonging to the emperor.

CE'SGO, the cut, or sloping of a garment, or the like. Also demure.

CE'SPED, a turf or sod.

CESSACIÓN, ceasing, giving over.

CESSA'DO, ceas'd.

CESSA'R, to cease, to give over. Lat. *cessare*.

CESSIÓN, resignation, delivering up ones right.

CESSIONA'RIO, the person that has yielded up any thing.

CE'STA, a basket.

CESTE'RO, a basket-maker or seller.

CESTICA, *Cestita*, *Cestilla*, or *Cestillo*, a little basket.

CE'STO, a great basket, a flasket, a hamper, or pannier.

Fulano es un cesto, such a one is a basket, signifies he is a dunce, void of wisdom, or capacity, for all instruction runs through him as water does thro' a basket.

Prov. *Alábate cesto que venderte quier*: Praise your self basket, for I will sell you. We say, hold up your head for there is money bid for you.

Prov. *Quién haze un cesto hará ciento*: He that makes one basket may make an hundred. That is, he who commits one great fault may commit an hundred, or the contray. We say, he that made one made two.

Prov. *Cóger agua en cesto*, to take up water in a basket. To labour in vain.

CESTÓN, any great basket, a gabion.

C E V

CESTÓNA, a town in *Biscay*, seven leagues from *S. Sebastian*, seated on a hill, producing a great quantity of apples, has many iron works, 150 houses, and one parish.

CESTONA'DA, a basket full. Met. a bull, a piece of nonsense.

CESTONEA'R, to make baskets. Met. to play the dunce.

C E T

CETERA'QUE, the herb spleen-wort.

CETRERÍA, hawking, or the art of falconry. From the Latin *accipiter*, a hawk.

CETRE'RO, a falconer.

CETRE'RO de iglesia, the verger of a church.

CETRÍNO, pale yellow. Also a sort of ointment women use for their faces, so call'd, because the decoction is made with citron peel.

CE'TRO, a scepter. Lat. *sceptrum*.

C E U

CEVA'DA, barley.

Prov. *Cevada sobre estiércol, espérala cierto, y si el año es mojado, pierde cuidado*: Barley upon dung expect it for certain, and if the year be wet take no care. That is, if your ground be well dung'd, be sure your barley will come up, and if it prove a wet year you need not doubt of a good crop.

Prov. *Cevada ostigada, muermo cría, que no nálg*: Barley that has been beaten in the rain, or that has been lodg'd before it was cut, breeds the glanders in a horse, and not buttocks. That is, it gives him the glanders instead of fattening him.

CEVADA'R, to feed with barley.

CEVADE'RA, a wallet, or bag to carry barley in for horses, a havresack. Also the place where the bait is lay'd to catch any creature. Also the spritsail of a ship, which is the foremost sail hanging on the spritsail mast, over the boltsprit.

CEVADE'RO, an ass that carries barley for carriers, where they fear to want it by the way. Also a place to fatten any creature in; or where a bait is laid to catch any creature.

CEVADILLA, a plant in *New Spain*, so call'd by the Spaniards, because it somewhat resembles barley. It is the strongest caustick hitherto known, for it consumes any corrupt flesh as violently as a red hot iron would do, only laying on the powder of it. It kills any cancer, and all sorts of worms. The powder must be put on by degrees, with the usual precautions. In old sores, tho' never so inveterate, it eats away all the corrupt flesh, and leaves them

C H A

them clean and sweet, so that there needs no more but applying medicines to incarnate. It is hot in the fourth degree, and further, if there be any degree beyond it. *Monardes*, fol. 70.

CEVADIZO, any thing of barley. Also to be fattened or baited.

CEVA'DO, fattened, crammed. Also baited. Met. deluded with fair words.

CEVADURA, fattening; also baiting.

CEVAMIE'NTO, idem.

CEVA'R, to feed, to fatten, to cram; also to bait, or to allure, and to prime a gun.

CEVA'RSE *en una cosa*, to be wholly intent, or eager upon a thing.

CEVA'RSE *la saeta*, is for the arrow to fix, or take hold.

CEVELLINAS, vid. *Martas*.

CEVIL, common, base, vile.

CEVO, meat, food, also bait, and tallow.

CEVILLA, vid. *Cebolla*.

CEVOLLINO, vid. *Cebollino*.

CEVON, a fattened hog, or any other creature fattened for slaughter.

CEVONCILLO, a little fattened hog.

CEUTA, a city on the coast of *Africa*, at the entrance of the *Streights*, possess'd by the Spaniards.

CEUTI, a small sort of coin us'd at *Centa*.

CEUTIES *limones*, lemons, the plants whereof were first brought from *Centa*.

C E X

CEXA'R, vid. *Cejár*.

CEXIJU'NTO, beetle-brow'd.

C E Y

CEYRA, a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from *Coimbra*, and on the banks of the river *Mondego*, has not above 80 houses, one parish, and a monastery of *Bernardines*.

CEYVAS, large trees in the *West Indies*, of which *Acosta* in his *Nat. Hist. W. Ind.* gives no other account.

C E Z

CEZEA'R, vid. *Ceceár*.

CEZGO, vid. *Césgo*.

CEZIMBRA, a town in *Portugal*, on the sea-coast, in the territory of *Setúbal*, has about 900 houses, and two parishes.

C H A

CHABIN, a great river in the kingdom of *Chile*, in *South America*, which runs by the city *Osono*, and falls into the *South-Sea*, not far from the city *Valdivia*, in 40 degrees of south latitude.

CHA'BRO, a sea-crab.

CHA'ÇA, a chace at tennis.

CHACA'LA, a port in the province of *New Galicia*, in *North America*,

C H A

eight leagues from the city *Compostela*.

CHACA'MA, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

CHACHARREA'R, to cry like the stork.

CHACÓNA, a Spanish tune and dance.

CHACÓTA, a jest; a noise made by way of scoff or jest.

Hazer chacota de una persona, to make a jest of a man, to scoff at him.

Quasi cacota, from the Latin *cachinnus*, laughing.

CHACOTEAR, to make a noise of jesting and merriment.

CHACOTE'RO, a jesting, a merry companion.

CHAFALDETE, the main tack, which is a great rope fastened to the clew of the sail of a ship, which is to carry forward the clew of the sail to make it stand close by a wind.

CHAFALLO, a patch in old cloaths, an old rag or patch'd garment. Heb. *chafal*, to double.

CHAFELETE, the clew-garnet, is a rope made fast to the clew of a sail which serves to hail up the clue of the sail close to the middle part of the yard.

CHA'GRE, the chief river in the jurisdiction of *Panama*, on the isthmus of *America*, call'd by the Spaniards *Rio de lagartos*.

CHALUPA, a shalop or boat.

CHALA'QUE, a district in the province of *Florida* in *South America*.

CHALCHAQUI, a valley in the province of *Tucuman* in *South America*.

CHALCO, a province of *New Spain*.

CHAMALUCÓN, a river in the province of *Honduras* in *North America*.

CHAMARRA or *Chamorro*, a long coat or garment made of sheep-skins with the wool on, and properly call'd *çamorro*.

CHAMRA'NA *de puerta*, any ornament about the posts or jambs of a door.

CHA'ME, a small district in the government of *Panama* in *South America*.

CHAME'DREOS, the herb germander.

CHAMELOTE, chamlet; also taby.

CHAMEPITE'OS, the herb ground-pine,

CHAMIZA, a sort of reed growing in lakes.

CHAMORRA'DO, clipped.

CHAMORRA'R, to take off the hair, properly to clip asses, as they do in *Spain* in *March*. From the Hebrew *chamer*, an ass. Thence

C H A

CHAMÓRRO, bald, without hair.

Trigo chamorro, corn that grows without beards or awns.

CHAMUSCA'DO, cinged.

CHAMUSCADURA, cinging.

CHAMUSCA'R, Præf. *To çamusco*;

Præt. *Chamusqué*, to cinge. *Quasi çamuscar*, to put to the flame.

CHA'MUSCO, cinging with fire.

CHAMUSQUE', vid. *Chamuscar*.

CHAMUSQUINA, a cinging.

CHA'NÇA, a jest.

CHANCA'Y, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru*, betwixt the city *Lima*, and the town of *Gaura*.

CHANCEA'R, to break jests.

CHANCELA'R, vid. *Cancelár*.

CHANCE'RO, one that is given to jesting, in cant, a cunning thief.

CHANCILLER, a chancellor, vid. *Cancillér*.

CHANCILLERIA, the court of chancery.

CHANCELETAS, slippers to pull on without heels to pull up. So call'd, *Quasi çancletas*, from *çanco*, the heel, which is left bare.

CHANÇONE'TA, a witty saying or expression. Also a little song, a ketch.

CHA'NCOS, clogs to wear in dirt.

CHANFA'YNA, in cant, a bawd. It is also a thing of no worth; a meer jest; a thing of nothing.

CHANFLONES, base, rascally people.

CHA'NQUETA, vid. *Çancleta*.

CHANSONE'TA, a song, a ballad.

CHANTRA'R, vid. *Canár*.

CHA'NTRE, the chanter in a cathedral.

CHANTRÍA, the dignity or office of a chanter.

CHA'OS, a confusion. Lat.

CHA'PA, a thin plate of any metal. Also a rattle for a child, or any such thing that will make a noise.

CHAPA'DO, plated or fludded.

CHAPADOR, one that plates or fluds.

CHA'PAS *de color*, the red spots on the cheeks when one blushes, or rather the great spots of paint women put on.

CHA'PAS *de freno*, the bosses of a bridle.

CHA'PAR, to plate, to cover, or adorn with plates, to flud.

CHAPETO'N, in the *West Indies*, signifies a Spaniard new come from *Spain*, that is, unacquainted with the country.

CHAPA'RSELA, to clap any thing upon one that will fall flat, as mire, or the like. Met. to throw any thing in a man's dish that is unpleasing, and sticks by him.

C H A

CHAPA'RO, a small tree like a small oak, and bearing acorns like it.

CHAFEA'DO, vid. *Chapado*.

CHAFEA'R, vid. *Chapár*. Also to rattle or make a noise with plates.

CHAPETE, a little hat or cap.

CHAPÉO, an hat. From the French *chapeau*.

CHAPERÍA, any thing adorn'd with plates or fludded, or that sort of work.

CHAPERÓN, a cloak for foul weather, with a hood to pull over the head.

CHAPETEADDO, vid. *Chapado*.

CHAPETON, a noisy or unskilful person.

CHAPÍDO, a noise of rattling of plates.

CHAPÍLLA, a little plate of any metal.

CHAPÍN, a thing made of thick cork bound about with tin, thin iron, or silver, which women in *Spain* us'd to wear under their shoes in the nature of clogs or pattens, only this rais'd them much higher, and they wore them in the house as well as abroad, especially little women to appear taller. Arabick.

CHAPINES de *atauxia*, the aforefaid sort of clogs adorn'd with gold and silver.

CHAPINA'ZO, a blow with a chapin.

CHAPINERÍA, the place where the chapins are sold.

CHAPINE'RO, the mechanick that makes the chapines.

CHAPIRÓN, vid. *Chaperón*.

CHAPITE'L, a pinnacle of a tower. Also vid. *Capitel*.

CHAPUÇA'DO, dabbled, flopp'd.

CHAPUÇA'R or *Chapuceár*, to dabble, to flop.

CHAPUCE'RO, a dabler, one that makes flops. Also a smith that makes nails with broad flat heads.

CHAQUA'NA, a province in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.

CHAQUÍ, a small province in the kingdom of *Peru*, and a small town of the same name.

CHAQUÍRA, a sort of small beads, much valu'd by the Indians of *Peru*.

CHARA'BE, vid. *Ambar*.

LOS CHA'RCAS, a province in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*; call'd also *La Plata*, from its capital city of that name. It is 150 leagues in length, from the jurisdiction of *Lima* to the southernmost confines of the silver mines of *Potosí*.

CHA'RCO, a puddle of standing water.

C H A

Passar el charco, is sometimes meant of crossing the sea, as we say, To go over the herring-pool.

Hazer el arco en el estomago, to make puddles in ones stomach. To drink much water, or as some say, to breed frogs in ones belly.

CHARIA R, to croak as frogs do.

CHARIDA'D, vid. *Caridad*.

El paño de la charidad, a pall to lay over the dead, but particularly that for the poor, who are bury'd for charity.

CHARLA'R, to prate, to babble, to talk too much.

CHARLATA'N, a prating talkative fellow. Also a mountebank. Italian.

CHARLATA R, to prate, to babble, to tattle, to play the mountebank.

CHARLERIA, prattle, babbling, rattle.

CHARLÍDO de *rana*, the croaking of a frog.

CHARNE'L, in cant, two maravedies; in the plural number, *charneles*, small money.

CHARNIE'GOS, in cant, the stocks.

CHARQUÍLLO, a little puddle of water.

Salta charquillos, so they call one that trips along treading on his toes, like beaus who are afraid to touch the stones with their feet. A nice beau.

CHA'RUECO, a small tree like the turpentine-tree.

CHA'SCO, a trick, a bite, an imposition, a fly saying or action.

CHASQUEA'R, to trick, to bite, to impose upon.

CHA'SQUIS, foot-posts among the Indians in *Peru*, who were post'd at every two leagues, and when one had his message deliver'd him, he ran swiftly to the next and gave it him, who did the same till they came to the *Inga's* court; and thus they would run 50 leagues, or 150 miles in 24 hours.

CHATAPÚCIA, vid. *Azéyte de la bi-guéra del infierno*.

CHA'TO, flat.

CHATON, a stud.

CHATONA'DO, in cant, a riddle.

CHATÚA, a sort of lighter to carry goods on rivers.

CHAVACA'NA *ciruêla*, a sort of ordinary plum of no value, which for that reason they also call *porcúl*, or *harta puércos*. That is, fill swine, as reckoned only fit for swine. Thence

CHAVACA'NO *hombre*, a clownish roudsome fellow.

CHA'VES, in Portuguese, keys, but not in Spanish. It is the name of a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from

C H I

the borders of *Galicia*, is wall'd, and contains 500 houses, one parish, one hospital, an house of *Misericordia*, and one monastery of friars, and sends deputies to the *cortes*, antiently call'd *Aqua Flavia*. It is also the surname of a family in *Portugal*.

CHAUTA'RES, a sort of painted calicoes.

CHAYA'NTA, a province in the kingdom of *Peru*.

C H E

CHE'LVA, the name of a considerable town and earldom in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

CHEMINE'A, vid. *Chimene*.

CHE'PO, a river in the province of *Panama*, on the isthums of *America*, call'd also *Coquirá*. In cant, *chepe* is the breast.

CHEERINA'L, in cant, the chief pimp or chief.

CHEERILLA, in cant, an assembly of pawns, thieves and ruffians.

CHEERINAS, a province in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHERIVA or *Cherivía*, the root we call a skirret.

CHE'RO, a clownish obsolete word, signifying a smell, or I smell. In Portuguese they say *cheiro*.

CHEIRIADOR, vid. *Chirriador*.

CHEIRIA'R, vid. *Chirriár*.

CHEIRIÓN, vid. *Chirrión*.

CHE'RVA, the herb sperage.

CHERUBIN, a cherubin. Heb.

CHESEPONE, a bay in *Virginia*.

CHESEDE'CK, a river in *New France*.

CHETEMA'L, a province in *Tucuman*.

C H I

CHÍA, a scrap, a shred, a small rag, a welt. Also a sort of head-dress women antiently wore in *Spain*.

CHIAME'TLA, a province of *North America*, call'd also *Tbarra*, from *Francisco de Tbarra*, who first carry'd a colony into it.

CHIAMPIN, an odoriferous white flower in *India* and *China*, which preserv'd, contrary to the nature of other flowers, grows hard, and is sweet and pleasant in the mouth. The tree is like a small plane tree. There is another sort of *chiampins*, with two leaves strait, white and long, and many red, winding about below. This grows not on a tree, but on a low plant on the ground. *Gemelli*, lib. 1. cap. 8.

CHIA'NQUES, a sort of seed in the *West Indies*, like mustard, of which they make oil, very good to preserve the skin or other things against water.

keeps images or pictures fresh a long time, and is good to eat.

CHIA'PA, a province in the jurisdiction of *Guatemala* in *North America*, water'd by the river *Grijalva*, it lies betwixt *Tlascala*, *Soconusco*, *Tabasco*, *Tuxtlan* and *Verapaz*, its principal city *Ciudad Real*.

CHIA'RO, a sheet of glass.

CHIA'UTLA, a small district, and a town of the same name in the province of *Mexico* in *North America*.

CHIBA'TO, a he-goat.

CHIBETE'RO, a hut or shelter made for the goats and kids.

CHIBITA'L, a flock of goats, or the place where they keep goats.

CHIBO, a goat.

CHICACOLLA, a small Indian town in the province of *Florida*, in *North America*.

CHICHA, the name children in *Spain*, when they begin to talk, give to flesh, thence *salchicha*, a sausage. By this same name the generality of the American Indians call the drink, or beer they make of the Indian wheat. Vid. *Mayz*.

CHICHA'RA, a grasshopper. Met. a prating woman.

CHICHARREA'R, to cry like the grasshopper.

CHICHARRÓN, a hard nob left in frying of suet, or tallow, the graves.

CHICHÍQUA, an Indian name for a nurse, taken up by the Spaniards at *Mexico*, and not proper Spanish.

CHICHILTICA'LE, a small province in *North America*, near *Cibola*.

CHICHÓN, the bump rais'd by a blow that does not break the skin, but swells, and particularly on the head, or such place that is not fleshy.

CHICHOROS, dry peas.

CHICLA'NA, a town in *Andaluzia*, two leagues from *Puerto Real*, has one parish, four chapels, one hospital, one monastery of friars, and 600 houses, its territory fruitful. There is another town of the same name in *Castile*, in the district of *Montiel*, seated on inaccessible rocks, with only one way to it cut out by hand. It contains 400 houses, one parish church, and several chapels. The country about it rich and fruitful.

Chico, little, small, a little boy.

Chico con gründe, a great one with small, a good and a bad; as we say, fat rabbit and a lean.

Chicos y gründe, great and small, sorts of people.

CHICOPOTES, a sort of fruit in *West Indies*, very sweet, and looks

like mermelat, and some say it exceeds all the fruit in *Spain*, tho' others deny it. They grow in the hottest parts of *New Spain*, but not in *Peru*. They are call'd *zapotes*. F. *Jos. Acost. Nat. Hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. c. 25. pag. 257.*

CHICÓRA, a district in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

CHICÓRIA, the herb dandelion.

CHICOZA, a district in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

CHICUITO, vid. *Cúyo*.

CHIFLA, the ace of spades at cards, otherwise call'd *espadilla*.

CHIFLADURA, a whistling or hissing.

CHIFLA'R, to whistle, or to hiss, as we do actors off the stage.

CHIFLE, a whistle.

Aguas chifles, vid. *Agua*.

Caçar con chifle, to catch birds with a bird call. In cant, to wheadle, to draw in people by fair words.

CHIFLETE, a little whistle, or whistling.

CHIFLIDO, a whistling or hissing.

CHILCA, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHILE, a large kingdom in *South America*, and south of *Peru*, reaching from 25 degrees of south latitude to 40, that is 300 leagues in length, and in breadth from the sea to the mountains call'd *Andes*, not above 20 leagues. It is the most pleasant, healthful, and fertile country in the universe, abounding with gold and silver, and all other things either for use or pleasure. The name is suppos'd to be given it from the snow on its mountains, *Chili* in the *Peruvian* tongue signifying cold. There is also a particular valley in this kingdom bearing the same name.

CHILE, so call'd in *New Spain*. Vid. *Axi*.

CHILIADA, a thousand. Greek. Us'd by some Spanish authors, especially poets.

CHILIDONIA, the herb celandine.

CHILINDRÓN, a game at cards in *Spain*. From the Greek *cilindo*, to go round, because they take in cards round. Also an hurt on the head.

CHILLA, very thin boards. So called, *quasi chiquilla*, because less and thinner than the common sort.

CHILLADURA, a shrill squeaking.

CHILLA'R, to make a shrill cry, to squeak, to shriek, like a bird that does not sing but cries, or like a mouse, or the noise of a frying-pan, or filing of a saw.

CHILLE'RAS, lockers, or the places on the sides of ships, boarded, to keep

shot ready there, that it may not roll about.

CHILLINO, a squeak, a shriek, the squeaking of a bird, or mouse, or the like.

CHILLO, idem.

CHILLÓN, any squeaking noisy thing.

CHILLONES, brads, sprigs, or such small nails us'd in wood that is thin and apt to split.

CHILO, in cant, a stroke.

CHILÓE, an island belonging to the kingdom of *Chile*, lying at the south end of it in the *South Sea*, extending in length from 44 to 46 degrees of south latitude, in which the Spaniards have a town call'd *Castro*.

CHIMENE'A, a chimney.

Subiósele el humo a la chimenea, the smoke got up his chimney. To take snuff at any thing, to take pet.

Prov. *Chimenea sin fuego, réyno sin puerto*: A chimney without fire is like a kingdom without a sea-port. Both great wants.

Prov. *Chimenea nueva presto se abumera*: A new chimney is soon smok'd, ignorant persons soon take pet.

CHIME'RA, a chimera, a notion, a fancy.

CHIMILA, a district in the province of *Santa Marta* in *South America*.

CHIMO, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHINA, a pebble. Met. a doubt. Also the great empire of *China*, *China* ware, and *China* root.

CHINCA, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHINCHE, an insect breeding in wood, and particularly in bedsteads. We call them bugs, and from the French, *punaises*. Lat. *cimex*, thence corruptly *chinche*.

CHINCHILLA, a town of some note in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*.

CHINCHILLAS, little creatures in the *West Indies*, like squirrels. Their hair is wonderful soft, and their skins are worn both as pleasant and wholesome, to keep the stomach and other parts that require warmth. There are also blankets made of their hair. They are on the mountains of *Peru*. F. *Jos. Acost. Nat. Hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. c. 38. p. 289.*

CHINCHÓN, a small town in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*.

CHINCHORRE'RO, a jesting or lying fellow.

CHINCHORRERÍAS, idle lying jests, or knavish tricks. From the Italian *cioncia*, a jest or trick.

CHI

CHO

CHO

CHINCHORRO, a sort of boat; also a sort of fishing-net.

CHINILLA, or *Chinita*, a little pebble.

CHINE'LA, a slipper to wear in the house. Arab. *chanca*.

CHIPIONA, a town in *Andaluzia*, a league from *S. Lucar*, on the sea-coast, has about 100 houses. Antiently call'd *Capion*, corruptly *Chipiona*. There is another town of the same name in the same province, two leagues from *Lebriza*, and twelve from *Sevil*, belonging to the duke of *Arcos*, has 200 houses, one parish, three chapels, and one hospital.

CHIPRE, the island of *Cyprus* in the *Mediterranean*, about 550 miles in compass, and about 60 from the coast of *Natolia*.

CHIQUELLO, little, or very little. Diminutive of *chico*.

CHIQUEIRIBA'YTE, in cant, a thief.

CHIQUEITO, vid. *Chiquillo*.

CHIRA, the same as port *Nicoya*, in the province of *Nicaragua* in *North America*.

CHIRA'GRA, see *Quiragra*.

CHIRIBA, or *Chiribia*, the herb and root call'd skirret. *Minsheu* says, it is also the bird called a wagtail.

CHIRIBÍCHI, a district in the province of *Cumana*, in *South America*.

CHIRIMÍAS, the musick call'd the waits.

CHIRINA, a skirret root.

CHIRLA'DA, in cant, a beating.

CHIRLA'R, to prate; also to sing untunably.

CHIRLE, poor, mean, worth nothing.

Burle chirle, a foolish impertinent jest.

Agua chirle, water bewitch'd.

CHIRLETÍN, in cant, a little thief.

CHIRLIDO, prating, babbling, chirping like a bird.

CHIRLITO, a plover.

CHIRLO, a snap of the fingers, or a flip.

CHIRLÓN, in cant, a great talker.

CHIRLOS mirlos, a fram'd word, signifying chimera's, or things that are not in nature.

CHIRÓN, the centaur, son to *Saturn* and *Phyllyra*, tutor to *Achilles*, *Esculapius* and *Hercules*, a great master in musick, astrology and surgery.

CHIRRIADOR, that chirps like a bird, or creaks like hinges.

CHIRRIA'R, to chirp as birds do, or to creak like a door. The word taken from the likeness of the sound.

CHIRRICÓTE, a nick name given

to poor French priests that us'd to go pilgrimages into *Spain*, because they did not pronounce after the Spanish manner.

CHIRRIDO, the chirping of a bird or creaking of a door.

CHIRRION, a common cart with two wheels, generally taken in *Madrid* for the dust carts, which carry away the filth of the town. So call'd from *chirriar*, because the wheels creak when they want grease.

CHIRRION-cilla, a chirping, soft singing or whistling.

CHIRRICÓTE, a wandering French priest.

CHIRIVIA, vid. *Chiribia*.

CHIRÚ, a district in the jurisdiction of *Panama*.

CHISCA, a district in the province of *Florida*.

CHIRVE'LLA, a town of sixty houses in the kingdom of *Valencia*, within half a league of that city.

CHISME, a tale carry'd from one to another to do mischief.

CHISMERÍA, the practice of carrying tales to breed ill blood.

CHISME'RO, vid. *Chismoso*.

CHISMOSO, one addicted to carry tales to set people together by the ears; a tale-carrier, a mischief-maker, a pick-thank.

CHISPA, a spark, or flake of fire.

CHISPA'R, in cant, to tell tales.

CHISPEA'R, to sparkle as fire does.

CHISQUE'TE, the flux or dysentery.

CHISTA'R, the noise of whispering, or hard breathing.

Calla no chistes, peace, be not heard, whist.

CHISTE, a jest, a merry tale, an old woman's story.

CHISTOSO, facetious.

CHITA, the longish bone in the sheep, or cow's foot, which boys play with.

CHITÓN, hush, whist, make no noise.

CHIVA'TO, an he-goat.

CHIVETE'RO, a place to keep kids or goats, or a goatherd.

CHIVITA'L, a flock of goats, or place to keep them.

CHIVITIL, the meanest sort of gaming-houses. So call'd from *chivato*, a goat, because they are mean poor houses, as if only fit for goats.

CHIVO, an he-goat.

CHIZQUE'TE, a looseness.

CHO

CHÓA, a chough, or jackdaw.

CHÓCA, a cottage, a cabin, an hut, a poor country-house. Arab.

CHOCA'LLAS, bawbels to hang about children, bells for dogs, small jewels for women.

CHOCA'R, Præf. *To chuéco*; Præf. *Choqué*, to butt, or run as rams do, or men at tilt, to give a shock, to charge in fight.

CHOCARREA'R, to jest, to play the buffoon.

CHOCARRERÍA, jesting, playing the buffoon.

CHOCARRE'RO, a jester, a buffoon.

Chocarrero de passa passa, a jugler.

CHÓCCO, a cuttle fish.

CHÓCHA, a woodcock.

CHÓCHO, doating, childish, silly, mopish. Also any kernel.

CHOCITA, a little hut or cottage.

CHOCIA'R, to bolt into a place, as a ball bolts through the port at billiards.

CHOCIÓN, the clever bolting of a ball thro' the port at billiards, or thro' a ring; so call'd from the sound it makes when it hits full in.

CHOCÓLATE, chocolate, well known, and therefore needs no more to be said.

CHOCOLA'TE de garapína, vid. *Garapína*.

CHOCOLATE'RO, a chocolate-pot, or one that sells chocolate.

CHOCOLOCÓCHA, or *Castro Virreyña*, as the Spaniards call it, a town in the kingdom of *Peru*, 60 leagues from *Lima* to the south, and two from the silver mines, on a mountain that is perpetually cover'd with snow. The silver is fine, but the veins being small, they pay only the tenths of it to the king.

CHOQUE'LA, a little hut or cottage.

CHÓLLA, the noddle, the head.

CHOLÚLA, a town in *New Spain*.

CHONTA'L, barbarous, rude, uncivilish'd. A Mexican word, taken up by some Spaniards.

CHOPo, a sort of poplar-tree, growing near the water.

CHOQUE', vid. *Chocar*.

CHÓQUE, a shock, the meeting of two that run at one another.

CHOQUEQUE'LA, a joyn't bone in the knee.

CHORÍZO, a sort of large saucidge they make in *Spain*, like the *Belon* saucidge.

CHORLITO, the bird call'd a corlew.

CHÓRO, vid. *Córo*.

CHORREA'DO, driveled, wet, like running small spouts.

CHORRE'AR, to run in small threads as spouts do, or little streams.

CHOX

C H R

CHORRILLO, diminutive of *chorro*.
CHORRO, a little stream, or very small running of water or other liquor; also a spout.

CHOTACA'BRAS, a sort of bird, like a gull, that sucks the goats in the night.

CHOTA'R, to suck.

CHOTO, any sucking creature.

CHOYA, a cornish daw, a daw with red shanks.

CHOÇA, vid. *Chóza*.

CHÓZNO, the great grandfather of one's grandfather, or the great grandson of one's grandson.

C H R

CHRISMA, an ointment made of oil of olives and balsam mixt, and blessed by the bishop, whose blessing is essential to the making of the chrism. It is thus defined by *Polmannus* in his *Breviarium Theologicum*.

CHRISÓSTOMO, *Chrysoptom*, the proper name of a man.

CHRISTIANA'DO, christian'd, made a christian, baptiz'd.

CHRISTIANA'R, to christen, to make a christian, to baptize.

CHRISTIANDA'D, christianity; also christendom.

CHRISTIANÍSMO, a christening, baptizing; also christendom.

CHRISTIANÍSSIMO, most christian, the title given to the king of *France*.

CHRISTIA'NO, a christian.

Christiano nuevo, a new christian, that is, who is either himself a convert, or descended from Moors or Jews.

Christiano viejo, an old christian, that is, whose race has no mixture of Jewish or Moorish blood.

CHRÍSTO, our Lord and Saviour Christ.

Prov. *Lo que no lleva Christo, lleva el fisco*: What Christ has not, the exchequer has. That is, we grudge every charitable expence which is bestowed on Christ; and the exchequer, that is, taxes, sweep away what we should give.

CHRISTÓVAL, *Christopher*, the proper name of a man.

CHROMA'TICO, *Chromatic*, or *Chromaticum*, one of the three kinds of practical musick, and is that which rises by *Semitonium minus*, or the less half note, the greater half note, and three half notes, *Morley* in introd. p. 2. *Furetiere*, in his dictionary of arts and sciences, says, it was call'd *chromaticum*, because the Greeks mark'd it with characters of the colour they call *chroma*. *Holder*, p. 129, says, in this genus the degrees were *hemitones* and *trilemitones*.

C H U

CHRONICA, a chronicle.

CHRONOLOGÍA, chronology.

C H U

CHUCE'TO, in cant, a thief that steals meat.

CHÚCHE, in cant, the face.

CHUCHERÍAS, trifles, little sweet bits for children; idle talk.

CHUCHE'RO, a bird-catcher.

CHÚCHO, a sort of night-bird, but which of them I cannot find.

CHÚÇO, a javelin or a half pike, us'd by the country people with a long spear to it.

CHUCVÍRO, vid. *Cuño*.

CHUE'CA, the hollow of a joint, where the bones play; also a sort of ball used in *Spain* at a sport like our bandy. In cant the back.

CHUE'CO, vid. *Chocár*.

CHÚFA, what name positively to give this I do not find. *Covarrubias* says, it is a small sort of fruit growing under ground, sticking to the root, much sought by children, who call it *cúcas*. They are no other than those we call pignuts.

CHUFA'R, to mock, to ridicule.

CHUFE'TA, a jest, a scoff. Some say from the Italian *trufa*, a jest; others from the Arabick *xufa*, a lip, because they that scoff at others put out their lip.

CHÚLI, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHÚLLA, the ribs of mutton cut out two and two together to sell to poor people; the word peculiar to the kingdom of *Valencia*.

CHULA'MO, or *Chúlo*, in cant a lad.

CHULAMA, *Chúla*, a wench, whence these two are vulgarly taken for a whore and a rogue.

CHULTE'CA, a town and district in the province of *Guatemala* in *North America*.

CHULÚLA, a city upon the lake of *Mexico* in *North America*.

CHÚMBO, a province of the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHÚÑO, so they call in the *West Indies* the bread made of the roots call'd *pápas*. Vid. *Pápas*.

CHÚPA, a plain in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHUPA'DO, suck'd; also lean, gaunt, as if one had been suck'd.

CHUPADÓR, a sucker.

CHUPADÚRA, a sucking.

CHUPAME'L, the herb bugloss.

CHUPA'R, to suck.

Chupár a uno, met. to devour a man's substance.

C I C

CHUQUIA'BO, a district in the province of *los Charcas* in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHUQUIMA'GO, the name of a district or small province in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHUQUÍNGA, a district in the province of *los Charcas* in the kingdom of *Peru*.

CHUQUISA'CA, otherwise called *La Plata*, a great city in the southern part of the kingdom of *Peru*, infinitely wealthy, by reason of its nearness to the silver-mines.

CHURÍÇO, vid. *Choríço*.

CHÚRLA de canéla, is a bag of cinnamon, as it comes out of the *East Indies*.

CHURRE, the grease that runs from any meat with heat. From the Arabick *churri*, running.

CHURRE'TE, a spirit of any liquor, as out of a syringe, or the like.

CHURRULLE'RO, a prating fellow.

CHURUME'LA, a sort of bag-pipe.

CHÚSMA, or *Chizma*, properly the whole company of slaves rowing in a galley; thence the mob, the rabble.

CHÚZO, a javelin, a dart.

CHUZÓN, a great half pike, with a large iron spear to it. Arab. *chuz*, to run through. They are used by country people as bills in *England*.

C I A

CIA'R, to put back, to make a beast go backwards, thence used at sea to put back a galley, or boat with oars, without bringing her head about.

CIA'TICA, the sciatica, a distemper commonly in the hip.

C I B

CIBA'O, a province in the island *Hispaniola*.

CIBE'RA, the dregs, the remains of any thing that has had the substance extracted from it.

CIBÍL, vid. *Civil*.

CIBÓLA, a province of *North America*, north of *New Mexico*, not well known as yet, as not quite subdued by the Spaniards.

CIBOLLE'TE, vid. *Cebolléta*. *Minsbew* says it is a truss, a mandilion, a sleeveless jacket.

CIBÓRIO, the *cyborium* or cover'd cup in which the blessed sacrament is kept in churches.

C I C

CÍÇA, vid. *Sísa*.

CÍCA, in cant a purse.

CICALA'DO, vid. *Acicalado*.

CÍÇA'LLA, the clippings of money, or any metal.

CÍÇA'NA, vid. *Cizáña*.

CICARAÇA'TE, in cant, a cut-purse.

C I E

CICATERÍA, the art of cutting a purse.

CICATE'RO, a cut-purse.

CICATRÍZ, a scar left by a wound.

CICATRIZA'R, to heal up only leaving a scar; also to cicatrize, or to make a scar.

CICE'RCAS, the pulse or grain call'd wild tares.

CICHERES, the pulse call'd chiches.

CICIA'L, a fish like cod, dry'd in the wind.

CICIÓN de calentura, a fit of an ague.

CICLA'DO, vid. *Acicaládo*.

CICLA'N, a rig, he that has but one testicle.

CICLA'R, vid. *Acicalár*.

CICLEO'LA, a small wheel or round; a term in architecture, from the Latin *cylus*, a round.

CICLOPES, the Cyclops, antient inhabitants of Sicily, who first wrought in iron, feign'd by the poets to be giants working in mount *Ætna* to make thunderbolts for *Jove*, and servants to *Vulcan* the God of the blacksmiths.

CICÓREA, or *Cicoria*, the herb dandelion.

CICUÍC, a town in the province of *Cibola* in North America.

CICUÍQUE, a river in the same province.

CICÚTA, hemlock. Lat.

C I D

CID in Arabick signifies Lord, or Commander. This name the Moors gave to the famous Spanish general *Roderick Diaz de Bivar*, who gained many victories over them, and the Spaniards ever after called him *El Cid Ruy Diaz*. *Ruy* is the abbreviation of *Roderick*, and *Cid* the corruption of *çaydi*. Hence ever after the Spaniards call'd him for brevity *El Cid*. And to say of a man, *Es un Cid*, is the same as to say, He is as brave as *Heitor*.

CID PAXA'RO, a sort of bird that devours bees.

CIDRA, a citron. From the Greek *ædromelos*; so called by them, because the leaves of the tree smell like cedar. An excellent sweetmeat is made of the green rind, another sort of it when ripe, and a jelly of the juice.

Cidra is also cyder.

CIDRA'L, a garden or orchard of citron-trees.

CIDRE'RA, vid. *Abejèra*.

CIDRO, a citron-tree.

CIDRONE'RA, lemon-balm.

C I E

CIEGAME'NTE, blindly.

A CIE'CAS, blindfold.

C I E

CIE'GO, blind. Lat. *cacus*.

Noche ciega, a dark night.

Herida ciega, a wound made with a weapon, so small that it cannot be tented.

El juégo de la gallina ciega, the play among children called blind-man's-buff.

Prov. *Sonáva el ciego que veía, y sonáva lo que quería*: The blind man dreamt he saw, and he dreamt what he would have. We are all apt to dream, that is, to fancy or conceit things are as we would have them.

Prov. *El ciego mal juzgará de colores*: A blind man is an ill judge of colours. Apply'd to ignorant persons, who talk of what they do not understand.

CIE'GO, vid. *Cegár*.

CIE'LO, the heaven, the sky; also the tester of a bed, or the roof of any place. Lat. *cælum*.

Cielo de cama, the bed's tester.

Cielo de coche, the top of a coach.

Cielo sereno, a serene clear sky.

Cielo turbio, cenúdo, triste, o turbádo, all terms signifying a cloudy sky, or foul weather.

Mudar cielo, to remove to another country.

Ni por el cielo, ni por la tierra, neither for heaven nor earth, on no account.

Venido del cielo, come from heaven. That is, very acceptable.

Ver los cielos abiertos, to see the heavens open. That is, to obtain what one earnestly desires, or have a happy opportunity.

Querér subir al cielo sin escalera, to attempt to get up to heaven without a ladder. To undertake any great matter without the proper means.

'Eso será como dar una puñada en el cielo, that's as probable as it is to strike your fist against heaven. To declare the impossibility of a thing.

Escupir al cielo, to spit at heaven, to commit extravagancies in a rage, to defy heaven, to blaspheme.

Hazér al cielo cebolla, to make an onion of heaven. We say, to make one believe the moon is made of green cheese.

Prov. *Quién al cielo escupe, en la cara le cae*: He that spits at heaven has it fall down on his face. Wicked men, who provoke heaven, are overtaken by vengeance. It also signifies the folly of provoking or contending with those that are much above us.

Prov. *Lo ordenado en el cielo forçoso se ha de cumplir en el suelo*: What is

C I E

decreed in heaven, must needs be fulfill'd on earth.

Prov. *Si el cielo se cae, paráble las manos*: If heaven falls, hold up your hands. That is, if the sky falls we shall catch larks.

Prov. *Si el cielo se cae, quebráse las ollas*: If the sky falls, the pots will be broken. This is much to the same purpose as the last above it.

Prov. *Tomár el cielo con las manos*: To take hold of heaven with one's hands. To attempt impossibilities. It also denotes a man besides himself with rage, who affronts heaven, and seems to threaten to pull it down.

Prov. *No ay que fiar de cielo estrellado, ni de cielo de vieja mal acostumbrada*: There is no relying on a starry sky, nor on an old woman's art that has an ill habit. The first part is plain, that we must not make too sure of the weather, tho' the sky be clear; the latter is a reflection on the uncertainty of old womens humours, and used by wags to vex them.

CIE'N, an hundred.

CIE'NAGA, a bog, a quagmire, any muddy place.

CIENAGA'L, idem.

CIE'NAGO, idem.

CIE'N CABE'ZAS, a sort of thistle that has many heads.

CIE'NCIA, vid. *Sciencia*.

CIE'N NUDILLOS, knot-grass.

CIE'NO, mud, mire.

Rebolcarse en el ciéno, to wallow in the mire; met. to wallow in vice.

CIENO'so, muddy, miry.

CIE'NTA YE'RSA, the herb knot-grass.

CIENTENA'L, an hundred years old.

CIE'NTO, an hundred.

Prov. *Ciento de un vientre, y cada uno de su miénte*: An hundred of one womb, and every one of his own mind. That is, as many men, so many minds.

Prov. *Quién deve ciento, y tiene ciento y uno, no ha miedo a ninguno. Quién tiene ciento y uno, y deve ciento, y es encomiéndolo a Dios*: He who owes an hundred, and has an hundred and one, fears no body. He who has an hundred and one, and owes an hundred and two, the Lord have mercy on him. In short, he that has more than he owes is safe, but he who owes more than he has is in a desperate condition.

CIENTORIE's, an insect that has a bundance of feet. Vid. *Escolopendra*.

CIE'NTOS

C I G

CIE'NTOS, or *juégo de cientos*, the game of picket at cards; so call'd, because an hundred is up.

CIE'RÇO, the north wind.

CIE'RNE, the blossom of the vines.

Están las viñas en ciérne, the vines blossom.

CIE'RNE, *Ciérno*; vid. *Cernér*.

CIE'RRE, *Ciérro*; vid. *Cerrár*.

CIERTAME'NTE, certainly, surely.

CIERTO; certain, sure. Lat. *certus*.

Cierta persona, a certain person.

Decir lo cierto, to speak the truth.

Pedir lo cierto por una cosa, to ask the positive price for a thing.

No estar en lo cierto, to be in the wrong.

Cierto, cierto, most certainly.

CIE'RVA, an hind.

CIERVATILLO, a fawn.

CIE'RVO, a stag, a hart, a red deer.

Lat. *cervus*.

Ciervo cabrón, a creature between a deer and a goat.

CIE'RZO, the north wind, but more properly the north east.

C I F

CIFO, a cup. Lat. *scyphus*.

CIFRA, a cypher. Arab.

CIFRA'DO, writ in cyphers, abridg'd.

CIFRA'R, to make a cypher, to epitomize, to contract.

CIFUE'NTES, a town and earldom in Spain in the family of *Silva*, of the creation of king Henry the fourth in the year 1554. The family was noble long before that time, their arms, *Argent*, a lion rampant crown'd *Purple*.

C I G

CIGA'RRÁ, a grass-hopper. Latin *cicada*.

CIGARRA'L, at Toledo they call *cigarras* certain farms on the hills not far from the city, which are enclosed, and have some orchard, garden, vineyard, olive-garden, and so variety of all sorts, with a pretty sort of a country-house, for the owner to go thither to take his pleasure.

CIGATE'RA, a cant word among bullies and ruffians, signifying one of their wenches. From the Greek *zygos*, a yoke, because she submits to their yoke.

CIGONÁ'L, a crane to draw up water, or any other weight; but most properly one pole hanging a-cross another over a well to draw up the water.

CIGONÍNO, a young stork.

CIGUATE'O, one of the *Lucayan* Islands in North America.

CIGUATLA'N, a river in the province of *New Galicia* in North America.

C I M

CIGUATRE'GA, a grass-hopper, or rather a cricket. *Minshew*.

CIGUE'ÑA, a stork. Lat. *ciconia*.

Pico de cigüeña, the herb stork-bill.

CIGUEÑA'L, vid. *Cigónal*.

C I L

CILA'NTRO, vid. *Culantro*.

CILICIO, a hair-cloth.

CILÍNDRO, a cylinder, a roller, such as is used in gravel-walks, &c. Lat. *cilindrus*.

CÍLLA, a granary for corn, or a bin.

CÍLLA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, two leagues from the city *Valencia*, has not above 60 houses.

CILLE'RCA, a sort of mushroom.

CILLE'RO, a granary or store-keeper; also the granary or store-house.

CILLERUE'DAS, small splints, ribs, or bones; also kernels in the throat.

CILLUERE'DAS, idem.

C I M

CÍMA, the top of a mountain, hill, or other place. It is also a great depth, an abyss, a bottomless pit. Also that which our architects call the *fima*, by vulgar workmen call'd an *ogee*, being a moulding with a hollow above, and a round out-rising under it, such as we frequently see about our chimneys. *Evelyn*.

CIMA'ZIO, a term in architecture, signifying the top lineament of any small member in structure, as *Leo Alberti* defines it. English architects call it the *cymatium*, as may be seen in *Evelyn*.

CIMBALÍSTA, one that plays on a cymbal.

CÍMBALO, the musical instrument call'd a cymbal.

CÍMBIA, in architecture is a ring on the top of a pillar below the astragal, immediately above the contraction.

CIMBÓRIO, a cupola, by the Spaniards otherwise call'd *capula* and *tolo*, under the first of which two words see more of it. Sometimes, tho' not so properly, it is used for a vault, or wide arch.

CIMBRA'R, to bend, to lap about as a wand does when shaken, or when a man is struck with it, that it girds about him.

CIMBRE'ÑO, pliable, flexible.

CÍMBRIA, a wand, or rod that bends; also the wooden arch on which they build a vault, to support till finish'd, call'd by our workmen a center, or the centers in the plural.

CÍMERO, vid. *Zímbro*.

CIMENTADOR, a mason, or brick-layer that lays foundations.

C I N

CIMENTA'R, to lay foundations.

CIMENTE'RIO, a church-yard.

CIME'RA, the crest of an helmet.

CIMIE'NTO, a foundation.

CIMITA'RRÁ, a cimitar.

CIMORRA, a cold that takes beasts in the head.

C I N

CINALÓÁ, one of the most northern provinces of *America*, beyond *New Mexico*.

CINAMÓMO, vid. *Canéla*.

CINA'BRIO, dragon's blood.

CÍNCA, a river in the kingdom of *Aragon* in Spain.

CÍNCA is also when a bowl passes between the pins without striking any of them down.

CINCE'L, a graver, but more properly a punch, such as goldsmiths use to chace silver, or the fine tools carvers use about their work, or a stone-cutter's chizzel.

CINCELA'R, to engrave, to chace plate.

CÍNCHA, a girt for a horse or other beast; also the iron that binds the wheel, call'd the streaks. From the Latin *cingo*, to gird.

Apretar las cinchas, to draw the girts straight; met. to secure one's self from being disappointed.

Ir rompiendo cinchas, to ride so hard, as if a man would break the girts.

CHINCHADÚRA, girding.

CÍNCHA'R, to gird.

CÍNCHO, the iron that binds a wheel together, call'd the streaks.

Cincho para queso, a cheese-fat to make cheese in.

CÍNCO, five. Lat. *quinque*.

No sabe cuántas son cinco, he knows not how many make five. That is, he is so ignorant he can't tell five.

Dar cinco de calle, to run through the pins, and strike down none.

Cinco en rama, cinque-foil, or five-leav'd grass.

CINCUE'NTA, vid. *Cinquenta*.

CINFONÍA, the musical instrument called a symphony, which blind men play on. The Spanish name so corrupted from the Greek *symphonia*.

CÍNCA, a river in the kingdom of *Aragon*, which springs in the Pyrenean mountains below *Bielsa*, and falls into the *Segre* near *Fraga*.

CINGARO, a gypsie; this word of late years borrowed from the Italians, the true Spanish being *gitano*.

CINGÍR, Obf. for *centr*, to gird. Lat. *cingere*.

CINGLADÚRA, the way a ship makes in the sea.

CINGLA'R,

C I R

CINGLA'R, to make way in the sea.

CINGULO, a girdle. Lat. *cingulum*. But in Spanish it is only used for that the priest girds his alb with, when he vests to say mass.

CINICO, a cynick philosopher, one of the dogged sect of *Diogenes*.

CINE, *Ciño*; vid. *Cenir*.

CINOCE'PHALO, vid. *Cynocéphalo*.

CINOSÚRA, the northern constellation called *ursa minor*, or the lesser bear. Latin.

CINQUENTA, fifty. Lat. *quingenta*.

CINQUEPÚL de los Indios, some Jewish worship or ceremonies.

CINQUE'SMA, whitfontide; a name not in use, for they call it *Pásqua de Espiritu Santo*.

CINTA, any sort of ribbon; also a girdle.

Cinta de seda, silk ribbon.

Cinta de algodón, cotton ribbon.

Cinta de hilo, tape or filleting.

Cinta de arreata, a sort of filleting.

Cintas encarnadillas, red tape.

Estar la muger en cinta, is for a woman to be with child.

CINTARA'ZO, a stroke with a leather girdle or thong.

CINTILLO, an hat-band.

CINTO, a girdle for a man, as *Cinta*, a silk girdle for a woman.

CINTÓRIA, the herb centaury. Vid. *Ruypóntico* and *Centaúra*.

CINTRA, a town in Portugal five leagues from Lisbon, near the sea; it contains 1000 families, six parishes, three monasteries of friars.

CINTÚRA, the waist, and sometimes the girdle.

Estar una muger metida en cintura, is for a woman to be strait laced.

C I P

CIPTÓN, an old man's walking-staff.

CÍPO, a river of Virginia, which empties itself into the river Occam.

CIPRE'S, cypress, a cypress-tree. Lat. *cupressus*.

CIPRESA'L, a grove of cypress-trees.

C I R

CIRA'T, a town in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain. The name Arabick, and, as some say, signifies a way or road.

CIRCO is not properly Spanish, but has of late years been introduced by some authors, being any round place. More properly the *circus* at Rome, where the people saw publick shows; now Spanish poets use it for any such place any where.

C I R

CIRCUÍR, to go about. Latin *circuire*.

CIRCÚITO, a circuit, a compass. Lat. *circuitus*.

CIRCULA'R, circular, round.

CIRCULARMENTE, circularly, roundly.

CÍRCULO, a circle, a figure contain'd by one line, and the perfectest of all others. One of the circles of the empire.

CIRCUMA'GIO, Obs. a proverb.

CIRCUNCIDA'DO, circumcised.

CIRCUNCIDA'R, to circumcise. Lat. *circuncido*.

CIRCUNCISIÓN, circumcision.

CIRCUNDA'DO, compass'd round.

CIRCUNDA'R, to compass round.

CIRCUNDUCCION, a word used in the cortes of Spain, signifying to bring them to sit sooner than the day they had been prorogued to, which is only done upon some very urgent occasion.

CIRCUNDUZIR, to bring the cortes to sit as in *circunducion*.

CIRCUNFERENCIA, the circumference. Latin.

CIRCUNFLE'XO, circumflex.

CIRCUNLÓQUIO, a circumlocution. Latin.

CIRCUNSPÉ'CTO, circumspect, cautious. Lat.

CIRCUNSTA'NCIA, a circumstance. Latin.

CIRCUNVALACIÓN, circumvallation.

CIRCUNVALA'R, to entrench round.

CIRCUNVEZINO, neighbouring.

CIRIA'L, a candlestick.

CÍRIO, a wax candle. Lat. *cereus*.

Círio pasqual, a paschal candle, which is a very large one, standing by the side of the high altar from Saturday in the holy week till Ascension, and lighted at high mass.

CIRRO, a hard swelling in the neck or other part of the body, called in Greek *scirros*.

CIRUE'LA, a plum, so called from *céra*, wax, because those they most esteem in Spain are of the colour of wax, and therefore the name was extended to all others.

Ciruéla passa, a dry'd plum, a prune, or prunello.

Ciruéla de invierno, a nick-name for the snivel that hangs at any body's nose in winter.

Ciruéla de fráyle, a very large sort of plum.

Ciruélas, are those they call plums in the West Indies, somewhat like our plums, and grow on trees. Those of Nicaragua are very red and small, and

C I T

have very little besides skin and stone, but that little is very good, and a pleasanter tartness than that of a cherry. They look upon them as very wholesome, and give them to sick people to get them an appetite. There are others large with much pulp, and of a darkish colour, but they are coarse and unpleasant. Each of these has two or three little stones. F. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 19. p. 245*.

CIRUE'LO, a plum-tree.

CIRUGIA, surgery.

CIRUJA'NO, a surgeon.

Prov. *No ay mejor cirujano, que el bien acuchillado*: There is no better surgeon than he that has been well hack'd. He that has learnt experience by his own wounds, and knows how to handle another.

C I S

CISCA'DO, frightened, put into a fear.

CISCA'R, to affright, to put into bodily fear. In cant to bewray one's self.

CISCO, small-coal, or rather charcoal dust.

CISMA, a schism. Greek.

CISMA'TICO, a schismatick.

CISNE, a swan. Lat. *cygnus*. In cant a whore.

CISTE'L, or *Cister*, the religious order of the Cistercians, monks reform'd from the order of St. Benedict in Burgundy in the year 1098, by *Ardingus Anglus*, or, according to others, by *Robertus Moensis*.

CISTE'RNA, a cistern. Latin.

C I T

CITACIÓN, a summons, or citation.

CITADE'LA, a citadel.

CITA'DO, cited, summoned.

CITA'LA, a river in the province of Mexico near *Acapulco*.

CITA'NO, such a one.

CITANILLO, diminutive of *citano*, used to a boy.

CITA'R, to cite, to summon, to subpoena. Lat. *citare*. Also to quote an author.

CÍTARA, a lute.

CÍTO, the word used for calling a dog, holding out the hand and snapping the fingers to him. From the Lat. *cito*, presently, that is, come presently. Vid. *'Exe*.

CÍTOLA, the clapper of a mill; also a cittern.

Prov. *Por demas es la cítola en el molino, si el molinero es sordo*: There is no need of a clapper in the mill, if the miller is deaf. It is in vain to instruct a man if he has not a capacity to learn.

CITALE'RO,

C I Z

CITALE'RO, he that makes citterns, or plays on them.

CITRÓN, citron.

C I U

CIUDA'D, a city. Lat. *civitas*.

CIUDA'D REA'L, a city in *New Castile*, seated in a plain, a league from the river *Guadiana*, which sometimes overflowing endamages it, notwithstanding its strong walls, on which there are 130 towers. It contains 1200 houses, 3 parishes, 4 monasteries of friars, 3 of nuns, 3 hospitals, a house and revenue for the maintenance of twelve old men. The country fruitful. There is also a city of this name, which is the metropolis of the province of *Chiapa*, in the government of *Guatemala* in *North America*, between the provinces of *Soconusco* and *Tobasco*.

CIUDA'D RODRÍGO, a city in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, four leagues from the borders of *Portugal*, on the banks of the river *Agueda*. It is walled, has nine gates, three squares, 54 streets, 2000 houses, eight parishes, nine monasteries of friars and nuns, three chapels, three hospitals. It is a bishoprick, whose revenue is 10000 ducats a year.

CIUDA'D DE LOS RE'YES, a city in the province of *Santa Marta* in *South America*, 50 leagues distant from the city *Santa Marta*, 30 from *Rio de la Hacha*, and 180 from the metropolis of *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*.

CIUDA'D DEL REY PHELÍPE, a town built by the Spaniards in the *Streights of Magellan*, but soon abandon'd, as being too far from succour.

CIUDADA'NO, a citizen.

CIUADA'LA, a citadel.

CIUADA'TA, a little city.

CIVE'RA, corn; also the gross of the almonds, or such things, when the substance is squeez'd out.

CIVIL, any thing belonging to the civil government.

Guerra civil, civil war.

CIVILIDA'D, of the publick or civil government.

CIVILME'NTE, according to the civil government.

CIVOLLE'TE, vid. *Cebolléta*.

C I Z

CIZA, vid. *Sifa*.

CIZA'DO, vid. *Sifado*.

CIZA'NA, tares, cockle, darnel; also discord. Lat. *zizanea*.

CIZANADOR, one that sows tares or cockle, or that breeds discord.

CIZANA'R, to sow discord, tares or cockle.

C L A

CIÇANE'RO, a sower of discord, or mischief-maker.

CIZE'RCA, or *Cizércha*, the pulse call'd chicklings, or flat pease.

CIZNE, vid. *Cisne*.

CIZYLAO'N, the bitter vetch, a sort of pulse.

C L A

CLA'BA, vid. *Clava*.

CLABA'R, vid. *Clavar*.

CLA'BE, vid. *Clave*.

CLA'BO, vid. *Clavo*.

CLAMA'R, to cry out, to make a clamour. Lat. *clamare*. In cant, to avoid.

CLAMA'R merced, Obf. to ask a favour.

CLAMÍDO, vid. *Clamór*.

CLA'MO, in cant, a tooth, also a distemper.

CLAMÓR, a clamour, crying out, exclaiming. Lat.

CLAMORE'AR, to make a clamour, or cry out. Commonly it means to ring a peale for the dead.

CLAMORE'O, a lamentation or crying out, a ringing a peale.

CLAMORÓSO, clamorous, given to cry out.

CLANCHINOLTEPE'QUE, a little town in the province of *Panuco* in *North America*.

CLANDESTI'NAME'NTE, clandestinely, privily.

CLANDESTINO, clandestine, secret, private. Lat.

CLA'RA de huevo, the white of an egg.

CLA'RA, *Clare*, the proper name of a woman.

CLARABÓYA, a lanthorn, or light on the top of a house.

CLARAME'NTE, clearly, plainly, evidently.

CLARAVÓYA, vid. *Clarabóya*.

CLARE'A, a liquor made in *Spain* with white wine, sugar and spice. In cant, the day.

CLAREA'R, to grow light.

CLARECE'R, to grow clear, fair or plain.

CLARECÍDO, grown clear, fair or plain.

CLARESCE'R, vid. *Clarecér*.

CLARE'TE, claret, red wine.

CLARE'ZA, vid. *Claridad*.

CLARIDA'D, clearness, brightness, plainness, perspicuity.

CLARIFICA'DO, clarify'd, made clear, plain or manifest.

CLARIFICA'R; Præf. *To clarifico*; Præf. *Clarifiqué*, to clarify, to make bright, clear or manifest.

C L A

CLARIMANTES, or *Clariméntos*, gaudy paintings, bright colours.

CLARIN, a shrill instrument, so called from its clear sound; now often taken for a trumpet.

CLARION, a musical instrument called a clarion.

CLARÍOSA, in cant, water.

CLA'RO, bright, clear, light, plain, easy, perspicuous, evident, shrill, illustrious. Lat. In cant, the sky.

Passar de claro en claro, to fly clear through a place without touching any where, to go by without speaking or calling.

Passar el día o noche de claro en claro, to spend the whole night or day.

CLAROR, brightness, clearness.

CLA'ROS, the lights in a lanthorn, cupola, or the like.

CLA'SSE, a form or bench, or degree in a school. Lat. *classis*.

CLA'VA, mortar.

CLAVA'DO, nail'd.

CLAVADOR, one that nails.

CLAVADURA, nailing.

CLAVA'R, to nail.

CLAVAZÓN, nailing.

CLA'VCO, in cant, a hook.

CLA'VE, the stone on the top of a vault, which closes the whole work, call'd the key-stone. In architecture it is also the arch, or whole bent of the arch, or the part where it commences. In musick it is the key or cliff a lesson is play'd in, showing the height and lowness of every note. Lat. *clavis*, a key.

CLAVE'L, a clovegillflower. From *clavo*, a clove.

CLAVE'LES de Indias, Indian pinks or clovegillflowers, look like the finest purple and orange-flower velvet. They have no scent worth speaking of, but are only for sight. F. *Jos. Acost. Nat. Hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 27. p. 260*.

CLAVELLINA, a pink.

CLAVE'RA, the hole a nail makes; also a row of wooden pins to hang any thing on.

CLA'VERO, an officer of note in the orders of knighthood; the next to the great master, is treasurer, and so call'd from keeping the keys. Also a nail-maker, and any one that bears the keys.

CLAVE'TA, any small iron or wooden pin; but particularly the pegs to wind up the strings of an instrument.

CLAVE'TES, studs, also the claves of the harpsicord.

CLAVETE'A'R, to stud.

CLAVI'A, vid. *Clavija*.

CL A

CLAVICIMBALO, an instrument much like the *clavirgano*, but longer.

CLAVICORDIO, a harpsicord or spinet.

CLAVIJA, any wooden pin or peg of any instrument; the key of a harpsicord.

Apretar la clavijsa, to wind up the string of an instrument. Met. to press or hasten an affair.

CLAVIJO, a town in Castile, near which king *Ramiro*, in the year 844, gain'd a great victory over the Moors, killing 60000 of them.

CLAVILLA de cama, a bed-screw.

CLAVILLOS, architects give this name to a sort of cramping-irons us'd to bind the upper stones in walls to those below them, that they may not slip away; for those us'd to cramp stones upon the same level they call in Spanish *Assas*. In common use this word signifies small nails. From *clavo*, a nail.

CLAVIRGANO, a sort of instrument between a harpsicord and an organ.

CLAVO, a nail, a sort of corn on the toes; also a mark burnt on a slave's face with a red hot iron, that he may be known.

Clavo de gobernalle, the rudder of a ship.

Clavo de ojo, a spot in the white of the eye.

Clavo de hevilla, the tongue of a buckle.

Clavo de girofe, or *gerofe*, vid. *Clavo de especia*.

Clavo de especia, clove. The tree is like a bay-tree, with a very thick head, and the leaf smaller, neither very thick nor thin. This tree bears abundance of blossoms, which all turn into cloves. The flower is first white, then green, when it has the shape of the clove, and soon grows hard and turns russet, and when gather'd and dry'd, black. It grows upon the very boughs of the tree, and fewest of them at the foot of the leaves; one, two, three or four grow out of one stalk. When the trees are loaded, they smell flagrant at a distance. All the cloves brought into Europe come from the *Molucco Islands*. The trees are wild, and never planted nor grafted. The clove is gather'd from September till February, and that which is not gather'd one year grows bigger against the next. When gather'd it is dry'd for some days in the sun. The green cloves are preserv'd, and others laid in pic-

CL A

kle to eat. These trees the islanders say are eight years growing, and last an hundred. The clove in Latin is called *cariophyllus*; in Arabick, Persian and Turkish, *coranful*; in Molucco, *chianche*; in Spanish, as above; in Portuguese, *cravos*; in French, *clou de girofle*; in High Dutch, *Negelin*. The clove and the nutmeg-trees are nothing alike, as some people have conceited, and the reader may see under the word *nuez moscada*, or nutmeg. *Acoft. Nat. Hist. Ind.* where the curious may see more of it.

Clavo de herradura a punta de diamante, a frost-nail for a horse-shoe.

Dar en el clavo, to hit the nail on the head.

Echar clavo, to clap a nail into one, that is, to over-reach or cheat him. Taken from a smith's nailing a good horse he sees a traveller ride on, to oblige him to change with somebody he employs for a worse.

No vale un clavo, it is not worth a nail; we say a straw or a pin.

Echar a una persona una S, y un clavo, to burn a man with an S and the shape of a nail on the face, which is the mark of a slave. Met. it is to lay such obligations upon a man, as shall bind him to one for ever.

Un clavo saca otro, one nail drives out another.

Prov. *Una en el clavo, y ciento en la herradura*: One stroke on the nail and an hundred on the horse-shoe. The smiths when they are shoeing, often strike on the shoe, as it were to keep their hand in use; but this is not the meaning of the proverb, which signifies to talk much and but little to the purpose.

Prov. *Echar un clavo a la rueda de la fortuna*: To clap a nail into fortune's wheel; that is, to fasten it, to secure one's self so as to be out of the reach of fortune.

CLAUQUILLADOR, an officer so called in the kingdom of Aragon, to search and to receive the duties of all goods.

CLAUQUILLAR, a word us'd throughout the dominions of the crown of Aragon, signifying a seal or mark the king's officers put upon any parcel of goods to show it has been search'd, that no other officer need search it again. From the Lat. *claudo*, to shut.

CLAUSTRAL, of or belonging to a cloyster.

CLAUSTRO, a cloister.

CLAUSULA, a sentence or period.

CLAUSULAR, to make periods.

CLAUSURA, an inclosure.

CL I

C L E

CLEMATITE, the plant wild climber, or travellers joy, which runs up trees.

CLEMENCIA, clemency, meekness, mercy. Lat.

CLEMENTE, meek, merciful, clement; also *Clement* the proper name of a man.

CLEMENTEMENTE, clemently, meekly, mercifully.

CLEMENTINAS, a collection of the canon-law, so call'd because pope *Clement* the fifth in the year 1305 added to it many apostolical constitutions.

CLERERIA, the clergy.

CLERICAL, belonging to the clergy, as

Habito clerical, a clergyman's habit.

CLERICALTO, the office or function of a clergyman.

CLERIGO, a clergyman, a priest. From the Greek *cleros*, a lot; because he has the good lot of being dedicated to the divine service.

Prov. *En la barba del clérigo rapada le nace el pelo*: The hair grows on the clergy-man's chin that's shav'd. To signify, that tho' he give away in charity all he has, yet he will thrive, and God will provide for him.

Prov. *A clérigo becho de frayle no le fies tu comadre*: Do not trust your gossip with a clergyman made of a friar. That is, do not trust one who has left a religious order to become a clergyman; because if he could not live in religion, it is likely he is not over holy.

CLERIZÓN, a youth bred up in the service of the church, who wears a clergyman's habit, but is not in orders. An acolyte, a quirister.

CLEVILLENTE, a town in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, seated on a rising ground, not far from Elche, in a rich country, has 250 houses, and but one parish.

C L I

CLICIE, the sun-flower, or turnsole, which they say always turns towards the sun. Corruptly so spelt in Spanish from *clytia*, or *clytie*, a nymph whom *Apollo* converted into this flower, because she discover'd to *Orchamus* that he had lain with his daughter. The name of the nymph given to the flower us'd only among Spanish poets.

CLIENTE, a client, one that is under the protection or direction of another. Lat. *cliens*.

CLIENTELA, clientship.

CLIENTULO, a little client.

CLIMA,

CLÍMA, a climate. Greek.

CLIMATE'RICO, climacterical. Every seventh and ninth year is a climacterick; and 63 being seven times nine is the great climacterick.

CLIN or Clínes, horse-hair, a horse's mane. Lat. *crines*.

Tenérse a las clínes, to hold fast by the mane. Met. to use all means to bear up in the world, as a man does that holds by the mane.

CLÍPEO, a buckler. Lat. *clypeum*.

CLISTE'L, or Clýstél, a clister. Greek *clýstor*. From *clýsein*, to wash.

C L O

CLOA'CA, a privy, a necessary-house. Lat.

CLOQUE, a boat-hook, a grappling-iron, any hook to take hold with.

CLOQUEA'R, to cluck as a hen does; also to kill fish with a trout-hook.

CLOQUE'RO, one that fishes with a spear or hook.

C L U

CLUE'CO, broody, one that stands very hollow, as if he fear'd any thing should touch him.

CLUQUÍLLAS, vid. *Cuchillas*.

C O A

CÓA, Obf. vid. *Cóla*.

CÓA, a river in *Portugal*, which rises east of *Guarda*, and falls into the *Duero* at *Almendra*, a village about ten leagues from *Lamego*.

COABITACIÓN, cohabiting.

COABITA'R, to cohabit, to live together. Lat.

COADJUTÓR, or *coajutór*, a coadjutor. Lat.

COADJUA'R, to help, to assist.

COAGULACIÓN, coagulation, curdling or growing together.

COAJALE'CHE, vid. *Cuajaléche*.

COA'LLA, a quail. From the French *caille*.

COAPA'TLI, a plant in *New Spain*, whereof there are several sorts, and apply'd to divers medicinal uses.

COA'TLI, a shrub growing in the *West Indies*, with a thick body, free from knots, the wood like pear-tree, the leaves like rue, but less, with a longish small fading flower, the wood put to several medicinal uses. *Ray*, p. 1804.

COAVA'NA, a sort of tree in the *West Indies*, whereof *Ecosta* in his natural history of those parts gives no account but the name.

C O B

CÓBA,, in cant, a royal.

COBACHU'ELA, a little cave or cellar,

COBA'DO, crooked.

COBA'R, to bow, to crook.

COBARDA'DO, vid. *Acobardado*.

COBARDA'R, vid. *Acobardar*.

COBA'RDE, a coward. From *cova*, a cave, because he hides himself.

COBA'RDEMEN'TE, cowardly.

COBARDÍA, cowardice.

COBDÍCIA, vid. *Codicia*.

COBDICIA'R, vid. *Codiciar*.

COBDICIÓSO, vid. *Codicioso*.

CÓBDO, vid. *Códo*.

COBEGE'RA, a bawd, a term us'd in the antient laws of *Spain*.

COBERTA'ZA, a great pot-lid.

COBERTERA, a cover. Met. a bawd.

COBERTE'RAS, in falconry, are two large feathers in a hawk's tail, which covers the rest when she draws it up together.

Prov. *Comeréys en la cobertéra comá-dre andariéga*: Gadding gossip, you shall dine upon the pot-lid. That is, a gadding woman ought to fast. We say, If you come late you must kiss the hare's foot.

COBERTÍZO, a pentice; sometimes taken for a cover'd passage or gallery.

COBERTÓR, a counterpan for a bed, any covering.

COBERTÚRA, a covering.

COEIGE'RA, a bawd.

COBIE'RTO, vid. *Cubierto*.

COBÍJA, a covering of any sort, but particularly a short sort of mantle worn by servant maids in *Spain*.

COBIJADE'RA, vid. *Cobigera*.

COBÍJA'DO, cover'd.

COBÍJADÚRA, covering.

COBÍJA'R, to cover.

COBRA'DO, receiv'd, recover'd, retriev'd.

CABRADÓR, a receiver, a recoverer.

Prov. *Mál cobrador háze mal pagador*: An ill receiver makes an ill paymaster. Because if a man neglects to receive his rent in time, the sum increases, and perhaps the tenant is less able to pay it.

COBRA'NÇA, or *Cobranza*, receiving or recovering.

COBRA'R, to receive, to recover, to retrieve. Corrupt from the Latin *recuperare*, to recover.

Cobrar el balón, to retrieve the hawk.

Cobrar fuérças, to gather strength.

Cobrar ánimo, to take courage.

Cobrar salud, to recover one's health.

Co'BRE, copper. Lat. *cuprum*.

Cobre de cebollas, a rope of onions.

Cobre de bestias, an herd of cattle.

Batir el cobre, to beat the copper, to make much noise, and be very eager about one's business; like the hammering of braziers.

Prov. *Cobre gúna cobre que no huíffos de lómbre*: Copper gets copper, and not mens bones. That is, money gets money, or enriches a man sooner and better than any labour.

COBRÍR, vid. *Cubrir*.

CÓBRO, recovery, receipt, safe keeping.

Poner una cosa en cóbro, to lay up a thing safe. Ironically, to waste or consume it; as we say, to lay up a thing so safe that a man cannot come at it himself.

COBUJA'DA, vid. *Cogujada*.

C O C

CÓCA, is a small green leaf growing on little trees or bushes about a man's height, in excessive hot and very moist land. The tree bears this leaf every four months. It requires much care in cultivating, and much more to preserve it when gather'd. They lay it very orderly into long narrow baskets, which they load on the sheep of the country, and they travel with this commodity in flocks carrying two or three thousand baskets. It generally grows in the country they call *Los Andes*, in bottoms which are intollerable hot, where it rains most part of the year; and it costs the Indians intollerable labour and many lives to look after it, because they go for it from the cold mountains. The use of it is only to chew and suck the juice of it, but not swallow the leaf. It doubtless is nourishing, for the Indians will travel great journeys, or do any other great labour without eating, with only an handful of *coca*. It has an unpleasant taste, and they powder it with ashes or lime. *F. Jos. Acost. Nat. Hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. chap. 22. p. 252.*

CÓCA, children in *Spain* call the head by this name. And it was so in Old Spanish.

CÓCA, a town in the kingdom of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, eight leagues from *Segovia*, seated at the confluence of the rivers *Eresnia* and *Valtaya*, antiently wall'd, the country most fruitful, the inhabitants 300 families, two parishes, one monastery of friars, and one hospital. In the Roman time it was a considerable city call'd *Caucia*.

COCADOR, one that makes faces and odd gestures, like a monkey.

CÓCADRÍZ, a cockatrice.

COCALE mártá, coaks him pug.

Coca'ña, a cant word for good cheer. From the Italian *cocagna*, a land of delight.

Coca'r; Præf. *Cuéco*; Præt. *Coqué*; to make mouths or gestures like a monkey; to coaks.

Coce, vid. *Coz*.

Cocea'do, kick'd, spurn'd.

Coceador, a kicker, a spurner.

Coceadura, kicking, spurning, or trampling on.

Cocea'r, to kick, to spurn, to trample on.

Coce'dra, a quilt or mattress.

Cocédra de plúmas, a feather bed.

Cocedron, a great quilt to lay under others.

Cocele'te, a corslet.

Cocenta'yna, vid. *Cocentanea*.

Coce'r, vid. *Cozer*.

Cócha, a small island on the coast of the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*.

Cochaba'mba, a valley in the province of *los Charcas*, of the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

Cocha'mbre, a greasy filthy smell, such as comes from dish-water, or greasy dirty cooks.

Cóche, a coach.

Coche'ra, a coach-house.

Coche'ro, a coach-man.

Cochina, a sow.

Cochinería, sowishness, nastiness.

Cochinilla, its first and proper signification is a wood-louse, but since the same name is given to the scarlet dye call'd *cochinille*, which is the Spanish name given it, because it is made of small worms, which sprinkled with wine or vinegar, roll up together like wood-lice, and these are the rich scarlet dye. *Cochinilla* is also a sow pig.

Prov. *Quando te diéren la cochinilla acorre con la foguilla*: When they give you a pig, run presently with the string to lead it away. That is, when any thing is given you, neglect not the opportunity, but run and make it sure.

Cochinillo, a sucking pig.

Cochino, a pig, a porker. Met. a slovingly fellow.

Prov. *Cochino fiado, buen invierno, y mal verano*: A pig or young porker upon trust makes a good winter, but a bad summer. Because the flesh helps to pass away the winter merrily; but when it is spent, and the summer comes on, the thoughts of paying for it are perplexing.

Cochino lechón, a sucking pig.

Cochio, that may be sodden, or boiled.

Cochite hervite, a barbarous ex-

pression, to express a thing is done in a hurry, or hand over head, or meat but half boiled.

Cócho, sodden, boil'd, bak'd, or dress'd to eat.

Cochuchú, a little sweet root growing in the *West-Indies*, which they eat for a dainty, and some preserve it. *F. Jos. Acost. Nat. Hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. cap. 18. p. 240.*

Cochura, a violent heat, or great sweat.

Prov. *Sufrir cochiura por hermosura*: To suffer violent heat for the sake of beauty. As women did in *Spain*, who endur'd the smoke of brimstone to make their hair fair. It also signifies to undergo great pain and trouble for the gaining of a beauty.

Cocina, vid. *Cozma*.

Cocina'r, vid. *Cozinár*.

Cocine'ra, *Cocinéro*, vid. *Cozinéra*, *cozinéro*.

Cócle, a grapple, or hook to lay hold with.

Coclillo, a sort of worm that gnaws the vines.

Cóco, a market-place.

Cóço, vid. *Cóssó*.

Cóco, a worm that eats the vines, or other trees; or any such sort of worm or insect. Also the word us'd to fright children, as we say the bul-beggar.

Coco, *o palma de las Indias*, the cocotree, otherwise call'd the Indian palm-tree, because like the palm, being tall, hard, and putting out greater branches the higher they rise. The fruit call'd also *cocos*, or coco-nuts by us, have a shell whereof they make drinking cups. The kernel tastes somewhat like a new almond, but when hanging on the tree all within is water, which they drink as a great dainty, and to cool them in hot weather. They say the tree puts out a new cluster of coco-nuts every month, so that it produces twelve times in a year. They are commonly as big as a small musk-melon. There is another sort they call *coquillos*, or little coco-nuts, which is a better sort of fruit, and grows in the kingdom of *Chile*; they are somewhat less than walnuts, but rounder. There is yet another sort, which does not give one single kernel, but a great many little ones like almonds, which are in it like the seeds in a pomegranate. These almonds are three times as big as those of *Castile*, and taste like them, but are a little harder; they are also juicy and oily. They are pleasant to eat, and for want of the others

serve to make marchpanes, and such like dainties. They call them almonds of the *Andes*, because abundance of them grow in the *Andes* of *Peru*, and they are so hard, that they require a great stroke with a stone to break them. *F. Jos. Acost. Nat. Hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. chap. 26. p. 259.* In the *Maldivy* islands they build, rig, and fit out ships from this tree alone, which furnishes all the timber, masts, yards, sails, and rigging; and when fit to sail, they load her with commodities from the same tree, as oil, wine, vinegar, black sugar, fruit, and strong water. With this tree alone they build good houses, and cover them with the leaves. The body of the tree affords timber for building, of the leaves they make sails, of the outward shell of the nut all the cordage and rigging. The wine is made by cutting a branch of the tree, and putting a vessel under, into which that liquor distils, and is call'd *Sura*. This several times distill'd becomes a strong water, whereof there are two sorts, the best call'd *fula*, and the second sort *arach*, or, as we call it, rack. The same *sura* set in the sun becomes vinegar. After the first running of the *sura* from the tree, they receive the last running in another vessel, which boil'd, becomes sugar, call'd there *jagra*. The inward hard shell serves to make cups and dishes, and is also us'd for firing by curious goldsmiths in those parts. Of the nut enough has been said, but in the *East Indies* they dry it, and so keep it all the year, carrying it to several parts. Of this dry'd kernel they also make very good oil, and another sort of it green. *Acosta Nat. Hist. of the East Indies.*

Coçobra, trouble, affliction, crossness of fortune: But most properly, and from thence apply'd to signify as above, it is the wind, when it blows right a-head, which makes the men that row in a galley labour hard, and she beats as if she went upon stones. It is also a dangerous cast at dice, which puts him that throws it into a fear, as when seven is the main, and he casts four for his chance.

Coçobra'do, troubled, disturb'd, cross'd, overturn'd.

Coçobra'r, to trouble, to disturb, to cross, to overturn.

Cocodove'r, the name of a market-place in the city *Toledo*.

Cocodrillo, a crocodile.

Cocoso, full of worms.

Cocóte, vid. *Cogóte*.

Cocúyo,

C O D

C O G

C O M

Cocúyo, a glow-worm.

C O D

Cód, a cape of *New England*, call'd by the French, *Cap Blanc*.

Códa, Obs. a tail. Lat. *cauda*.

Códa de mília, the herb call'd horsetail.

CODA'ÇO, vid. *Codázo*.

CODA'DA, a blow with the elbow.

CODA'L, a cubit long; or belonging to the elbow.

CODA'L de carpintéro, a carpenter's square.

CODA'STE, the stern-post, being the last timber in the stern of a ship, to which the rudder is made fast.

CODA'ZO, a blow with the elbow.

CODEA'R, to beat about the elbows, or make room with them.

CODE'GA, a small island in the harbour of *Cartagena* in *South America*.

CODE'RA, the scab on the elbow, or a torn sleeve at the elbow.

CODICIA, avarice, covetousness, greediness.

Prov. *Por codicia del florín no te cases con ruin*: Do not marry a base person for covetousness of florins, that is, of wealth. Take not a vile wife or husband for the sake of wealth. Or do not any ill thing for gain.

Prov. *Codicia mala manzilla para*: Base covetousness brings a blot or shame. Sordid avarice makes men do such things as turn to their shame.

CODICIA'BLE, to be coveted.

CODICIA'DO, coveted.

CODICIADOR, one that covets.

CODICIA'R, to covet.

CODICILLO, or *Codicilo*, a codicil, or an addition a man makes before his death to his last will and testament.

CODICIOSAMENTE, covetously, greedily; also anxiously.

CODICIOSO, covetous, greedy; also eager, earnest or anxious.

Muger codiciosa, is sometimes taken in a good sense for a good housewife.

Prov. *El codicioso, y el trampofo fácilmente se conciertan*: A covetous man and a sharper easily agree. Because covetous men value not how they get wealth.

Código, a volume of the civil law, so called from the Latin *codex*.

CODILLO, a little elbow.

CODIZILLO, vid. *Codicillo*.

Códo, an elbow; also the measure we call a cubit, being a foot and a half.

Dar del códo, to give a private hint with the elbow; also to put away, to reject.

Bebér de códos, to drink leaning up-

on one's elbows; that is, leasurely, and at one's ease.

CODÓN, or *Codóno*, a quince, a word us'd in the kingdom of *Valencia*.

CODONA'TE, mermelate, in the same language.

CODONE'RO, a quince-tree.

CODORNÍZ, a quail. Latin *coturnix*.

C O E

COECHA'R, vid. *Cobechár*.

COE'LLO, the surname of a family in *Portugal*, in which language *coello* signifies a rabbit.

COE'TE, a squib, cracker, or serpent made of gun-powder.

Coete de varilla, a sky-rocket.

COETE'RNO, co-eternal.

C O F

COFACHÍ, a district in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

COFACHIQUÍ, another district in the same province.

COFIA, a woman's coife.

COFIN, a basket, pannier, or frail.

COFRA'DE, a brother, not by nature, but of a brotherhood, or confraternity, which is generally on some pious account.

COFRA'DES de pála, concealers of thieves.

COFRADÍA, a brotherhood or confraternity, a corporation.

COFRE, a coffer, trunk or chest.

COFREAR las espaldas, to bow in the back, as old men do.

COFREZITO, or *Cofrecillo*, a little trunk or coffer.

COFRE'RO, a trunk-maker.

C O G

COGEA'R, vid. *Coxear*.

COGEDÍZO, that is or may be gathered.

COGEDÓR, a gatherer.

COGE'R, Præf. *To coger*; Præt. *Cogí*; to gather, to catch. Lat. *colligere*. In sea-terms to quail a rope, that is, to lay it in rounds one over another as it is gather'd up, that it may lie together, and run out without tangling.

Coger los frutos de la tierra, to gather in harvest.

Coger agua el navío, is for a ship to leak, or take in water.

Coger el ladrón, to catch the thief.

Coger ropa, to fold linnen.

Coger a uno a palabras, to intrap a man in his own words.

Coger pñtos en medias, to take up fallen stitches in stockings, or to darn them.

Coger agua en cesto, to take up water in a basket, to labour in vain.

COGIDO, gather'd, caught, taken; in the language of the sea, it is quail'd;

that is, a rope laid in rounds one upon another, as above.

COGIMIENTO, gathering, catching, taking.

COGITABÚNDO, thoughty. Latin. seldom us'd.

COGITA'R, to think. Lat. *cogitare*.

COGNÓMERE, a surname. Lat. *Cognomen*.

COGÓLLO, the heart of a tree, the close part of a cabbage, or cabbage-lettice, or the like; also as *cogúlla*; also the surname of a family in *Spain*.

COGÓLLUDO, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, seated on a hill, in a fertile soil, wall'd, and has 500 houses and one parish. It is a marquitate, the title always given to the eldest son of the duke of *Medina Celi*.

COGOLMA'RO, heap'd up above the measure.

COGOLMADÚRA, heaping up above the measure.

COGOLMAMIENTO, idem.

COGOLMA'R, to heap up, to heap above the measure. From *cólmo*, the top.

COGÓLMO, vid. *Cólmo*.

COGÓMERO, vid. *Cobombro*.

COGOME'LO, a mushroom. Obs.

COGOTE, the pole of the head, the nape of the neck.

Dar de cogote, to fall down backwards.

COGUJA'DA, a lark.

Prov. *Dádole ha pédro a la cogujada, que la cola está tuerta, y el ala sana*: Peter has hit the lark, for her tail is awry and her wing sound. When a man thinks he has hit the mark, and is farthest from it.

Cogujada copada, a copple-crown'd lark.

COGÚLLA, a monk's cowl, or hood.

COGULLA'DA, the part that is full of kernels in the neck of a swine.

COGUXÓN, the corner of a quilt to lie on, because it rounds off like a monk's hood. Call'd in Latin *cuculus*.

C O H

COHABITA'R, vid. *Coabitar*.

COHECHA'DO, brib'd, corrupted.

COHECHADOR, one that gives bribes.

COHECHA'R, to bribe, to corrupt.

Also to plow, to till, to manure the ground.

COHECHAZÓN, bribing; also tilling, plowing, or manuring.

COHE'CHO, a bribe.

Prov. *Ni tomes cohécho, ni pierdas de récho*: Take no bribe, nor lose no due.

COHERMANA'R, to unite, to ally, to join like brothers, to match.

COHE'TE, vid. Coéte.

COHETERÍA, the throwing or burning of squibs.

COHITA de *cáfas*, Obs. a quarter of a town, or any number of houses.

COHOLMA'R, vid. Colmar.

COHOLMO, vid. Colmo.

COHOMBRA'L, a garden or bed of cucumbers.

COHOMBRILLO, a little cucumber.

Cokombrillo amargo, the wild cucumber.

COHÓMBRO, a cucumber.

Prov. *Quién hizo el cohómbro, que se le tráyga al hómbrro*: Let him that made the cucumber carry it upon his back. They that get ill shap'd or vicious children must have patience and bear with them.

Prov. *Aborrecí el cohómbro, y nació me en el hómbrro*: I hated cucumber, and it grew out upon my shoulder. When a man has that he most dreaded or abhor'd happens to him.

COHONDE'R, to confound, to destroy.

COHONDIMIE'NTO, confounding, destroying.

COHONDÍR, to confound, to destroy.

COHORÍ, vid. çaborí.

COHÓRTE, a cohort, a band or company of soldiers.

COHUJA'DA, vid. Cogujada.

C O I

CÓJA, Cōjo; vid. Cogér.

COJEA'R, vid. Caxeár.

COJE'CHA, vid. Cofécha.

COJEDÍZO, vid. Cogedízo.

COJE'R, vid. Cogér.

COJE'RA, lameness.

COJIMIE'NTO, vid. Cogimiénto.

COIMA, see Coyma.

COIME'RO, see Coyméro.

COÍMERA, a city and university in Portugal, seated on the banks of the river Mondego; it is wall'd, contains 7000 inhabitants, 7 parish churches, 4 monasteries of nuns, 5 of friars, 16 colleges, a house of Misericordia, and a great hospital. It is also a bishoprick worth 40000 cruzados a year.

Cójo, lame.

COJÓNES, the testicles of man or beast.

COJÓN de *pérro*, the herb ragwort.

COÍTO, carnal copulation.

COJÓNDRA, or *Cojúnda*, Obs. vid. *Coyúnda*.

COJÚDO, that has great testicles, a creature that is not gelt; a ram.

C O L

COL, a colewort.

Col florida, a colliflower.

'Entre col y col lechuga, betwixt every two coleworts a lettuce. That is, interlay your discourse with variety, as gardeners do, and let no ground or words be lost.

CÓLA, a tail, also glew or sizing, and a long note in musick.

Cóla del arado, the plow tail, or handle.

Cóla de caválo, the herb call'd horse-tail, or shave-grass.

Cóla de péce, an herb call'd fish-tail.

Cóla de golondrina, properly a swallow's tail; but among workmen it is that which we call a dustail, or dove-tail, because cut in the shape of a bird's tail, which makes it hold fast.

Cóla muérdaga de roble, mistletoe of the oak.

Castigádo de cóla, properly a horse that is made to carry his tail down; met. one that is humbled, pull'd down backwards.

Rascarse la cóla, to scratch one's tail. To be confined to little compass, after being used to live at large, as the horse rubs his tail when the stable is short.

Cubrirse con la cóla, to cover one's self with one's tail. To alledge frivolous excuses, which is like to no covering.

Llevar la cóla en votos, to be the last to give one's vote.

Prov. *Halagar con la cóla, y mordér con la boca*: To fawn with the tail, and bite with the mouth. To invert civility, to be courteous in show, and do mischief at the same time. From a dog that first wags his tail, and then flies at a man.

Prov. *Menéa la cóla el can, no por ti, sino por el pan*: The dog wags his tail, not for your sake, but for the bread. That is, do not expect that men should serve or honour you for nothing, since even the brute beasts fawn for interest, that is, for their food.

COLACIÓN, a collation, that is, a repast of cold meat, or rather what is allow'd to be eaten on a fasting night, a bever, an evening-meal; also the collation of a benefice; also comparison.

COLACIONA'R, to compare a copy with the original.

COLA'ÇO, a foster-brother, one that sucks the same milk.

COLA'DA, buck or lye for linnen.

Echar a uno en la colada, to put a man into the buck. This they say to a man that is very dirty.

Todo saldrá en la colada, it will all out in the buck. Tho' a man's faults be never so secret, they will out in time.

COLADE'RO, a strainer, a cullender, a basket to put linnen into for the lye to run through them; a narrow passage, where but one can pass.

COLA'DO, strain'd; also glew'd. *Hierro colado*, cast iron, not hammer'd.

COLADÓR, vid. Coladéro.

COLADÚRA, straining; also bucking of linnen.

COLA'MBRE, a dicker of leather. In cant it is thirst or drinking.

COLA'R, to strain through a strainer, to buck linnen; also to glew, and to run out gently, as liquor does at a small hole, crack, or the like.

CÓLA'STE, the rake of the ship aft; that is, as much of the stern as hangs over the keel.

COLATERA'L, collateral, or the collateral line, which is not the immediate line from father to son, but the next, as from an uncle or the like. Also that which is on the side of another.

COLATÓR, he that has the gift of a benefice.

COLA'YNA, in cant a draught of wine.

COLCE'DRA, a quilt to lie on.

Colcedra de plumas, a feather-bed.

CÓLCHA, a quilt to cover or lay over a bed.

COLCHA'DO, quilted.

COLCHA'R, to quilt.

COLCHE'RO, one that makes or sells quilts to cover beds.

COLCHÓN, a quilt to lie on, a mattress.

Colchón desbastádo, a quilt that has all the tackings or basting that keep it in form dropt off; met. an unwellly gross fellow.

COLCHONCÍCO, or *Colchonillo*, a little mattress, or quilt to lie on.

COLCHONE'RO, one that makes quilts to lie on.

CÓLE, vid. Col.

COLEA'DA, a stroke or flap with the tail.

COLEA'R, to wag the tail.

COLE'GA, a colleague, a companion in office, or otherwise.

COLEGACIÓN, gathering together, an assembly, a congregation.

COLEGA'DOS, gather'd together, assembled, confederated, united.

COLEGA'R, to gather together, to assemble, to confederate, to unite.

COLE'GIAL

COL

COLEGIA'L, a collegian, or student in a college, or any thing belonging to a college.

COLE'GIO, a college. Lat. *collegium*.

COLEGÍR; Præf. *To Colijo*, Præt. *Colégi*; to gather, that is, to infer, to deduce by reason. Lat. *colligere*.

COLERA, choler, anger. Greek *chole*.

COLE'RICO, cholerick, hasty, passionate.

COLE'TA, the hair of the head cut round, a small skull-cap; also a sort of canvas to make doublets.

COLETA'NEO, a foster-brother, one that sucks the same milk. Lat. *collecta-nus*.

COLETÍCO, a little buff or leather jerkin.

COLETÍLLA, a woman's kercher.

COLE'TO, a buff coat.

COLETE'RO, a maker of buff coats.

COLETIVO, collective.

COLETÓR, a collector.

COLETURÍA, the office of a collector.

COLGADE'RO, a hanger, a thing to hang another by, or that which hangs.

COLGADIZO, that is or may be hung.

COLGA'DO, hung.

COLGADOR, a hanger.

COLGADURA, the hanging of a room; also hanging of any other thing.

COLGA'JO, a thing that hangs dangling.

Colgajo de uvas, a bunch of grapes.

COLGA'R; Præf. *To Cuélgo*, Præt.

Colgué; to hang, to hang a room, to depend on another; to present on a man's birth-day, or the feast of the saint of his name.

Colgar de la boca del que habla, to be wholly intent upon what one says.

COLGAS, dags, or dag-locks.

COLIERE, a sea-port town in *Catalonia*, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, seated on a rising ground, wall'd, and has a strong castle, 300 houses, one parish, and one monastery of Dominicans. Antiently call'd *Illiberis*.

CÓLICA, the colick. Lat. *colica passio*.

CÓLICO, one that has the colick.

COLIFLÓR, a colliflower.

COLIGA'DO, bound together, confederated, or allied.

COLIJA, *Colijo*; vid. *Colegír*.

COLIMA, a district in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

COLINA, cabbage-feed; also a narrow hill betwixt two vales.

COLINO, a young cabbage or sprout.

COLÍRIO, a medicine for the eyes. Greek *collyrium*.

COL

COLISE'Ó, a theatre; also any place where there are large statues.

COLLA' de viento, a gale of wind.

COLLA, rustical, for *acullá*.

COLLA'ÇO, vid. *Coláço*.

COLLA'DO, a hillock. Lat. *collis*.

COLLA'Ó, the port to the city *Lima*, metropolis of the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America* on the *South Sea*.

COLLA'R, a collar. From *collum*, the neck.

COLLARE'JO, a little collar; also the cape of a cloak or coat.

COLLARCI'LLO, of *Collarico*; vid. *Collarêjo*.

COLLARI'NO, the collerine, a term among architects, which *Leo Alberti* says is a small circle or round that compasses the top and bottom of the column.

COLLATA'R, Obs. vid. *Colateral*.

COLLA'ZO, vid. *Colázo*. In some parts of *Old Castile* and *Andaluzia* they call the servants they hire to plow and till by this name.

COLLE'RA de bestia, a collar for a horse or other beast of draught.

COLLE'RA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, five leagues from the city *Valencia*, on the sea-coast, where the river *Xucar* falls into the sea; it is wall'd, has a castle, a rich soil, 300 houses, and one parish. Antiently call'd *Colla aëria*.

COLLIPO, the hiccough.

CÓLMA, vid. *Colmo*.

COLMA'DO, heap'd up.

COLMADURA, heaping up.

COLMA'R, to heap up.

COLMEA'R, vid. *Colmenar*.

COLME'NA, a bee-hive.

Tenér la casa como una colmena, to have a house like a bee-hive. That is, well-stor'd.

COLMENA'R, a place to keep bee-hives.

COLMENA'R, a town in *New Castile*, 6 leagues from *Madrid*, seated on a rising ground on the banks of the river *Mançanares*, has 200 houses, and one parish.

COLMENE'RO, one that keeps bee-hives.

COLMÍLLO, the tusk of a boar, or any other beast; also the four teeth of a man, which part the fore-teeth from the hind-teeth.

COLMILLUDO, that has great tusks.

CÓLMO, the top of any thing; the heap'd part of a measure, that which rises above the edges of the measure.

No llegar a colmo, not to rise to the top, not to come to perfection.

Colo de viento, a gust of wind.

COL

COLÓBIO, a short coat without sleeves, us'd in former ages by the monks in *Egypt*, and by others, and afterwards by kings at their coronations, since changed into the garment call'd the *Dalmatica*, from the Latin *colobium*. This word is used by *Jerónimo Blancas* in his *Coronaciones de los Reyes de Aragón*, and by many others on the like occasions.

COLOBRINA, vid. *Culebrina*.

COLOCACIÓN, placing or bestowing, settling.

COLOCA'DO, placed, bestow'd, settled.

COLOCA'R; Præf. *To Coloco*, Præt. *Coloqué*; to place, to settle. Lat. *collocare*.

COLÓDRA, a horn to drench beasts; also a deep pan to milk sheep or goats in.

COLODRÍLLO, the poll of the head, the nape of the neck.

Dar de colodrillo, to tumble down backwards.

COLÓDRO, a sort of wooden shoes.

Andar de coços en colódros, to run out of one danger into another. To fall out of the frying-pan into the fire.

COLOFONIA, fine rosin.

COLOMBINO, a young pigeon; also of or belonging to a dove, or dove-colour.

COLÓN, so the Spaniards call'd *Columbus*, the famous discoverer of the *West Indies*, and so they still call his descendants, the chief of which is the duke of *Veraguas*, under which title see more of it.

COLONIA, a broad silk ribbon; also a colony or number of people sent to settle in any place. It is likewise the Spanish name of the city and electorate of *Cologne* in *Germany*.

COLOQUE', vid. *Colocar*.

COLOQUINTIDA, the coloquintida plant and apples.

COLÓQUIO, a colloquy, a conference, discoursing together.

COLÓR, colour, a pretence, paint for women's faces. Latin.

Colór cardeno, a black and blue colour.

Colór llino, a deep colour.

Colór muerto, a faded colour.

Colór vivo, a bright lively colour.

Vários colóres, several colours.

Azul, blue.

Amísco, filamot.

Amarillo, yellow.

Anaranjado, orange-colour.

Azeyunado, olive-colour.

Blanco, white.

COL

Berméjo, red.
Colór de amaváto, purple.
Colór de auróra, aurora colour.
Colór de ladrillo, brick colour.
Colombino, dove-colour.
Cetrino, lemon-colour.
Colorado, red.
Colór de gamúça, isabella.
Colór de ceréza, cherry-colour.
Colór de lláma, flame-colour.
Colór de fuégo, fire-colour.
Carmesí, crimson.
Ceniciento, ash-colour.
Colór de rosa, rose-colour.
Encarnado, carnation.
Escarlata, scarlet.
Grana, idem.
Leonado, murrey.
Morado, purple.
Negro, black.
Pardo, grey.
Róxo, red.
Verde, green.
Verde mar, sea-green.
Mudar colór, to change colour, as a man does upon a surprize.
Bolverse en colór, to blush.
Prov. Quando meúres colór de florín, écha al médico por ruýn: When you piss of the colour of a florin (that is, when you piss clear) turn away the physician.
Prov. Colorádo y negro las colóres del inférno: Red and black are the colours of hell. They are a dismal mixture, and look like fire and smoke.
Prov. De las colóres la grána, de las frutas la mançana: Of all colours the scarlet, of all fruit the apple. They reckon the best.
COLORA'DO, red; sometimes, but seldom taken for colour'd.
COLORA'R, to colour.
COLORA'R, to begin to recover a colour.
COLORÍR, to set out in colours.
COLÓSSO, any statue of an extraordinary bigness, so call'd from the colossus of Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.
COLÓSTRO, beestings, which is the thick milk that comes soon after a cow has calv'd.
COLUDÍR, to collude, to dissemble, to deceive.
COLUMBINO, vid. *Colombino*.
COLUMBRA'R, to discover something at a distance, so that a man can scarce discern what it is.
COLUMBRES, in cant the eyes.
COLUMBRÓN, a glimpse of a thing as far as one can see.
COLUMNA, vid. *Colúna*.

COM

COLUMPIA'R, to swing on a rope as boys do.
COLÚPIO, a swing, or the act of swinging.
COLÚNA, a column or pillar. From the Lat. *columna*.
Colúna Dórica, Iónica, Coríntia, Toscana, Compósita, Górica; a column of the Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, Tuscan, Composite, or Gothick order.
Colúna de média cáña, a half pillar, that is, only the half round, as is used to stand against a wall.
Colúna istriada, a fluted column.
COLUNACIÓN, adorning with columns, or the placing and disposing of them.
COLÚROS, the colures, being two great circles in the sphere cutting one another at right angles at the poles of the world, and dividing the zodiack into four parts at *aries, libra, cancer*, and *capricorn*; the first two making the equinoxes, the latter two the solstices.
COLUSIÓN, collusion, fraud, deceitful dealing, when two combine to cheat a third.
COLUSÓR, one that colludes, dissembles, or joins with another to cheat.
COLZE'DRA, vid. *Colcédra*.

COM

COMA, vid. *Sóma*.
Coma, Obs. the hair. Latin.
COMA'DRE, a midwife, or a gossip.
Juéves de comadres, gossips *Thursday*; the *Thursday* seven-night before *Shrove-Tuesday*; for the *Thursday* before is call'd *Juéves de compadres*, the he-gossips *Thursday*, and that immediately before *Shrove-Tuesday*, *Para todos*, for all, both men and women.
Prov. Rínen las comadres, y dixénse las verdades: Gossips fall out, and tell one another the truth. The truth will out when such people disagree. We say, when knaves fall out honest men come by their goods.
Prov. Mal me quieren mis comadres, porque digo las verdades: My gossips do not love me, because I speak the truth. This they say, when any body is offended for being told of their faults.
Prov. Comadre andariéga, donde voy, allá os hallo: Gadding gossip, wherever I go, there I find you. This they say, when one finds fault with another for what they are themselves equally guilty of. For one gossip finds fault with the other for gadding, and says, she finds her wherever she goes; whereas had she staid at home herself, she would have no occasion to find faults.
COMEDRE'JA, a weasel.

COM

COMADRE'RA, a gossiping woman.
COMADRE'RO, a man that is always among the women, a *John* among the maids.
COMA'GRE, a small district in the jurisdiction of *Panama* on the isthmus of *America*.
COMANAGÓTA, a small town and a bay in the province of *Cumana* in *South America*.
COMANDA'DO, vid. *Encomendado*.
COMANDA'NTE, a commandant, as a captain commandant of a regiment, which is the eldest captain, who commands in the absence of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel.
COMA'RCA, a district or territory, a liberty, or the country about a town; also the borders or confines.
COMARCA'NO, neighbouring, near the borders, or within the liberties.
COMA'RES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 6 leagues from *Malaga*, seated on a ridge, and wall'd where the rocks do not secure it; the country rich in wine and raisins. It contains 400 houses and one parish.
COMAYA'GUA, the chief city of the province of *Honduras* in *North America*, otherwise called *Valladolid*.
CÓMBA, a bump or round swelling caused by a fall or blow; also a felon on a finger.
COMBA'DO, bent, crooked, rounding.
COMBA'R, to bow, to bend, to turn into an arch.
CÓMBAS, half rounds.
COMBA'TE, a combat, a battle, a conflict, an assault.
COMBATÍBLE, assaultable.
COMBATÍDO, assaulted, fought with, set upon.
Hombre apercibido medio combatido, a man that's upon his guard has half the battle over. Fore-warn'd, fore-arm'd.
COMBATIDÓR, a combater, a fighter, an assailant, a champion.
COMBATIE'NTE, a combatant.
COMBATIMIE'NTO, fighting, combating.
COMBATÍR, to combat, to fight, to assault.
COMBE'Z, the deck of a ship. Vid. *cubiérta*.
COMBIDA'DO, invited, or a guest.
COMBIDADÓR, one that invites.
COMBIDA'R, to invite.
COMBIDÓN, the 'squire of the company, he that treats all.
COMBINACIÓN, a combination.
COMBINA'R, to combine, to plot, to devise, or to join together in a design.

COMBITE,

COM

COM

COM

COMBITE, an invitation ; also a feast or treat.

Combite con porra, a feast with a club ; that is, an invitation at which every one pays at last.

COMBLEÇA, a concubine, a mistress kept by a marry'd man. From the old Spanish word *blézo*, a bed ; thence *combléza*, a she-bedfellow.

COMBLEÇO, a rival, a competitor, also one that is too familiar with another man's wife.

COMBOY, a convoy, money or provisions, or ammunitions sent to a town or army with a strong guard to secure it against the enemy. The same word is used at sea for a guard of men of war to secure merchants.

COMBOYA'R, to convoy. *Sitio de Breda*.

COMBUSTIBLE, combustible, fit to burn.

COMEÇON, an itching.

COMEDERO, eatable ; also a room to eat in, or a vessel for any creature to feed out of.

COMEDIA, a comedy, a play. Greek.

COMEDIA'NTE, a player or actor.

COMEDIDO, civil, courteous, well-bred, or behav'd ; also moderate.

COMEDIMIE'NTO, civility, good breeding ; also moderation.

COMEDIO, an interval of time.

COMEDIRSE, to be civil, to grow calm, to moderate.

COMEDOR, a great eater ; also a dining-room.

Prov. *Al ruyn comedor el huéssó le es favor al sabor* : To a bad eater a bone is a favour to his relish. A weak stomach will rather pick or suck a bone that has little or nothing on it, than eat the meat.

COMENÇA'DO, begun, commenced.

COMENÇAMIE'NTO, a beginning.

COMENÇA'R ; Præf. *To Comienço* ; Præf. *Comencé* ; to begin, to commence.

Començar y nunca acabar, to begin and never end, to talk for ever.

COMENDA'DO, recommended.

COMENDADOR, a commendary, that is, he who has a revenue in *commendam*, either priest or knight of the military orders.

Comendadores de bo'a, in cant, thieves that ply at fairs.

COMENDA'R ; Præf. *To Comiendo* ; Præf. *Comendé* ; to recommend ; also to commend, or praise.

COMENDI'RO, as *Comendador* ; also he that commits any thing to one's charge.

COMENSA'L, a mess-mate, a companion at board, or at table.

COMENTA'DO, that has a comment on it.

COMENTA'R, to comment upon a thing.

COMENTADOR, a commentator.

COMENTA'RIO, a commentary.

COMENZA'R, vid. *Començar*.

COMER, to eat, to dine. Latin *comedere*.

Comer un bocádo sin assentarse, to eat a bit without sitting down.

Comer de gorra, or *de mogollón*, to sponge one's victuals.

Comer mil ducados de renta, to spend a thousand ducats a year.

Tener que comer, to be well to pass.

Comerse a otro de un bocádo, to eat up a man at a morsel ; to make nothing of him.

Comerse unos a otros, to eat up one another ; to be always quarrelling.

Comerse de piojos en una cárcel, to be eaten up by lice in a prison ; to die miserably in it.

Comer de mogollón, to sponge a dinner.

Comer y callar, to eat on, and say nothing.

Prov. *Comer y rascár todo es empezar* : To eat and to scratch, a man need but begin ; because, tho' he has not a stomach, or does not itch, yet pleasure draws him in.

Prov. *Bién comer, o mal comer, tres veces se ha de beber* : Whether a man makes a good dinner or a bad one, he must drink thrice.

Prov. *Cóme poco, y cena mas, duerme en alto, y vivirás* : Eat little at dinner, less at supper, and sleep high, and you'll live long. *Cena mas* signifies *mas poco*, that is, less. The whole is advice to be sparing in diet, and to live above damps to preserve health.

Prov. *Lo que no avéis de comer, dexadlo cozer* : Let that boil which you are not to eat. That is, meddle not in other men's business ; if it does not concern you, let it alone.

Prov. *Comer hasta enfermár, y ayunar hasta sanár* : He that eats till he is sick must fast till he is well. He that runs out by extravagancy, must retrieve himself by parsimony.

Prov. *Quién bién come, y bién bebe, bién haze lo que deve* : He that eats well and drinks well, does his duty well. Either it is taken ironically, that he plays his part well ; or seriously, that good eating and drinking keeps a man in strength to be able to go through his business.

Prov. *Lo que uno no come, otro se*

piérde por ésto : One man's meat is another man's poison.

COMERCIO, commerce, trade.

COMESTIBLE, eatable.

COMETA, a comet, a blazing star. Latin.

COMETEDOR, one that commits an affair to another, or that commits a crime.

COMETE'R, to commit ; either to commit a thing to another, or to commit a crime.

COMETIDO, committed.

COMETIDOR, vid. *Cometedor*.

COMETIMIE'NTO, committing.

COMZO'N, itching.

COMFITES, comfits.

COMFORTES, sluices, such as are used to let water in and out.

COMICO, a comick poet.

COMIDA, meat, a dinner.

COMIDE, *Comido* ; vid. *Comedir*.

COMIDO, eaten.

COMIEN'CE, *Comienço* ; vid. *Començar*.

COMIEN'ÇO, a beginning.

COMIEN'DE, *Comiendo* ; vid. *Comendar*.

COMIGO, with me.

Estás conmigo, are you on my side ? or, do you understand me ?

COMILO'N, a great eater, a greedy-gut, a glutton.

COMILONEA'R, to play the glutton.

COMINO, the plant and seed cummin. Greek *ciminen*.

Fulano parte un comino, such a one splits a cummin-feed. We say, he'll split a hair.

No monta un trápo atádo de cominos, it is not worth a rag full of cummin-seeds ; it is not worth a straw or a button.

COMISSA'RIO, a commissary.

COMISSIO'N, a commission.

COMISSURA, a joint, or place where boards or other things are join'd.

COMITE, vid. *Comitre*.

COMITIVA, company, a convoy ; also a thing committed to another.

COMITRE, the boatswain of a ship or galley.

COMMA, a comma, the least stop or distinction in writing. Greek. Musicians divide the extension of the voice into commas ; a tone has five commas, a half tone three, and the least two.

COMMA, a river and a district in the government of *Maranhão* in *Brazil*.

COMMEMORACIO'N, a commemoration.

COMMENSURACIO'N, commensuration, measuring together.

COMMEN-

COMMENSURA'R, to proportion or measure together. Latin.

COMMENTA'DO, commented.

COMMENTA'R, to comment.

COMMENTA'RIO, a commentary.

COMMUNICACI'N, a threat.

COMMUNA'R, to threaten. Latin.

COMMUNATO'RIO, threatening.

COMMISERACI'N, commiseration, compassion. Latin.

COMMOCIO'N, a commotion, a disturbance. Latin.

Co'MO, how, as, like, why, so.

Hágo como tu haces, I do as you do.

A'nda como un loco, he goes like a mad-man.

Cómo erés tan malo? why are you so wicked:

Cómo ello sea bueno, so it be good.

Cómo quiera, howsoever.

COMODAMENTE, commodiously, conveniently.

COMODA'R, in cant, to truck, to exchange.

COMODIDA'D, conveniency, opportunity.

Co'MODO, conveniency, opportunity; also convenient, commodious.

COMOVE'R; Præf. To Comuevo, Præt. Comoví; to move, to stir up, to incense, to provoke.

Comover el pueblo, to stir up the people to mutiny.

COMOVIDO, stir'd up, provoked, incensed.

COMPADECER; Præf. To Compadesco, Præt. Compadeci; to have compassion, to commiserate, to bear a part in others troubles. Lat. compatiar.

COMPADECIDO, compassionate, pitiful.

COMPADRA'R, to ally as gossips, to match.

COMPADRA'ZGO, gossipship.

COMPADRE, a man gossip, a compeer.

Prov. Quién bien me hace, esse es mi compadre: He that does me a good turn, 'tis he is my gossip. Those are true friends who shew it in their actions, and not in words only.

Prov. Achicá compadre, y llevaré la Galga: vid. Achicár.

Prov. Aclarádselo vos compadre que tenéis la boca a la mano: Do you explain it to him, Gossip, for you have your mouth at hand. This is an ironical or scoffing expression, used when a man does not understand things that are plain and easy, then by way of derision they bid the next man explain the matter.

COMPAN'A, vid. Compañía.

COMPANERO, a companion. Gothick compan.

Prov. Si quieres tener a tu compañero que alcanzar, párate a medir: If you have a mind to have need to overtake your companion, stop to piss. That is, when you are going, or upon business, do not loiter; for even a pissing-time will put you to trouble.

COMPANÍA, a company, a fellowship in trade, a society, a company of soldiers.

Compañía de Jesús, the society of Jesus, the order of Jesuits. Vid. Jesuitas.

Prov. Compañía de dos, compañía de Dios: The company of two is God's company. That is, two agree better than more, and may be truer friends, and therefore their society more pleasing to God.

Prov. Con alegre compañía se sifre la triste vida: Merry company makes this dull life tolerable.

Prov. La compañía para honrar antes con tu yguál, que con tu mayor: To be honour'd by your company, it must rather be with your equal than with one above you. In all cases equals shew more respect than superiors.

Prov. Compañía de tres no vale res: A company consisting of three is worth nothing. It is the Spanish opinion, who say, that to keep a secret three are too many, and to be merry they are too few.

Prov. Compañía de uno, compañía de ninguno; compañía de dos, compañía de Dios; compañía de tres, compañía es; compañía de quatro, compañía del diablo: One is no company; two in company, God's company; three in company is bare company; [these two have been explained above;] four in company is company for the devil; because four being just two and two, may talk apart, and if they vary are just enough to quarrel, and want an odd man to reconcile them.

COMPANÓN, a companion.

Prov. A buen companón buena compañía: For a good companion good company. That is, he deserves it. Or else a good companion makes good company.

COMPANONES, the testicles of man or beast.

Compañones de perro, slander-grass.

COMPANUE'LA, a little company.

Prov. Nos éramos compañucla, y parió nuestra suegra: We were no small company of us, and our mother-in-law was brought to bed. This they say when there is company enough, and any body comes in that is not lik'd.

COMPARABLE, comparable.

COMPARACIÓN, comparison.

COMPARA'DO, compar'd.

COMPARADOR, a comparer.

COMPARA'R, to compare. Lat.

COMPAREGE'R, to appear.

COMPARECIDO, that has appear'd.

COMPARICIÓN, appearing.

COMPARTIDO, well distributed or order'd.

COMPARTIMIENTOS, compartments in painting or drawing.

COMPARTIR, to distribute, to divide; also to impart, to communicate.

COMPA'S, a pair of compasses. From the Latin compes, because it has two legs. In musick it is the time that is kept, or the master's beating time.

Salir del compás, not to keep time; met. not to do things orderly.

COMPASA'R, to measure with compasses, to compass.

COMPASSIÓN, compassion.

COMPASSIVO, compassionate, full of compassion, merciful.

COMPATÍA, sympathy.

COMPATIBLE, compatible, sympathetick, suffering with another, or that may be endured. Lat.

COMPATIR, to be compatible, to bear part in another's sufferings.

COMPATRIOTO, a countryman; that is, one of the same country.

COMPELE'R, to compel, to force. Lat. compellere.

COMPELIDO, compell'd, forced.

COMPENDE'NCIA, strife, debate.

COMPE'NDIO, a compendium, an abridgment. Lat.

COMPENDIOSAMENTE, briefly.

COMPENDIO'SO, brief, short, compendious.

COMPENSA'BLE, that may be requited or made amends for.

COMPENSACI'N, compensation, reward. Latin.

COMPENSA'R; Præf. To Compensar; to requite, to reward, to recompence.

COMPETE'NCIA, competency, sufficiency; also contention or rivalry.

COMPETE'NTE, competent, suitable, meet. Lat.

COMPETE'R; Præf. To Competir; to be competent, fit, or meet.

COMPETICIO'N, competition, strife, contention, rivalry.

COMPETIDO'R, a competitor, a rival, an opposite.

COMPETIR, to stand in competition.

COMPI'ENSE, Compienso; vid. Compensar.

COMPI'TE, Compiito; vid. Competir, or Competir.

COMPLACE'NCIA, complacency, pleasure, satisfaction.

COMPLACER,

COMPLACE'R, to please, to satisfy, to content.

COMPLACIDO, pleased, contented.

COMPLACIMIE'NTO, vid. *Complacencia*.

COMPLAZE'NCIA, vid. *Complacencia*.

COMPLAZE'R, vid. *Complacér*.

COMPLAZIDO, vid. *Complacido*.

COMPLAZIMIE'NTO, vid. *Complacencia*.

COMPLE, vid. *Cúmples*.

COMPLESSION, vid. *Complexión*.

COMPLE'TAS, compline, the last of the seven parts of the divine office sung by priests and religious men, being recited at night before they go to bed. Lat. *completorium*, the compleating of the whole day's prayers.

COMPLEXIO'N, the constitution of the body.

COMPLICE, an accomplice, one that is aiding or assisting to a fact, commonly to a crime.

COMPLIDO, vid. *Cumplido*.

COMPLIMIE'NTO, vid. *Cumplimiento*.

COMPLIR, vid. *Cumplir*.

COMPLISCIÓN, vid. *Complexión*.

COMPO, lame, a barbarous word.

COMPONEDOR, a composer, an adjuter, a reconciler, an adorer.

Prov. *Muchos componedores descomponen la novia*: Many dressers put the brides dress out of order, many advisers breed disorder.

COMPONE'R, Præf. Indic. *Compongo*, *compones*, *compone*; Præt. *Compuise*, *compusiste*, *compuso*; Fut. *Compondré*, *compondrás*, *compondrá*, or *comporné*, *compornás*, *comporná*; Sub. Præf. *Componga*; Imperf. *Compusiére*, *compondría*, or *compusiése*; Fut. *Compusiére*, to compose, to compound, to put together, to reconcile, to adjust, to dress, to adorn, to frame a lie, to compose as printers do, to make verses, to write prose.

Componer discórdias, to make up differences.

Componerse en la parte, to compound with the plaintiff.

Componerse una muger, is for a woman to dress her self.

Componer lo desconcertado, to order things that were in confusion.

COMPONGA, *Compongo*, vid. *Componer*.

COMPORNE', *Comporná*, *comporná*, vid. *Componer*.

COMPORTA'BLE, tolerable, that may be born.

COMPORTE, in cant, an inn-keeper.

COMPOSICION, composition, agreement, mixture.

COMPOSITO orden, the composite

order in architecture, so call'd, because compos'd of several of the other orders. See *Evelyn*.

COMPOSTE'LA, otherwise call'd *Santiago de Galicia*, the metropolis of the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, seated betwixt the rivers *Sar* and *Sarela*, half a league from their conflux, at the foot of the mountain *Pedroso*. This city is famous for the great resort of pilgrims to it from all parts, to pay their devotions at the shrine of St. *James* the apostle, and patron of *Spain*. It is wall'd, well built, has a strong castle, a good territory, inhabited by 10000 families, divided into 12 parishes, with seven monasteries of men, five of nuns, five hospitals, one of them the royal structure for entertaining of pilgrims; four colleges. It is an archbishoprick, the cathedral has 20 dignify'd priests, 43 canons or prebends, 18 half canons, 100 great chapels, and 50 less. The diocese contains 1183 parishes, and is worth to the archbishop 80000 ducats a year, and some years 100000. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the riches in it very great. It was anciently called *Flavium Brigantium*.

COMPOSTE'LA NUE'VA, or *New Compostela*, the capital city of the province of *Xalisco* in *North America*, seated not far from the *South-Sea*, and 33 leagues from the city *Guadalajara*, built by *Niño Guzman* in the year 1531.

COMPOSTURA, a composition; also decency, modesty, composedness.

COMPRA, buying, a purchase, a bargain.

COMPRADIZO, that is, or may be bought or purchas'd.

COMPRADOR, a buyer, a purchaser, a chapman.

COMPRADORES de oro y plata, persons who make it their business at *Sevil* and *Cadiz* to buy up silver and gold as it comes from the *Indies* in wedges, or otherwise, to reduce it to the due standard for coining. *Feitia nerte de la contrat*.

COMPRA'R, to buy, to purchase. Lat. *comparare*.

Prov. *Compra lo que no has menester, y venderás lo que no podrás escusar*: Buy what you have no need of, and you will sell what you cannot be without. Verify'd in those who run in debt to buy needless rich furniture, useless toys, or extravagant pleasures, and at last are forc'd to sell their estates to get out of debt.

Prov. *Quien compra y vende lo que gasta no siente*: He who buys and sells

does not feel what he spends. A good trade is such a continual income, that a man who has it is not sensible of his expence.

COMPREHENDE'R, to comprehend, to conceive, to understand, to contain. Lat.

COMPREHENDIDO, comprehended, conceiv'd, understood, contain'd.

COMPREHENSION, comprehension, understanding, containing.

COMPREHENSOR, one that comprehends or understands.

COMPROBA'DO, prov'd.

COMPROBACION, proving.

COMPROBA'R, *Compruebo*, to prove, to make out; also to commend, to allow. Lat.

COMPROME'TER, to compromise, to agree, to make a mutual promise. Lat.

COMPROMISO, a compromise, a mutual promise, an agreement.

COMPROMISSOR, one that is to see a compromise or agreement betwixt two perform'd; or one of the two parties that make the agreement.

COMPROVA'R, vid. *Comprobar*.

COMPRUE'BE, *Compruebo* or *Comprueve*, *compruebo*, vid. *Comprobar*.

COMPUE'RTA, a sluice or flood-gate; also a portcullice, herse, or sarracine of a fortress.

COMPUE'STO, compounded; also dress'd, adorn'd, settled. Lat. *compositus*.

COMPULSA'R, to take a copy of an original writing, compelling him who has it to produce it by order of court.

COMPULSORIA, a *subpena*.

COMPUNCIÓN, compunction, a sting of conscience, sorrow for ill done.

COMPUNGIDO, penitent, repenting, sorrowful for his sins, touch'd in conscience and with compunction.

COMPUNGIR, to touch in conscience, to repent, to feel compunction or sorrow for sins. Lat. *compungere*.

COMPUSE, *Compusiera*, *compusiese*, *compuso*, vid. *Componer*.

COMPUTACION, computation, reckoning, calculation, casting of accounts.

COMPUTA'R, to compute, to reckon, to calculate. Lat. *computo*.

COMVATIR, vid. *Combatir*.

COMUE'VE, vid. *Comover*.

COMVIDA'R, vid. *Combidar*.

COMULGA'DO, that has communicated, or receiv'd the holy communion.

COMULGADOR, one that communicates or receives the communion.

COMULGA'R, Præf. *Comilgo*; Præt. *Comulgué*; to communicate or receive the holy communion.

COMULGUE', vid. *Comulgár*.

COMÚN, common, vulgar, publick.

El común, the commonalty, the mob.

Prov. *Quién haze por común, haze por ningún*: He that does any thing for the publick, does it for no-body. Or,

Prov. *Lo que es del común, no es de ningún*: What belongs to the publick is no-bodies. Both these signify the same; that is, every-body's business is no-body's business.

COMUNA'L, vid. *Común*.

COMUNE'RO, a factious mutinous fellow, that would have all things in common, a leveller.

COMMUNICA'BLE, communicable, that may be communicated to others; also fit to be convers'd with, tractable.

COMMUNICACIÓN, communication, conversation.

COMMUNICA'DO, communicated, imparted to others.

COMMUNICADOR, one that communicates or imparts things to others.

COMUNICA'R, Præf. *Comunico*; Præt. *Comuniqué*; to communicate, to impart, to converse. Lat.

COMUNIDA'D, the commonalty; also a community, that is, a society that live in commons, as religious orders.

COMUNIDA'DES, so they call'd the rebellion in Spain against the emperor Charles the fifth, because it was rais'd and carry'd on by the commonalty, most of the nobility and gentry continuing loyal.

COMUNIÓN, communion, fellowship, but generally the holy communion.

COMUNIQUE', vid. *Comunicár*.

COMUNME'NTE, commonly, for the most part.

COMUTACIÓN, commutation, exchange.

C O N

CÓN, with. Lat. *Cum*.

CONA'TO, an endeavour. Lat. *conatus*.

CONBA'DO, vid. *Combádo*.

CONBALECE'R, vid. *Convalecér*.

CONBATÍR, vid. *Combatír*.

CONBENCE'R, vid. *Convencér*.

CONBENIE'NTE, vid. *Conveniente*.

CONBE'NTO, vid. *Convénto*.

CONBERSA'BLE, vid. *Conversáble*.

CONBERSA'R, vid. *Conversár*.

CONBERTÍDO, vid. *Convertido*.

CONBEZINO, vid. *Convezino*.

CONBINACIÓN, a combination. Lat. *combinatio*.

CONBINA'DO, combin'd, agreed together upon some design.

CONBINA'R, to combine, to unite together upon a design, to conspire.

CONBIDA'R, vid. *Combida'r*.

CONBÍTE, vid. *Combíte*.

CONBOY, vid. *Combóy*.

CÓNCA, in cant, a porringer.

CONCAVIDA'D, a concavity, a hollowness.

CÓNCAVO, concave, hollow. Lat. *concavus*.

CONCEBÍDO, conceiv'd, either in the understanding, or in the womb.

CONCEBIMIE'NTO, a conception or conceiving of a thing.

CONCEBÍR, to conceive, either in the mind or in the womb. Lat. *concipere*.

CONCEDE'R, to grant, to consent or assent, to yield up, to resign. Lat. *concedere*.

CONCECIÓN, vid. *Concepción*.

CONCEDIDO, granted, yielded.

CONCEGIL, common, belonging to the publick.

CONCEJA'L, belonging to the council.

CONCEGE'RO, or *Consejero*, a counsellor.

CONCE'JO, vid. *Conféjo*.

CONSENTANE'A, a town in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, fourteen leagues from the city Valencia, wall'd, has a strong castle, at the foot of mount Mariola, and a plentiful territory. It contains 600 houses, one parish, and one monastery of Franciscans. It is an earldom, made so by king Alonso V. who bestow'd that honour on D. Ximen Perez Corella, in whose family it still continues.

CONCE'NTO, a concent, or concord in musick. Lat. *concentus*.

CONCEPCIÓN, a conception either of the mind or womb.

CONCEPCIÓN DE LA VE'GA, a city in the island Hispaniola in America, 20 leagues from Santo Domingo.

CONCEPCIÓN DE SALA'YA, a city in the province of Mechoacan in North America, 35 leagues from Mexico.

LA CONCEPCIÓN, the capital city of the province of Veragua, part of the isthmus of North America.

LA CONCEPCIÓN, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Chile in South America.

CONCERNE'R, to concern, to belong to.

CONCERTADAME'NTE, by agreement, or orderly.

CONCERTA'DO, concerted, agreed, accorded, reconcil'd.

Hombre concertádo, a sober, staid man. Ir concertádos, o de concierto, to go upon a business hand in hand, having agreed how to proceed.

CONCERTADOR, a mediator, an adjuster, one that makes up or reconciles matters.

CONCERTA'R, yo concierto, to agree, to adjust, to reconcile, to compose, to contract, to covenant.

Concertar discórdes, to reconcile, or set people to right that were at variance.

CONCERTÓSE para oy, it was concluded or appointed for this day.

CONCESSION, a concession, a grant.

CONCE'TO, a conceit, or conception, a piece of wit, a fine fancy.

CONCEVÍDO, vid. *Concebido*.

CONCEVÍR, *Concívo*, vid. *Concebir*.

CÓNCHA, a shell of any shell-fish; thence us'd for a bowl, a basin, a flat porringer, or any such thing that is like a fish's shell.

Cóncha de nácar, mother of pearl.

Cóncha de galápagos, a tortoise-shell.

CONCHA, in architecture is sometimes taken for a niche in a wall to set a statue in.

CONCHAVA'NZA, rucking together, like a fish in its shell, or satisfying one's self in that narrow compass.

CONCHAVA'R, to contract by the whole, to lump it.

CONCHE'TA, any little shell of a fish.

CONCHILLA, idem.

CONCHU'DO, niggardly, covetous, hide-bound.

CONCHUE'LA, idem.

CONCÍBA, *Concíbo*, vid. *Concebir*.

CONSCIENCIA, the conscience. Lat. *consciencia*.

No tener consciencia, to be unconscionable.

No hazér consciencia, to use no conscience.

Ancho de consciencia, one that has a large conscience.

Encárgar la consciencia, to charge or burden the conscience.

Prov. No engendra consciencia, *quien no tiene vergüenza*: He who has no shame makes no conscience. Much impudence is a sign of little conscience.

CONCIENCIÓSO, or *Concienciado*, conscientious, one that makes a conscience of what he does.

CONCIERTA, *Concierte*, *concierto*, vid. *Concertar*.

CONCE

CONCIE'RTO, Subst. a bargain, an agreement, a contract.

CONCILIA'BULO, a council of bishops, or synod without legal authority, or heretical.

CONCILIACIÓN, getting, procuring, or reconciling.

CONCILIA'DO, got, procur'd, obtain'd; also reconcil'd.

CONCILIADOR, one that gets, procures or obtains, or a reconciler.

CONCILIA'R, to get, to procure, to obtain; also to reconcile. Lat. *conciliare*.

CONCÍLIO, a council, properly a council of bishops.

CONCISTÓRIO, vid. *Consistorio*.

CONCITA'DO, stirred up, instigated.

CONCITADOR, one that stirs up or instigates.

CONCITA'R, to stir up, to excite, to instigate. Lat. *concitare*.

CONCIVA, one of the Lucayan islands in America.

CONCIUDADA'NO, a fellow-citizen. Lat. *conciuis*.

CONCIVE, *Concivo*, vid. *Concebir*.

CONCLA'VE, the conclave, the place where the cardinals meet to choose a pope. From *con* and *clavis*, because they are shut up together.

CONCLAVISTA, the servant every cardinal takes with him into the conclave.

CONCLUSIÓN, a conclusion, the end. Lat. *conclusio*.

CONCLUSO, concluded, ended, finish'd.

CONCLUYDO, concluded, ended, finish'd.

CONCLUYE'NTE, concluding, convincing.

CONCLUY'R, to conclude, to finish, to end; also to convince, or to run one down in argument.

CONCOCCIÓN, concoction.

CONCOME'RSE, to itch; also to shrug as one that is lousy, or has the itch.

CONCORDA'BLE, agreeable, also that may be accorded.

CONCORDA'NCIA, a concordance, an agreement, an accord; also the concordance of the bible, where looking for any word, as in a dictionary, it presently refers to the texts where that word is us'd.

CONCORDA'R, *yo concuerdo*, to agree, to accord, or to reconcile. Lat. *concordare*.

CONCÓRDE, unanimous, agreeing, of one mind.

CONCORDEME'NTE, unanimously.

CONCÓRDIA, concord, unity, agreement. Lat.

CONCÓRDIAS, in musick are con-

cords, which Holder, p. 50. says, are harmonick sounds, which, being join'd, please and delight the ear.

Concordias simples, simple concords, in musick are the octave, or eighth, the fifth, the fourth, (degraded from its place by later masters of musick) the third major, the third minor, the sixth major and the sixth minor. Holder, p. 51.

Concordias compuestas, compound concords are such as may be compounded within the compass of any voice, or instrument, beyond the octave, as the tenth, which is an eighth and a third, the twelfth, an eighth and a fifth, a fifteenth, two eights. Holder, p. 51.

CONCÓRDIA *unifona*, vid. *Unifona*.

CONCORRE'R, Obf. vid. *Concurrir*.

CONCUBINA, a concubine. From *concubo*, to lie with him she should not.

CONCUBINA'RIO, one that keeps a concubine.

CONCLERDA, *Concuérdo*, vid. *Concordar*.

CONCULCA'R, Præf. *Conculco*; Præt. *Conculqué*; to trample under foot. Lat. *conculcare*.

CONCUPISCE'NCIA, concupiscence, sensual or carnal desires. Lat.

CONCUPISCIBLE, concupiscible, to be coveted, or subject to carnal desires.

CONCURRE'NCIA, concurrence. Lat.

CONCURRIR, to concur, to agree in opinion; also to run, or to flock together. Lat. *concurrere*.

CONCÚRSO, a concourse of people. Also the contest betwixt several pretenders to a benefice.

CONCUSSION, concussion, a shaking. Lat.

CONDA'DO, a county, an earldom.

CONDE, a count or earl. Latin *comes*.

Conde palatino, a count palatine.

Conde de los gitános, earl of the gipsies; we call him king of the gipsies.

Conde, vid. *Villa de conde*.

CONDESCENDE'R, vid. *Condescender*.

CONDENACIÓN, condemnation.

CONDENA'DO, condemn'd, cast, sentenced, damn'd.

CONDENA'R, to condemn, to cast, to sentence, to damn, to pronounce judgment against a man.

CONDENSA'DO, condens'd, thickened.

CONDENSA'R, to condense, to thicken.

CONDE'SA, a countess.

CONDESA'R, Obf. to depose, to

give in trust, to lay up.

CONDESCENDE'NCIA, condescendence, compliance.

CONDESCENDE'R, to condescend, to comply. Lat. *condescendo*.

CONDE'SA, a countess.

CONDESÍXO, what is laid up or deposited.

CONDESTA'BLE de *Castilla*, the constable of *Castile*. This charge was first instituted in *Spain* by king *John* the first of *Castile*, in the year 1382, and is the greatest in that kingdom, being generalissimo, or captain-general of all its forces, and therefore set on foot at that time for the war in *Portugal*, tho' now it is not much more than the bare title, yet look'd upon as a great honour, being hereditary in the noble family of *Velasco*, dukes of *Frias*, and earls of *Haro*. The present duke is the fourteenth constable of *Castile*, since the institution, and the ninth of the *Velasco's* by succession. The family of *Velasco* is of great antiquity, they were created earls of *Haro* by king *John* the second of *Castile*, in the year 1430, before which they had for ages been lords of considerable lands. They were created dukes of *Frias* by *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*, king and queen of *Castile* and *Aragon*. Their arms are *Checky* of 15 pieces, whereof 8 Or, the other seven nebule argent and azure; all within an orle of the arms of *Castile* and *Leon*. The duke's eldest son is call'd earl of *Haro*.

Condestable de fortaleza, a constable or governor of a strong place.

Condestable is also a gunner.

CONDEXA'R, to lay up, to leave, to keep. Obf.

CONDICIÓN, condition, estate, quality, natural habit, or inclination. Latin *conditio*.

Poner en condición, to bring into danger.

CONDICIONA'L, conditional.

CONDICIONALME'NTE, conditionally.

CONDIGNO, condign, worthy, deserved.

CONDIMIE'NTO, the seasoning put to any thing. Only us'd by physicians. Lat. *condimentum*.

CONDITO, idem.

CONDOLE'NCIA, condolence, bearing part with another's grief.

CONDOLER, Præf. *Condúelo*; Præt. *Condolí*; to condole, to bear part of another's grief. Lat. *condoleo*.

CONDOLÍDO, compassionate, that bears part of another's pain.

CON

CONDONACIÓN, pardon, forgiveness.

CONDONA'R, to pardon, to forgive. Lat. *condonare*.

CONDÓRES, birds in the *West Indies* of a vast bigness, insomuch that they kill sheep and calves. F. *J. Acosta* nat. hist. *W. Ind.* l. 4. c. 37. p. 284.

CONDÚCHO, Adj. Obs. accustom'd, habituated.

CONDÚCHO, Subst. Obs. Food, meat, provision.

CONDÚCTA, vid. *Condúta*.

CONDÚCTO, vid. *Condúto*.

CONDÚMIO, a rustical word signifying any thing to be eaten with bread. From the latin *condire*, to season.

CONDÚTA, a commission to raise men, a conduct, a guide.

CONDÚTO, conduct, leading, guiding.

Condúto de água, an aqueduct, a conveyance for water. From the Latin *conducere*, to lead.

Salvo condúto, a safe conduct, a pass.

CONDÚZGA, *Condúzgo*, vid. *Condúzir*.

CONDÚZIDO, lead, guided, conducted.

CONDUZIR, Præf. *Condúzgo*; Præt. *Conduxe*, or *Conduzí*; to lead, to guide, to conduct. Lat. *conducere*.

CONEGE'RA, vid. *Conejera*.

CONEGE'RO, vid. *Conejero*.

CONEJE'RA, a cony-borough; also a woman that sells rabbits.

CONEJE'RO, a warrener, or one that sells rabbits; also a dog for a rabbit.

Mugér conéja, a woman that is a great breeder, like a rabbit.

Prov. *Después de ydo el conéjo, tomamos el concéjo*: When the rabbit is gone we take the advice. That is, when the steed is stolen, we shut the stable-door.

Prov. *Al conéjo, y al villano despedácale con la mano*: The rabbit and the clown you must pull to pieces with your hand. That is, you must deal roughly with a clown, as you may do with a rabbit, which, when dress'd, you may easily pull to pieces without a knife.

CONEJUE'LO, a little rabbit.

CON EJÚNO, of, or belonging to a rabbit.

CONEXIÓN, connection. Lat.

CONFACIÓN, a confaction; a preserve; also a mixture.

CONFACIONA'DO, preserv'd; also mix'd.

CONFACIONADOR, a confectioner.

CON

CONFACIONADÚRA, preserving; also mixing.

CONFACIONA'R, to preserve; also to mix.

CONFAYCIÓN, vid. *Confación*.

CONFAYCIONA'R, vid. *Confacionar*.

CONFEDERACIÓN, a confederacy, a combination. Lat.

CONFEDERA'DO, an ally, a confederate.

CONFEDERA'R, to confederate, to ally.

CONFERE'NCIA, a conference.

CONFERIDO, compar'd, match'd; also imparted or bestow'd.

CONFERIR, *Confiéro*, to compare, to match; also to bestow, to impart, to confer. Lat. *confero*.

CONFESSA'DO, confessed.

CONFESSA'R, to confess. Lat. *confiteor*, *confessus*.

CONFESSION, confession.

Prov. *A confession castañeta absolución de cañavereta*: A knavish or jocular confession must have absolution with a cane. That is, those that make a jest of holy things, deserve to be treated accordingly.

CONFESSO, one that has confess'd; also a convert.

CONFESSONA'RIO, a confession-seat, for priests to hear confessions in churches.

CONFESSOR, a confessor; either a saint that is no martyr, or a father confessor that hears confessions.

CONFIADAMENTE, confidently, boldly, with assurance.

CONFIA'DO, trusted; also bold.

CONFIADOR, one that trusts in others.

CONFIA'NÇA, confidence, trust, assurance, boldness.

Hazer confiança, to trust, to rely on another.

Dar en confiança, to give a man a thing upon trust, to entrust him with it.

Prov. *En confiança de parientes no des lo que es tuyo a las gentes*: Do not give what you have to the people, that is, do not lavish it away, relying on your kindred. Advice not to trust to friends or relations, but to make much of what a man has of his own.

CONFIA'R, to confide, to trust. Lat. *confidere*.

CONFICIÓN, vid. *Confación*.

CONFICIONA'DO, vid. *Confacionado*.

CONFICIONA'R, vid. *Confacionar*.

CONFIDE'NCIA, assurance, trust.

CONFIDE'NTE, a confident, one that is confided in.

CON

CONFIE'RE, *Confiéro*, vid. *Conferir*. CONFINA'R, to confine, to border upon, to be adjoining to.

CONFINES, the confines, bounds, or borders of any place. Lat. *confinis*.

CONFIRMACIÓN, confirmation. Lat. CONFIRMA'DO, confirm'd.

CONFIRMADOR, one that confirms. CONFIRMADÚRA, a confirmation.

CONFIRMA'R, to confirm. Lat.

CONFISCACIÓN, confiscation, forfeiture.

CONFISCA'DO, confiscated, forfeited. CONFISCADOR, one that takes forfeitures or confiscations.

CONFISCA'R, Præf. *Confisco*; Præt. *Confisque*; to confiscate. From *fisco*, the exchequer.

CONFISQUE', vid. *Confiscar*.

CONFITA'DO, candy'd, preserv'd.

CONFITA'R, to candy, to preserve.

CONFITE'RA, a woman confectioner, or a box in which comfits or sweet-meats are kept.

CONFITERIA, a confectioners shop, or the street where confectioners live.

CONFITE'RO, a confectioner.

CONFITES, comfits, sugar-plums.

CONFITURA, sweet-meats, confectioners ware.

CONFLAGRACIÓN, a conflagration, a great fire. Lat.

CONFLICTO, a conflict, a battle, a fight; met. any trouble or affliction. Lat. *conflictus*.

CONFORMACIÓN, conforming, suiting.

CONFORMA'DO, conform'd, suited.

CONFORMA'R, to conform, to suite, to agree with. Lat.

CONFÓRME, conformable, suitable, agreeable.

CONFORMIDA'DO, conformity, agreeableness, likeness.

CONFORTA'DO, comforted, cherish'd, reliev'd, encourag'd.

CONFORTA'R, to comfort, to cherish, to relieve, to encourage. Lat.

CONFÓRTAS, sluices or flood-gates to let water in or out at.

CONFORTATIVO, that comforts or cherishes.

CONFRA'DE, vid. *Cofrade*.

CONFRA'DIA, vid. *Cofradia*.

CONFRONTACIÓN, confronting, bringing face to face.

CONFRONTA'DO, confronted, brought face to face.

CONFRONTA'R, to confront, to bring face to face. Yet

CONFRONTA'RSE, is for two to be like one another, or confront one another. From *frons*, the forehead, and figuratively the whole face. CON-

CON

CONFUNDIDO, confounded, disorder'd, destroy'd, disturb'd, perplex'd.
 CONFUNDIR, to confound, to destroy, to disorder, to perplex. Latin *confundo*.
 CONFUSAME'NTE, confusedly.
 CONFUSION, confusion, trouble, perplexity, ruin. In cant, a prison; also an inn or tavern.
 CONFUSO, confuse, confounded, troubled, perplexed.
 CONFUTACION, confutation, confusing an argument.
 CONFUTA'DO, confuted, to run down an argument.
 CONFUTA'R, to confute, to run down in argument. Lat.
 CONGELACION, congealing, freezing.
 CONGELA'DO, congeal'd, frozen.
 CONGELA'R, to congeal, to freeze together. Lat.
 CONJETURA, a conjecture, a guess, a surmise.
 CONJETURA'DO, conjectur'd, guess'd, surmis'd.
 CONJETURA'R, to conjecture, to guess, to surmise. Lat.
 CONGLUTINACION, conglutination, glewing or sticking together.
 CONGLUTINA'DO, conglutinated, glew'd, or stuck together.
 CONGLUTINA'R, to conglutinate, to glew, or stick together. Lat.
 CONGOJA, or *Congoxa*, anguish, trouble, pain, grief.
 CONGOJA'DO, in anguish, in trouble, in pain, sorrowful.
 CONGOJA'R, to trouble, to vex, to grieve, to put in pain, or anguish.
 CONONJOSAME'NTE, in a troublesome or painful manner.
 CONGOJOSO, full of anguish, grief, trouble, or pain.
 CONGORE'A, the herb snakeweed.
 CONGOXA, *Congoxado*, *congoxar*, *congoxamente*, *congoxoso*, vid. *Congoja*, *congojado*, *congojar*, *congojosamente*, & *congojoso*.
 CONGRACIA'RSE, to ingratiate one's self, to insinuate into another's favour. From *gracia*, favour.
 CONGRATULACION, congratulation, giving or wishing joy.
 CONGRATULA'DO, congratulated, or that is wish'd joy.
 CONGRATULADOR, he that congratulates or wishes joy.
 CONGRATULA'R, to congratulate, to wish joy. Lat.
 CONGREGACION, a congregation, an assembly, a meeting.
 CONGREGA'DO, assembled, gather'd together.

CON

CONGREGA'R, Præf. *Congrego*; Præt. *Congregué*; to congregate, to assemble, to gather together. Lat.
 CONGREGUE', vid. *Congregar*.
 CONGRE'TES, little long rolls of bread they make to please children, so call'd in the kingdom of *Valencia*, because they are like conger eels.
 CONGRIO, a conger eel. Lat. *conger*.
 CONGRUE'NCIA, congruity, agreement, meetness, conveniency. Lat.
 CONGRUO, congruous, meet, convenient, proper.
 CONHORTACION, vid. *Confortacion*.
 CONHORTA'DO, vid. *Confortado*.
 CONHORTA'R, vid. *Confortar*.
 CONIBAS, a lake in the province of *Cibola*, in *North America*.
 CONJECTURA, or *Conjetura*, a conjecture, vid. *Conjetura*.
 CONJETURA'DO, vid. *Conjeturado*.
 CONJETURA'R, vid. *Conjeturar*.
 CONIL, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, wall'd, has 600 houses, one parish, and a monastery of friars.
 CONJUGACION, a conjugation; also coupling or yoking together.
 CONJUGA'L, conjugal, belonging to matrimony.
 CONJUGA'R, to conjugate; to conjoin or yoke together. Lat.
 CONJUNCION, a conjunction, a joining or coupling together.
 CONJUNTA'DO, conjoin'd, coupled, or put together.
 CONJUNTA'R, to conjoin, to couple, or put together. Lat. *conjungere*.
 CONJUNTO, join'd or conjoin'd.
 CONJUNTURA, a joint or joining together.
 CONJURA, a conspiracy.
 CONJURA'DO, conjur'd; also a conspirator.
 CONJURADOR, a conspirer.
 CONJURAMENTA'DO, one that is sworn with others to keep a secret, or to do any other thing.
 CONJURAMENTA'R, to swear several persons to one thing.
 CONJURAMIE'NTO, a conspiracy, or swearing together to one thing.
 CONJURA'R, to conspire, to conjure, to swear together. Lat. *conjurare*.
 CONJURAS, exorcisms or prayers over persons possess'd.
 CONLLEVA'R, to bear with one another's humours.
 COÑO, a woman's privities.
 COÑUSCO, Obs. with us. Still us'd by clowns in some parts.
 CONOCIDOR, one that is grateful, or

CON

one that examines a cause.
 CONOCE'NCIA, Obs. vid. *Conocimiento*.
 CONOCE'R, Præf. *Conosco*; Præt. *Conoci*; to know, to acknowledge, to understand. Lat. *cognoscere*.
 Conocer *su pecado*, to be sensible of one's fault.
 Conocer *una muger carnalmente*, to know a woman carnally.
 Conocer *de una causa*, to hear a cause pleaded as judge.
 Prov. *Quién no te conoce te compra*: Let him that does not know you buy you. When a man is too well acquainted with any person, or other thing, to have any thing to do with it.
 CONOCIBLE, that may be known.
 CONOCIDAMENTE, plainly, knowingly.
 CONOCIDO, known; also an acquaintance.
 CONOCIE'NTE, knowing, understanding; also grateful.
 CONOCIMIE'NTO, knowledge, acquaintance, gratitude; sense in a dying person; also a note, a bill, or obligation under one's hand.
 CONORTACION, vid. *Confortacion*.
 CONORTA'DO, vid. *Confortado*.
 CONORTA'R, vid. *Confortar*.
 CONORTE, comfort, encouragement.
 CONOSCE'R, vid. *Conocer*.
 CONOSCEDOR, vid. *Conocedor*.
 CONOSCIDO, vid. *Conocido*.
 CONOSCIMIE'NTO, vid. *Conocimiento*.
 CONOXE'R, Obs. for *Conocer*.
 CONPUE'STO, vid. *Compuesto*.
 CONPUNCION, vid. *Compuncion*.
 CONQUEZUE'LA, a little shell.
 CONQUISTA, a conquest.
 CONQUISTA, a town of 400 houses, one parish, two chapels and an hospital, in the province of *Andaluzia*.
 CONQUISTA'DO, conquer'd, subdu'd, brought under.
 CONQUISTADOR, a conqueror.
 CONQUISTA'R, to conquer, to subdue, to bring under.
 CONSAGRACION, a consecration.
 CONSAGRA'DO, consecrated, dedicated to holy uses.
 CONSAGRA'NTE, the priest that consecrates at the altar.
 CONSAGRA'R, to consecrate. Lat.
 CONSA'LME'S *de mar*, a sort of roundish muscles.
 CONSANGUINIDA'DO, consanguinity, kindred by blood. Lat.
 CONSCIE'NCIA, conscience. Lat. Vid. *Consciencia*.

CONSECUCIÓN, the obtaining one's desires.

CONSECUTIVAMENTE, consequently.

CONSEGE'RO, a counsellor.

CONSEGIL, common.

CONSEGUIDO, obtain'd, acquir'd.

CONSEGUIENTE, consequent.

CONSEGUIENTEMENTE, consequentially.

CONSEGUIMIENTO, consequence; also obtaining, compassing, or achieving.

CONSEGUIR, Præf. *Configo*; Præt. *Conseguí*; to obtain, to achieve; also to follow. Lat. *consequor*.

CONSE'JA, a fable, an old woman's tale.

CONSEJA'R, to advise, to counsel; also to ask counsel.

CONSEJE'RO, vid. *Concegero*.

CONSE'JO, a council; also advice. Lat. *consilium*.

Consejo de cámara, the privy-council. In the court of *Spain* there are many councils for several affairs, and in this all grants and rewards for services pass.

Consejo de hazienda, the council that has the direction of the king's revenue, the exchequer court.

Consejo de estado, the council of state, in which all great affairs of government are debated.

Consejo de ordenes, the council for the affairs of the military orders.

Prov. *Al buen consejo no se halla precio*: Good advice is inestimable.

Prov. *El consejo de la muger es poco, y quien no le toma es loco*: A woman's advice is but little, and he is a mad-man that does not take it. That is, women seldom advise, but when they do their council is generally good.

Prov. *Consejo de oreja, no vale una arveja*: Advice whisper'd in the ear is not worth a pea.

CONSENTIDO, consented to, tolerated, conniv'd at. They also give this name to a child, whose parents suffer it to have its will in all things.

CONSENTIDOR, he that consents.

CONSENTIENTE, consenting; one that consents or agrees.

CONSENTIMIENTO, consent, agreement.

CONSENTIR, Præf. *To consiento*; Præt. *Consentí*; to consent, to agree, to permit. Lat. *consentio*.

CONSEQUENCIA, a consequence, an inference.

CONSEQUENTEMENTE, consequentially.

CONSE'RA, conserve; any sweetmeat; also company, or a convoy of ships.

CONSERVACION, preservation, security; also going in company, or under convoy.

CONSERVA'DO, conserv'd, preserv'd; kept or lay'd up.

CONSERVADOR, a preserver, a confectioner.

Juéz conservador, a conservator, a magistrate, or judge to preserve or secure the rights and immunities.

CONSERVA'R, to conserve, to preserve, to keep, to lay up.

CONSERVA'RSE, to keep oneself in health, or in the same state.

CONSERVATORIA, a grant to preserve privileges.

CONSERVE'RA, a woman confectioner, or a woman skilful in making sweet-meats.

CONSIDERA'BLE, considerable, worthy to be consider'd.

CONSIDERACION, consideration, forecast, premeditation.

CONSIDERADAMENTE, considerately, maturely, with deliberation.

CONSIDERA'DO, consider'd, weigh'd, thought on; also considerate, wary.

CONSIDERADOR, one that considers or deliberates.

CONSIDERA'R, to consider, to deliberate, to weigh. Lat. *considero*.

CONSIENTA, *Consiento*, vid. *Consentir*.

CONSIGA, *Configo*, vid. *Conseguir*.

CONSIGNACION, consigning, making over to another, or directing to be deliver'd to him.

CONSIGNA'DO, consign'd, made over to another, or directed to be deliver'd to him.

CONSIGNA'R, to consign, to make over to another, or to direct to be deliver'd to him. Lat. *consigno*, to seal, or to covenant.

CONSIGO, with himself. Lat. *cum seipso*.

CONSIGUIENTE, consequent.

CONSIGUIENTEMENTE, consequentially.

CONSILIA'RIO, a counsellor. Lat. *consiliarius*.

CONSIENTIENTE, one that is consenting to a thing.

CONSIENTIENTES y *hazientes pena por yguál*, they that consent and they that act, deserve equal punishment.

CONSINTIR, vid. *Consentir*.

CONSISTIR, to consist. Lat. *consisto*.

CONSISTORIO, a consistory, an assembly of clergy for ecclesiastical affairs. Lat.

COSOLACION, consolation, comfort. Lat.

CONSOLA'DO, comforted.

CONSOLADOR, a comforter.

CONSOLA'R, Præf. *Consuolo*; Præt. *Consolé*. To comfort. Lat. *consolari*.

CONSOLIDA'DO, consolidated, joined into one body, made sound.

CONSOLIDA'R, to consolidate, to unite into one body, to make sound. Lat.

CONSONANCIA, consonance, agreement, harmony, consent in voices or sounds, agreement.

CONSONANTE, consonant, agreeable, convenient, agreeing in sound. Also the letter call'd a consonant.

CONSONANTE, in poetry is a word ending like another, which sometimes makes an English rhyme, but the Spanish admits of more variety in their consonants, allowing only a similitude in sound; that is, only the last syllable to have the same vowel tho' the consonants differ, which makes a similitude of sounds, as thus: *Segun buelan por el viento tres galeotas de argel un aquilon africano las engendró a tres*. Here *argel* and *tres* are consonants to one another. There are many more sorts which may be seen in the Spanish *Arte Poetica*.

CONSONA'R, Præf. *Consuño*; Præt. *Consoné*; to consent, to agree, to sound together, or alike. Lat.

CONSONO, consonant.

CONSORTE, a consort, a companion, a mate.

CONSPÉCTO, the sight, the presence. Latin *conspéctus*. An affected word in Spanish, but found in some authors.

CONSPIRACION, a conspiracy. Lat.

CONSPIRADOR, a conspirator.

CONSPIRA'R, to conspire. Lat.

CÓNSTA, it appears, it is manifest, it is plain.

CONSTANÇA, *Constance*, the proper name of a woman.

CONSTANCIA, constancy, steadfastness. Lat. In poetry it is the keeping of the true measure of feet in every verse. Also the city *Constance*. Lat.

CONSTANTE, constant, steadfast; also manifest, certain; and the proper name of a man.

CONSTANTEMENTE, constantly, steadfastly; also manifestly and certainly.

CONSTANTI, vid. *Costanti*.

CONSTANTINA, a town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, has a strong castle, near 1000 houses, three parishes, two monasteries of friars, one of nuns, three hosp-

als, and 4 chapels. Authors vary about its antient name and founders.

CONSTANTÍNO, *Constantine*, the proper name of a man.

CONSTANTINÓPLA, the famous city of *Constantinople* in *Thrace*, the metropolis of the Turkish Empire.

CONSTA'R, to be evident, to appear. Lat.

CONSTELACIÓN, a constellation. Lat.

CONSTERNACIÓN, consternation. CONSTITUCIÓN, a constitution, ordinance or decree. Lat.

CONSTITUY'DO, constituted, ordained, decreed, appointed.

CONSTITUYDÓR, one that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUYE'NTE, the person constituting or appointing.

CONSTITUY'R, to constitute, ordain, decree, or appoint. Lat. *constituo*.

CONSTREÑÍ, *Constríño*; vid. *Constreñir*.

CONSTREÑIDO, constrained, forced, obliged, compell'd.

CONSTREÑIR; Præf. *Constríño*, Præt. *Constreñí*; to constrain, to compel, to force, to oblige. Lat. *constringere*, to bind.

CONSTRIVA'DO, Obf. thicken'd.

CONSTRIVA'R, Obf. to thicken.

CONSTRUCCION, or *Construyción*, construction; the building or erecting a fabrick.

CONSTRUY'DO, construed, also built, erected.

CONSTRUY'R, to construe; also to build, to erect. Lat. *construere*.

CONSUE'GRA; the two mothers of a marry'd couple are *consuegras*, that is, joint mothers-in-law.

CONSUE'GRA, a town in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*, 10 leagues from *Toledo*, seated in a delightful plain at the foot of a hill, on which are two antient castles; the soil exuberant, the inhabitants 1500 families, two parishes, one monastery of friars, two of nuns, and two colleges.

CONSUEGRA'R, is for two parents to marry a son and a daughter, and by that means become joint fathers or mothers-in-law. From *con*, together, and *suegro*, or *suegra*, a father or mother-in-law.

CONSUE'GRO; when two fathers marry their children together, they are *consuegros*, that is, joint fathers-in-law.

CONSUE'LDO, the herb larks-foot. *Consuelo mayor*, the herb comfrey, ribback, or backwort.

CONSUE'LE, *Consuelo*; vid. *Con-*

CONSUE'LO, comfort.

CONSUE'NE, *Consuëno*; vid. *Consonar*.

CÓNSUL, a consul, the chief magistrate of antient *Rome*, after the expulsion of their kings. There are now two consuls of the corporation of *West-India*-traders at *Sevil*, who, together with the prior, regulate all matters relating to that trade.

CONSULA'DO, consulship. It is also a court peculiar to the merchants at *Sevil*, to decide all matters relating to trade, govern'd by the consuls above-mention'd.

CONSULA'R, of or belonging to the consul; of one that has been consul.

CONSULTA, a consultation, a debate in council.

CONSULTACIÓN, consulting or debating in council.

CONSULTA'DO, consulted; also debated in council.

CONSULTA'NTE, he that consults or asks advice. In the council of *Spain* they call him by this name, who carries the king an account of all matters resolv'd in council, because he consults the king to have his approbation.

CONSULTA'R, to consult, to ask advice; also to debate in council. Lat. *consulere*.

CONSULTÓR, he that gives advice. In the inquisition there is a clergyman who has this title, and whose business it is to state the cases, and advise upon them.

CONSUMACIÓN, consummation, ending, finishing, concluding, consummation of matrimony.

CONSUMA'DO, consummate, or consummated, finish'd, perfect, compleat.

CONSUMA'DO, Subst. strong broth of meat boiled to mash, and strained for sick people.

CONSUMA'R, to consummate, to finish, to perfect, to compleat. Lat. *consummare*.

CONSUMIDO, consumed, spent, wasted.

CONSUMIDÓR, a consumer, a waster.

CONSUMIR, to consume, to spend, to waste, to fall away. In the mass it signifies the priest's receiving the blessed sacrament. Lat. *consumo*.

CONSÚMO, consumption.

CONSÚNO, Obf. jointly.

CONTA'BLE, that may be counted.

CONTA'CTO, contact, the touching one thing with another. Lat.

CONTADE'RO, that is, to be told or counted; or a place to cast accounts, a counting-house.

CONTA'DO, counted, reckoned, summ'd up; also told or reported.

CONTADÓR, an accountant, an auditor; also a counter to play with, and a desk or escritoire.

CONTADURÍA, the office of a teller, or of an auditor, or a chamber of accounts.

CONTAGIÓN, contagion, infection. Lat. *contagium*.

CONTAGIOSO, contagious, infectious.

CONTA'L de cuéntas, a set of counters to cast accounts with.

CON TAL QUE, so that, upon condition, or provided that.

CONTAMINA'DO, contaminated, defiled, polluted.

CONTAMINADÓR, he that contaminates, defiles, or pollutes.

CONTAMINA'R, to contaminate, to defile, to pollute.

CONTA'NTE, a counter.

CONTA'R; *To Cuénto*; to count, to reckon, to tell, to cast accounts; also to relate, to report.

Contar las vigas, to tell the rafters. That is, to look up, as one does who will not see what is doing about him.

CONTECE'R, vid. *Acontecer*.

CONTEMPLACIÓN, contemplation. Lat.

CONTEMPLA'DO, contemplated, considered, beheld; also pleased.

CONTEMPLADÓR, one that is given to contemplate, or that studies to please another.

CONTEMPLA'R, to contemplate, to behold, to meditate; also to please. Latin.

CONTEMPLATIVO, contemplative, given to contemplation.

CONTEMPORA'NEO, contemporary, of the same time.

CONTENCIÓN, contention, strife. Latin.

CONTENCIOSAMENTE, contentiously.

CONTENCIO'SO, contentious, given to strife.

CONTENDEDO'R, one that contends or strives, or is litigious.

CONTENDE'R; Præf. *Contiëndo*, Præt. *Conténdí*; to contend, to strive, to debate, to be litigious. Lat.

CONTENE'NCIA, falling back in dancing; the content of a vessel; also the aspect, mien, and appearance of a person.

CONTENE'R; Præf. *Conténgo*, *contíenes*, *contíene*, *contenémios*, *contenéis*, *contíenen*; Præt. *Contíve*, *contíuiste*, *contíuvo*; Fut. *Contendré*; Sub. Præt. *Conténga*; Imper. *Contuviéte* or *contuviéste*; Fut. *Contuviéte*; to contain, to hold, to curb, to moderate. Lat. *continere*.

CONTENIDO,

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CONTENIDO, contained, held.
 CONTENTA'DO, contented, satisfied.
 CONTENTAMIE'NTO, contentment, satisfaction.
 CONTENTA'R, to content, to satisfy, to please.
 CONTE'NTO, content, pleased, satisfied; also contentment, satisfaction.
A contento, to the satisfaction of him that takes it.
Ser de mal contento, to be hard to be pleased.
 Prov. *Quién no tiene contento, no halla buen asiento*: He who wants content finds no good seat. That is, he is every where uneasy.
 CONTE'RA, the chape of a sword. Lat. *contus*.
 CONTERRA'NEO, one of the same country. Lat. *conterraneus*.
 CONTE'SCA, *Contesco*; vid. *Contecer*.
 CONTESTACIO'N, taking to witness, proving by witness.
 CONTESTA'DO, witnessed, made out by witnesses. Lat.
 CONTESTA'R, to make out any thing by witnesses. Lat.
 CONTE'STES, joint witnesses to swear the same thing. Lat.
 CONTESTURA, or *Contextura*, the contexture, the disposition or ordering of things. Lat.
 CONTE'XTO, contexture.
 CONTEZUE'LA, a little bead, or a little account.
 CONTIA, vid. *Quantia*.
 CONTIE'NDA, a strife, a debate, a combat, contention.
 Prov. *Dios me de contiéndala con quien me entiéndala*: God grant me to contend with those that understand me. Said, when one has to do with people who will not hear reason, or do not understand the language one speaks.
 CONTIE'NDE, *Contiéndolo*; vid. *Contender*.
 CONTIGE'NCIA, a contingency, an accident.
 CONTIGO, with you.
 CONTIGUO, contiguous, that joins to or touches another thing. Lat.
 CONTINA, an enclosure.
 CONTINE'NCIA, continence, chastity, temperateness. Lat.
 CONTINE'NTE, continent, chaste, temperate; also the gesture, the mien, and that which contains another thing.
 CONTINENTEME'NTE, continently, chastly, temperately.
 CONTINGIBLE, that may chance or happen.
 CONTINO, continual; also a servant.
 CONTINUACIO'N, continuance.

CONTINUADAME'NTE, continually.
 CONTINUA'DO, continued, lengthened.
 CONTINUAME'NTE, continually, perpetually.
 CONTINUA'R, to continue, to lengthen. Lat.
 CONTINUIDA'D, perpetuity, uninterrupted length.
 CONTINUO, continual, perpetual; also a servant.
 CONTIO'SO, vid. *Quantioso*.
 CONTONEA'R, to walk affectedly, or make conceited gestures, to move after a proud manner.
 CONTONE'O, a proud conceited mien or behaviour.
 CONTORNO, the neighbourhood, the country round about.
 CONTORSIO'N, a contortion.
 CO'NTRA, against. Lat.
 CONTRABA'JO, the voice call'd the alt in musick.
 CONTRABA'NDO, contraband, a thing that is prohibited, and to be forfeited.
 CONTRABATERIA, counter-battery; that is, a battery which plays upon another.
 CONTRACE'DULA, a counter-note, or that which makes void another.
 CONTRACIFERA, a counter-cypher, or that which is the key to another.
 CONTRA'CTO, a contract, a bargain, a covenant. Latin.
 CONTRA'DA, a territory, a province.
 CONTRADEZIDOR, a contradictor.
 CONTRADEZIR; Præf. *Contradigo*, *contradixes*, *contradixé*; Præt. *Contradixé*, *contradixiste*, *contradixó*; Fut. *Contradiré*, *contradirás*, *contradirá*; Subj. Præf. *Contradiga*; Imperf. *Contradixere*, *contradiria*, or *contradixesse*; Fut. *Contradixere*; to contradict, to gainsay. Lat. *contradico*.
 CONTRADICHO, contradicted, gain-say'd.
 CONTRADICION, contradiction.
 CONTRADIGA, *Contradigo*; vid. *Contradezir*.
 CONTRADIXE, *Contradixera*, *Contradixesse*, *Contradixó*; vid. *Contradezir*.
 CONTRADITAS, a term in courts of judicature, when a cause is decided without one of the parties.
 CONTRADITOR, vid. *Contradecidor*.
 CONTRADITO'RIO, contradictory.
 CONTRADOBLA'R, to bend or fold back.
 CONTRADUE'LO, a breach or a contradiction to the law of duel.
 CONTRAE'R; Præf. *Contraygo*, *contraes*, *contrae*; Præt. *Contruxi* or *contraxe*, *contruxiste* or *contraxiste*, con-

truxi or *contraxo*, Fut. *Contraxere*, Subj. Præf. *Contrayga*; Imperf. *Contruxisse*; Fut. *Contruxere*; to contract, to bargain, to covenant; also to bring together. Lat. *contrahere*.
Contraher matrimonio, to marry.
Contrahere un niervo, is for a sinew to contract or shrink.
 CONTRAESCA'RA, vid. *Contrahere*.
 CONTRAFOSO, the *avant-fosse*, or ditch of the counterscarp, which is a moat full of water running round the counterscarp, on the outside next the *campagne*, at the foot of the glacis.
 CONTRAFUE'RTE, a counter-fort, that covers another.
 CONTRAGUARDA'R, to counter-guard.
 CONTRAHA'GA, *Contrahago*; vid. *Contrahazer*.
 CONTRAHAZEDOR, a counterfeiter, a forger, one that imitates.
 CONTRAHAZE'R; Præf. *Contrahago*, *contrahazes*, *contrahaze*; Præt. *Contrahize*, *contrahiziste*, *contrahizo*; Fut. *Contraharé*; Subj. Præf. *Contrahiga*; Imperf. *Contrahiziera*, *contraharia*, *contrahiziesse*; Fut. *Contrahiziere*; to counterfeit, to imitate, to forge; also to act against.
 CONTRAHACIMIE'NTO, counterfeiting, imitating, forging.
 CONTRAHE'CHO, counterfeited, imitated, forged; also a mis-shapen crooked person, as it were made the wrong way.
 CONTRAHIZE, *Contrahiziera*, *Contrahiziesse*, *Contrahizo*; vid. *Contrahazer*.
 CONTRAIDO, contracted, covenanted; also brought together.
 CONTRAIGA, *Contrahigo*, vid. *Contrahazer*.
 CONTRALOR, a controller, a word borrowed from foreigners.
 CONTRAMAE'STRE, the master's mate of a ship.
 CONTRAMANDA'R, to countermand.
 CONTRAMA'RCHA, a countermarch.
 CONTRAMEZA'NA, the fore-mast of a ship.
 CONTRAMINA, a counter-mine, which is a mine sunk to find out the enemies mine, and disappoint it.
 CONTRAMINA'DO, countermined.
 CONTRAMINA'R, to countermine.
 CONTRAMURO, is a low wall before the main wall of a fortress, which makes the *fausse braye*, and is called the *basse enceinte*, or lower enclosure.
 CONTRAORDE'N, a counter-order.
 CONTRAPASSA'R, to go over to the adverse party.
 CONTRAPASSO, a cross step in dancing.
 CONTRAPE'LO,

CONTRAPE'LO, against the hair or the grain.

CONTRAPESA'DO, counterpoized.

CONTRAPESA'R, to counterpoize.

From *contra*, against, and *péso*, a weight.

CONTRAPE'SO, a counterpoize.

CONTRAPOLÇA, a counter-part of a writing, a counter-deed.

CONTRAPONEDÓR, an opposer.

CONTRAPONE'R; Præf. *Contrapongo*,

contrapones, *contrapone*; Præt. *Contrapuse*,

contrapusiste, *contrapuso*; Fut. *Contrapondre* or *contraporne*; Subj. Præt.

Contrapongo; Imperf. *Contrapusiéra*, *contrapusiése* or *contrapornia*; Fut. *Contrapusiére*;

to oppose, to set against, to resist. From *contra*, against, and

ponér, to put.

CONTRAPÓNGA, *Contrapongo*; vid. *Contraponér*.

CONTRAPOSICIÓN, opposition, setting against, contrariety.

CONTRAPUE'STO, opposed, set against.

CONTRAPUNTEA'R, to counterpoint.

CONTRAPUNTO, a counterpoint, a pause, or a rest in musick.

CONTRAPÚSE, *Contrapusiéra*, *Contrapusiése*, *Contrapuso*; vid. *Contraponér*.

CONTRARIA'DO, opposed, resisted, contradicted.

CONTRARIADÓR, one that opposes, resists, or contradicts.

CONTRARIA'R, to oppose, resist, or contradict. From *contra*, against.

CONTRARIEDA'D, contrariety, opposition, contradiction.

CONTRA'RIO, contrary, opposite.

CONTRARÓNDIA, a counter-round, when one round goes one way, and the other comes another.

CONTRASCA'RPA, the counterscarp, which is properly the talus, or slope of the side of the ditch on the farther side from the place, and facing it; but by this name is commonly meant the cover'd way and *glacis*.

CONTRASSELLA'DO, countersealed.

CONTRASSELLA'R, to counterseal.

CONTRASE'ÑA, a countersign, a sign agreed on between two to answer one another.

CONTRASIGNA'DO, countersigned.

CONTRASIGNA'R, to countersign.

CONTRASTA'BLE, that may be opposed, resisted, or repelled.

CONTRASTA'DO, opposed, resisted, repelled.

CONTRASTADÓR, one that opposes, resists, repels, contends, or strives.

CONTRASTA'R, to oppose, to resist, to oppugn. Lat. *contrastō*.

CONTRA'STE, contention, opposi-

tion, jarring; also trouble, vexation, obstruction in business.

Contraste is also an officer of the king's, who weighs gold, silver, pearls, &c. also a town-officer to see due weights.

CONTRATACIÓN, trade, commerce.

Casa de contratación, vid. *Casa*.

CONTRATA'R, to trade, to have dealings.

CONTRA'TO, a contract, a bargain; also trade, commerce.

CONTRAVALACIÓN, contravallation.

CONTRA'VANDO, contraband, goods prohibited to be imported or exported, and therefore forfeited if taken. From

contra, against, and *vando* a proclamation.

CONTRA'VENCION, contravention.

CONTRA'VE'NGA, *Contravengo*; vid. *Contravenir*.

CONTRA'VE'NIR; Præt. *Contravengo*,

-viénes, *-viéne*; Præt. *Contravine*, *-veniste*, *-vino*; Fut. *Contravendre* or *contraverné*, *-nas*, *-na*; Sub. Præt. *Contravenga*;

Imperf. *Contraviniére*, *contravernia*, *contraviniése*; Fut. *Contraviniére*;

to oppose, to withstand, to come against, to transgress. From *contra*,

against, and *venir*, to come.

CONTRA'VE'NIDO, resisted, opposed, withstood; also transgress'd.

CONTRAVERNE', vid. *Contravenir*.

CONTRA'VINE, *Contraviniése*, *Contraviniéra*; vid. *Contravenir*.

CONTRA'XE, *Contraxere*; vid. *Contrair*.

CONTRA'Y, a sort of fine cloth made in Flanders.

CONTRAY'DO, contracted, agreed.

CONTRAYE'RBA, any antidote against poison, but particularly a sort of herb brought from the *West Indies*, the powder whereof drank in wine is an antidote against any poison whatsoever.

CONTRA'YGA, *Contrángo*; vid. *Contrair*.

CONTRE'CHO, mis-shapen, maim'd, crippled.

CONTRE'RAS, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, near the city *Lara*, seated in a plain, has 150 houses, and one parish. From it a good family in *Spain* takes the surname.

CONTRIBUCION, contribution.

CONTRIBUIDO, contributed.

COTRIBUYDÓR, one that contributes, a contributor.

CONTRIBUY'R, to contribute. Lat. *contribuo*.

CONTRICION, contrition, penitence, sorrow for sins, repentance. *Polman*

nus in *Brev. Theol.* defines it thus: Con-

trition is an abhorrence or detestation of sin, and a grief of mind, with a purpose not to sin for the future, and a hope and desire of pardon. Lat. *contritio*.

CONTRISTA'DO, contristated, troubled, afflicted. Lat.

CONTRISTA'R, to contristate, to trouble, to afflict. Lat.

CONTRÍTO, contrite, penitent, sorrowful for his sins.

CONTRÓVER'SIA, a controversy. Lat.

CONTRÚXO, *Contruxera*, *Contrúxo*; vid. *Contrair*.

CONTUMA'CIA, contumacy, obstinacy, wilfulness, stubbornness. Latin.

CONTUMA'Z, obstinate, wilful, stubborn, headstrong. Lat. *contumax*.

CONTUMAZME'NTE, obstinately, wilfully, stubbornly.

CONTUMELIA, a contumely, a reproach, a slander. Lat.

CONTUMELIOSO, contumelious, reproachful, slanderous.

CON TURBACIÓ'N, conturbation, trouble, disquiet, perplexity. Lat.

CON TURBA'DO, troubled, disquieted, perplexed.

CON TURBADO'R, a troublesome person, a disturber of others.

CON TURBA'R, to trouble, to disturb, to perplex. Lat.

CONVALECE'NCIA, recovery of health and strength; also a place where persons upon recovery are sent to improve their health, apart from hospitals. Lat. *convalescencia*.

CONVALECE'R, *Convalesco*; to recover health, to grow strong after sickness.

CONVALECÍDO, recover'd from a sickness.

CONVALECIE'NTE, one that is upon recovery, or gathering strength, after a fit of sickness.

CONVALECIMIE'NTO, recovery of health or strength after sickness.

CONVALESCE'R, vid. *Convalescér*.

CONVENCE'R; Præt. *Convienço*, Præt. *Convenci*; to convince. Lat.

CONVENCIDO, convinced.

CONVENCIO'N, a bargain, an agreement, a covenant.

CONVENCIONA'L, of or belonging to a contract or agreement.

CONVENE'NCIA, agreement, unity.

CONVE'NGA, *Convengo*; vid. *Convénir*.

CONVENIBLE, agreeable, expedient, fit; also a person that is easy to be contented.

CONVENIBLEME'NTE, agreeably, conveniently, contentedly.

CONVENÍDO, agreed on, concluded on.

CONVENIE'NCIA, conveniency, expediency.

CONVENIE'NTE, convenient, expedient.

CONVENIENTE'NTE, conveniently.

CONVENIR; Præf. *Convengo*, *convienes*, *convienes*; Præt. *Convine*, *convinieste*, *convino*; Fut. *Convendré* or *convendrá*; Subj. Præf. *Convenga*; Imperf. *Conviniere*, *conviniere* or *conviniere*; Fut. *Conviniere*; to be convenient, expedient, fit, or proper; also to come together, to meet, to agree in opinion; also to cite or summon to appear. Lat.

Convenir a uno en juicio, to summon a man to appear in court.

No *convienes*, it is not convenient or proper to be done.

No *convienen entre sí*, they do not agree among themselves.

Convienes que se haga, it is expedient it be done.

CONVENTÍCULO, a conventicle, a small meeting; always taken in an ill sense for people that meet to some ill end.

CONVE'NTO, a convent, a monastery, a religious house, a meeting-place; also an agreement, a compact. Only used in the first sense.

CONVENTUAL, belonging to the convent.

CONVENTUALME'NTE, after the manner of a convent, or by the authority of a convent.

CONVERNIA, vid. *Convenir*.

CONVERSA'BLE, sociable, affable, fit to converse with.

CONVERSACIO'N, conversation, society, discourse.

Prov. *La mucha conversación acarrea menosprecio*: Too much familiarity breeds contempt.

CONVERSA'DO, discoursed, talked.

CONVERSA'R, to discourse, to talk together, to keep company. Lat. *conversor*.

CONVERSIO'N, conversion. Latin *conversio*.

CONVERTÍBLE, convertible, that may be changed.

CONVERTIDA, commonly taken for a woman that has liv'd lewdly, and is retir'd to lead a religious life.

CONVERTIDO, converted.

CONVERTIDO'R, one that converts others.

CONVERTIDURA, or *Conuertimiento*, a converting.

CONVERTIR, to convert. Lat. *convertio*.

CONVE'xo, convex, the contrary to concave. Lat. *convexus*.

CONVE'z, the deck of a ship. Vid. *combez*.

CONVEZINO, a fellow neighbour, or a near neighbour, or near in the neighbourhood.

CONVIDA'R, vid. *Combidar*.

CONVIE'NE, it behoves, it is requisite or convenient. Lat. *convenit*.

CONVINE, *Convinieste*, *Conviniere*, *Convino*; vid. *Convenir*.

CONVIE'RTE, vid. *Convertir*.

CONVITE, vid. *Combite*.

CONVINACIO'N, vid. *Combinación*.

CONVOCA'DO, call'd together.

CONVOCADO'R, one that calls together.

CONVOCA'R, to call together. Lat.

CONVOLA'R, to fly or flock together, to hasten to a place. Lat.

CONVO'Y, vid. *Combóy*.

CONÚSCO, Obs. with us; used in some parts by peasants.

CONVULSIO'N, a convulsion. Lat.

CONÚSCO, Obs. with you; used only by some peasants.

CONXETURA, vid. *Congetura*.

C O O

COOPERACIO'N, co-operation.

COOPERADO'R, one that co-operates.

COOPERA'R, to co-operate.

C O P

CÓPA, a cup, a goblet, a bowl to drink out of; also the hearts at cards, because in the Spanish cards those we call hearts are painted like cups; also any round hollow thing. From the Latin *cupa*, or the Gothick *cup*.

Copa de sombréro, the crown of a hat.

Copa de árbol, the round head of a tree that grows or is cut round.

Copa de broquel, the middle of the buckler.

Copa de una piedra, the collot of a ring, in which the stone is set.

COPA'DA, vid. *Cogujada*.

COPA'DO, any thing that has a round head like a cup.

COPACÓRJA, an hidden dagger, or short sword fit to cut a man's throat basely. Corrupt from the French *couper*, to cut, and *gorge*, the throat.

COPA'L, a very white transparent rosin, used formerly by the Indians in the *W. Indies* to burn before their gods.

It is good against cold distempers in the head. *Copal* in the Indian tongue signifies all sorts of resins distilling from any trees. So Ray, hist. plant. p. 1846. *Monardes* says, it is hot in the second degree, and moist in the first, as also laxative, as having some watry parts.

Acosta in his nat. hist. *W. Ind.* only says, it is very medicinal, and an excellent perfume burnt, p. 266.

COPANAVA'ZTLA, a small district and town in the province of *Chiapa* in *North America*.

CÓPANO, a little boat.

COPAY'VA; *Azeite de Copayva*; the Spaniards call it oil or balsam indifferently. It is certainly a most sovereign balsam, and used in most cases indifferently, as that of *Chile*.

COPE'LA, a little cup, more properly a crucible.

COPE'RA, a place to set cups and glasses.

COPE'RO, a cup-bearer.

COPE'TE, the fore-lock on the forehead; a fore-top.

Copete de caballo, the lock of hair that hangs on a horse's fore-head.

Primero que lo alcance le sudará el copete, his fore-top will sweat before he gets it. To shew the difficulty of attaining.

COPE'Y, a bitumen that flows from a spring at the point of *St. Helena* in *Peru*, which serves as well as tar for ships. *Acosta*.

COPE'Y, a tree growing in *Hispánola* like the *Guaiabara*, but taller, and the leaf twice as big, thicker, and easier to write on with a pin or bodkin. The Spaniards used to make cards of them. The fruit of it is about the bigness of a plum, and good to eat. The tree yields pitch. *Oviedo* and *Nieremberg* write of it.

CÓPIA, a copy; also abundance, plenty. Latin.

Hazer copia de sí, to give access, to receive company. In a woman it is taken in an ill sense, to expose her body.

CÓPIA, a small district in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*.

COPIA'PO, a valley in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.

COPIA'R, to copy.

COPILA'DO, compiled, gathered, collected.

COPILA'R, to compile, to gather, to collect.

COPILLA, a little cup; also a crucible.

COPIOSAME'NTE, copiously, plentifully, abundantly.

COPIOSO, copious, plentiful, abundant.

COPÍSTA, one that copies writings, a copier.

CÓPLA, a catch, a song, a stanza; but in the plural *cóplas* signifies more peculiarly those they call in Spanish by another

another name, *redondillas*, being short verses, in which the first and fourth, and the second and third rhyme. Also any song. From the Latin *copula*, or the joining of several verses. They are also ballads, such as are sung about the streets.

Prov. *El que te dice la copla esse te la haze*: He who repeats a lampoon to you, makes it for you. Because to rehearse a thing that is an affront before a man, is as bad as if he that says it had been the author.

COPLEA'R, to versify, to make songs.

COPPO, a tuft, or distaff full of silk, cotton, hemp, or flax ready for spinning. Also a flake of snow, and a gin to catch birds. In the kingdom of *Valencia* they call by this name a great pye containing all sorts of meat, as pullets, pigeons, partridges, beef, mutton, bacon, &c.

COPON, any tall upright vessel to drink out of, like the upright mugs.

COPON de cuero, a leather jack.

COPESO, full headed, as a tree or full heaped measure.

COPREDE'RA, a cover for a cup, or the like.

COPULA, the joining together of any two things, carnal copulation; also a stone in an arch call'd the *clavis*, or key-stone, which finishes and holds together all the work. Lat. It is also a cupola, that is, a dome or hemispherical concave representing the heavens, and admitting the light at top. See *Evelyn*.

COPULATIVO, copulative, that joins together.

C O Q

COQUEOCOA, a province on the coast of the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, and in 12 degrees of north latitude.

COQUILLO, a little worm; also a little coco-nut.

COQUILLOS, vid. *Cocos*.

COQUIMBO, the first valley in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, where the Spaniards built the town of *La Serena*. There is also in the same country a sea-port town of this name.

COQUINA, vid. *Almeja*.

C O R

CORA'ÇA, a coat of mail, a cuirass, a breast-plate. Quasi *coracea*, because at first they were made of leather.

Tentar a uno las coraças, to feel whether a man has armour on; met. to make trial of his courage, to try his metal.

CORACINA, vid. *Corazina*.

CORAÇON, the heart, courage.

Coraçon de arbol, the pith of a tree.

Coraçon del mar, the depth of the sea.

Coraçon de invierno, the depth of winter.

Hablar de coraçon, to speak affectionately, or sincerely.

El coraçon me da tal cosa, my heart tells me such a thing.

Hombre de coraçon, a man of courage.

Mal de coraçon, the falling sickness.

Prov. *Coraçon determinado no sifre ser aconsejado*: A resolute heart will not be advised. When a man is led away by passion, no advice will take place.

Prov. *Si el coraçon fuisse de acero, no lo venciera el dinero*: If the heart were of steel, money would not overcome it. That is, the heart ought to be proof against all corruption; like steel, on which silver or gold can make no impression.

Prov. *Buen coraçon quebranta mala ventura*: A good heart crushes ill luck. That is, it will still keep above ill fortune, and so overcome it.

CORACONÇILLO, a little heart; also the herb called yarrow or milfoil.

CORA'DA, the pluck or entrails of a beast, taking its name from the heart, the principal part of it.

CORADE'LA, idem.

CORA'GE, or *Coraje*, courage; but more properly rage, excess of passion.

CORAJOSO, vid. *Corajudo*.

CORAJOSAMENTE, furiously, passionately, outrageously.

CORAJUDO, violently passionate, furious, or outrageous.

CORA'L, coral, a plant growing in the sea; when sticking to the rocks, it is of an ash-colour, but turns red when the outward rind, answering to the bark of a tree, is taken off. There are several sorts of it, and of several colours. See more of it in *Ray hist. plant*.

Fino como un corál, as fine as coral. This signifies an arch roguish boy, that is, refined, or of a finer sort.

Juigo de maestro corál, juggling tricks; so call'd, because the jugglers in *Spain* strip themselves to a red waistcoat, which is the colour of coral. So says *Covarrubias*.

Cabos de coral, hafts of knives made of coral.

CORALA'DO, of a coral colour, or adorned with coral.

CORA'MBRE, a dicker of leather.

CORAM VOBIS, a made word, signifying a man's presence.

CORA'XA entre dos muros, a scarf be-

tween two walls, a defence to keep out the enemy. *Minsbew* has this, which I have not seen elsewhere.

CORA'ZA, vid. *Coraza*.

CORAZINA, a small cuirass or piece of armour.

CORAZNA'DA, the remaining part of the pith of a pine-tree, after the outward white is taken away.

CORBA'CHO, a wand or bull's pizzle the boatswain of a galley strikes the galley-slaves with.

CORBA'DO, bow'd, bent.

CORBA'R, to bow, to bend.

CÓRBAS, the hams, the joints in an horse's leg.

CORBAS, small feathers in the hawk's wings, call'd also *mantones*. See *Mantones*.

CORBA'TA, a cravat.

CORBE, a swelling in a horse called the curb; also a basket. Latin.

CORBEJON, the hough of a beast; also a great crow or a raven. In the first sense from *curvus*, bending, in the latter from *corvus*, a crow.

CORBE'TA, a curvet of a prancing horse.

CORBETE'A'R, to curvet as a horse does.

Co'RBO, vid. *Corvo*.

Co'RÇA, a calf of a hind, a young hind.

ÇORÇA'L, the bird call'd a feldefare.

Co'RCEGA, the island of *Corfica* in the *Mediterranean*, off the coast of *Genoa*, and subject to that state. It is most mountainous, 40 leagues in length, 17 in breadth, and 80 in compass, is fruitful, has two bishopricks, and several good towns.

CORCE'L, a courser, a fine horse.

CORCE'SCA, a weapon like an halberd, so called, because brought from *Corfica*.

CORCHE'A, a note in musick call'd a crotchet.

CORCHE'TA, the eye for a hook to hold in.

CORCHETA'DO, fastened together with hooks and eyes.

CORCHETA'R, to fasten together with hooks and eyes.

CORCHE'TE, a hook, such as is us'd with an eye about cloaths; also a catch-poll or sergeant to apprehend people.

Co'RCHO, cork.

Prov. *Andar como el corcho sobre el agua*: To float about like a cork upon water. Not to be settled to any thing, but saunter about idly.

Hundir el corcho, to sink the cork. To be in danger of being taken or surprized, as the fish is when it snaps at

the bait, and draws the cork under water.

Nadar sin corcho, to swim without corks; to stand in no need of the assistance of another.

CORCILLO, a little roe-buck, a fawn.

CORÇO, a roe-buck; also a native of the island of *Corfica*.

CORCO'BA, a bunch in the back, crookedness.

CORCOBA'DO, crooked, hunch-back'd.

CORCOBA'R, to crook, to bow, to make crooked. *A curvando*.

CORCO'BOS, the plunging of a horse.

CORCO'VA, vid. *Corcoba*.

CORCOVA'DO, vid. *Corcobado*.

CORCO'VOS, vid. *Corcobos*.

CORDA'JE, vid. *Xarcia*.

CORDA'L, *muéla cordal*, the hindermost chock tooth.

CORDE'L, a rope, a halter, a string. Lat. *corda*, a cord.

Apretar los cordéles, to draw the ropes tighter. That is, to wind up the rack to make a criminal confess; thence metaphorically apply'd to signify the pressing a man hard to discover a secret, or to do any other action against his inclination.

Echar el cordel, to do impartial justice. Taken from the Roman edile's drawing a line to make a street strait, and all buildings that fell within it they threw down without respect of persons, paying the value of them.

CORDELE'JO, a small cord, or rope.

Dar cordelejo, to rack, to vex, to torment.

CORDELE'RO, a rope-maker.

CORDELLA'TE, a sort of coarse cloth that has the threads like packthread.

CORDENA'DA, vid. *Cordonada*.

CORDE'RA, an ewe-lamb.

CORDER'A, cording, a place where cords are made or sold. From *cordel*. Also a parcel of lambs. From *cordero*, a lamb.

CORDERICO, or *Corderillo*, a little lamb.

Prov. *Corderilla méga máma a su madre, y a la agena*: The favourite lamb sucks its own dam and another's. Favourites always fare best.

CORDE'RO, a lamb.

Prov. *El cordero manso máma a su madre, y a qualquiera*; *el bravo, ni a la suya, ni a la agena*: A quiet still lamb sucks his own dam, and any other; an unruly one, neither his own, nor another's. That is, good condition'd quiet people are welcome every where, unruly, turbulent persons no where.

Prov. *El cordero está paciéndolo en el prado, y acá le májan el culantro*: The lamb is grazing in the field, and here they are pounding the coriander-seed to make sauce for him. Apply'd to those who reckon their chickens before they are hatch'd.

CORDERUE'LO, a little lamb.

CORDERUNA, a lamb-skin.

CORDEZUE'LA, a little rope or cord.

CORDI'ACO *mórbo*, a pain in the heart, or suffocation.

CORDIA'L, cordial.

CORDIALMENTE, cordially.

CORDILLE'RA, a continued ridge of hills running a great length. Therefore the Spaniards particularly give this name to a vast ridge of hills otherwise call'd *los Andes*, which runs the whole length of *South America*.

Co'RDOBA, vid. *Cordova*.

CORDO'JO, Obs. a great trouble, sorrow, grief.

CORDO'N, a lace, such as women use to their stays; any silk rope, twist, braid, or lace; also a frier's rope, the ridge in a wall that sticks out beyond the rest. In fortification, a line or intrenchment before a town or camp.

CORDONA'DA, a stroke or lash with a rope.

CORDONA'DO, corded or laced.

CORDONA'ZO, a stroke or lash with a cord; also a great cord or lace.

CORDONCILLO, a little cord, braid, or lace. In fortification a small intrenchment.

CORDONE'RO, one that makes silk cords, twists, or laces.

CORDONZILLO, vid. *Cordoncillo*.

CÓRDOVA, a very antient and noble city in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, upon the river *Guadalquivir*, about 20 leagues to the eastward of *Sevil*. Under the Moors it gave name to one of their kingdoms, and that for many years was the greatest in *Spain*. It was famous in the Roman time, and call'd *Corduba*. Its cathedral is a prodigious structure, and has 365 columns or pillars of black marble, and 24 doors. It is a bishoprick and university, and seated in about 30 deg. of north lat. It is most pleasantly situated in a delicious fruitful valley, at the foot of the mountain *Sierra Morena*. Besides the abundant product of the earth, much silk is here made and wrought; and there were formerly silver mines about it, now neglected for those of the *West Indies*. But above all it is famous for its noble breed of horses, to which purpose the king there keeps 500 mares. The city is wall'd, the buildings mag-

nificent, its castle or palace majestic. Its inhabitants are 14000 families, with 13 parishes, 15 monasteries of men, the same number of nuns, and 12 hospitals. This bishoprick is worth to its prelate 40000 ducats a year. *Cordova* is also the surname of a noble family in *Spain*.

CORDO'VA, a great city built by the Spaniards in the province of *Tucuman* in *South America*. It is an university, and stands in 32 degrees and a half of south latitude.

CORDOVA'N, cordovan, Spanish leather. It is goats leather.

Andar a la cordovana, to go naked. A sort of cant word among the beggars; that is, in their natural leather.

CORDOVILLA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Merida*, has but 80 houses and one parish.

CORDURA, discretion, steadiness, gravity, wisdom.

CORETINE, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

Co'RIA, a city in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, seated in a delightful rich plain, on the banks of the river *Alagon*, wall'd, contains 700 houses, two parishes, one monastery of friars, and one of nuns, two hospitals, and three chapels. Antiently called *Cauria*. It is a bishoprick, worth to its prelate 26000 ducats a year, as also a marquifate, the honour in the dukes of *Alva*. There is also a town of this name in *Andaluzia*, two leagues from *Sevil*, on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, has 300 houses, one parish, three chapels, and an hospital, and belongs to the duke de *Olivares*.

El bobo de coria; vid. *Bobo*.

CORINTO, the city of *Corinth* on the isthmus of *Greece*.

Prov. *No es para todos navegar a Corinto*: It is not every man's lot to sail to *Corinth*. Every man is not born to be great, or to do his pleasure.

CORISTA, a chorister, one that sings in the choir. In religious orders it is a young friar past his noviceship, but under age to receive holy orders.

ÇORITA, a young-stock-dove. Vid. *Zurita*.

CORITO, a name the Spaniards give to the people of the mountains of *Old Castile*, *Asturias*, and the parts adjoining. From *corystes*, arm'd, or *corytis*, rude. These and other etymologies uncertain.

Co'RMA, a log of wood, such as they put to beasts feet, or to boys that run away.

CORNA'CA

CORNA'CA, one that governs an elephant. The name is properly Indian.

CORNA'DA, a push or punch with a beast's horn.

Prov. *De cornáda de anfarón, guarde Dios mi corraçón*: God defend my heart from the butting of a goose, as it were of a beast's horn. That is of a goose-quill. See the next.

Prov. *Cornáda de anfarón uñaráda de león*: The but of a goose's horn, that is, a quill, is as bad as a lion's talon. Both these proverbs tend to express the mischiefs done by the pen; the one is a prayer to be deliver'd from it, and the other expresses how dangerous a thing it is.

CORNADILLO, a very small piece of money. See *Cornádo*.

CORNA'DO, a very small piece of money antiently used in Spain; so called, because it had a crown on it, *quasi coronádo*. It is also the name of a family in Spain.

CORNAME'NTA, the horn put to any thing, as tipping, edging, or pointing.

CORNAMUSA, a cornemuse, a horn-pipe, a bag-pipe.

CORNARINA, the cornelian stone.

CORNEA'DO, tofs'd or butted with the horns.

CORNEADO'R, a beast that butts or toiles with the horns.

CORNEAMIE'NTO, founding a horn, or butting with horns.

CORNEA'R, to horn, to but with the horns, to blow a horn; also to cuckold.

CORNE'JA, a daw.

CORNE'JO, the wild cherry-tree.

CORNERINA, the cornelian stone.

CORNE'TA, the cornet, the wind-instrument so called; also the standard or cornet of a troop of horse.

CORNETICA, a little cornet.

CORNEZUE'LO, a little horn or bugle.

CORNICA'BRA, the turpentine-tree.

CORNIFERO, that wears or carries horns.

CORNIGERO, idem.

CORN'JA, a cornish, either in masons or joiners work.

CORNIJA'L, a sharp angle or corner in a building or other thing.

CORNISAME'NTO, the cornishing in masons or joiners work.

CORNIZO, vid. *Cornéjo*.

CORNIZO'LAS, haws, or hawberries.

CORNUCOPIA; the Cornucopia is an emblem of plenty, which poets feign Hercules took from Achelous, be-

ing a horn filled by the fates with plenty of all things. Poetical writers often use this word.

CORNUDA'NO, cuckolded.

CORNUDADO'R, a cuckold-maker.

CORNUDA'R, to be made, or to make a cuckold.

CORNUDERIA, cuckoldom.

CORNU'DO, horned, a cuckold; also a sort of fish.

Prov. *Cornúdo soy's marido; mugér, y quién te lo dixo?* Husband, you are a cuckold; Wife, who told you so. A common saying, when a man will not take notice of his own shame, or endeavours to turn off affronts slightly, as here, the wife calls her husband cuckold, and he, as if she did not know it, asks who told her so.

Prov. *Cornúdo y apaleádo, mandádle bailar*: When a man is cuckolded and beaten, bid him dance. This they say, when a man is much wrong'd, and yet they make him pay costs, or when after abusing a man they would have him be merry. The story is of one who catching his wife with a great man, was beaten by him, and then they made friends, and the company danc'd, bidding the husband dance with them, who answers with this proverb. As if it were not enough that a man should be cuckolded and beaten, but he must dance too.

Prov. *Mas vale ser cornúdo, que no lo sepa ninguno; que sin serlo, pensarlo todo el mundo*: It is better to be a cuckold, so no body knows it, than not to be so, and have all the world believe it. Because the shame is in the opinion of the world; for whatever disgrace is not known, never puts a man out of countenance.

Prov. *Mucho sabía el cornúdo, pero mas quién se los puso*: The cuckold was very cunning, but he was cunninger that cuckolded him. This is applicable to any man that has a great conceit of himself, but is outwitted or overreach'd by another. For he that cuckolds another must use art to deceive him.

Prov. *Por ésto es uno cornúdo, porque pueden mas dos que uno*: Therefore a man is a cuckold, because two are too hard for one. The wife and the gallant contrive to abuse the husband, and being two they have the advantage of him. This is applied in all other cases, where, as we say, two to one is odds; or, two heads are better than one.

Prov. *Quién es cornúdo y lo consiente, que sea cornúdo para siempre*; He that

is a cuckold and allows of it, may be a cuckold for ever. If a man knows his shame, and does not repent or endeavour to amend it, no body ought to pity him, but to wish it may attend him for ever.

Prov. *Quién es cornúdo, y calla, en el coraçon trae un ascua*: He who is a cuckold and says nothing, carries a burning coal in his heart. When a man stifles his resentment and endeavours to conceal his disgrace, it corrodes his heart and consumes him, like a burning coal upon his heart.

Prov. *Tras cornúdo sañúdo*: Angry or morose after being made a cuckold. That is, when a man after being cuckolded shows himself dogged and surly, yet has not the courage to punish the offenders, but only shows his resentment in his looks.

Prov. *El mal del cornúdo, el no lo sabe, y sabelo todo el mundo*: All the world knows the cuckold's misfortune, but he knows it not himself. This is a common saying, when men are kept ignorant of their own misfortunes, which are publicly known abroad, as is usual in this particular case, for very often a man knows nothing of his being a cuckold, tho' it be whisper'd about all the country, because no body cares to tell him. This same is said shorter, thus,

Prov. *El postrero que lo sabe es el cornúdo*: The cuckold is the last that knows it, as above.

CORNUPE'TA, a mischievous mad bull, a Latin word used in Spanish.

Co'RO, the choir of a church, being either that part of the church so called, or the clergy or musicians that sing. Lat. *chorus*.

De co'ro, by heart.

Co'RO, a considerable town in the province of *Venezuela*, in *South America*.

CORO'ÇA, a painted cap like a mitre, made of past-board, very high, and set on the head of a bawd or witch that is carried about the streets on an ass, either to be whipt or only exposed to publick shame, like our carting.

CORO'ÇADO, one that has worn such a cap about the streets.

COROÇA'R, to put on such a cap.

COROGRAPHIA, the description of a particular place. Greek.

COROLA'RIO, a surplus, an overplus, a corollary.

CORO'NA, a crown, a garland, the crown of the head. Lat.

Coróna de lína, the circle that appears sometimes about the moon.

Corón de rey, the herb melilot.

Corón de religioso, the crown that is shaved on a religious man's head.

Corón in architecture is the last considerable member of the entablature, which regularly placed on the uppermost *ovolo*, serves to defend all the rest of the edifice from the weather. It is sometimes taken for the entire cornice with all its ornaments, but strictly for the superior part. Vid. *Evelyn*.

CORONACIÓN, a coronation.

CORONA'DO, crowned.

CORONADOR, one that crowns another.

CORONAMIE'NTO, a crowning.

CORONA'R, to crown. Lat.

CORONE'L, a colonel. It is also a nobleman's coronet, says *Corrubias*, verb. *Diadema*, and many others.

CORONELÍA, colonelship, the office or post of a colonel.

CORÓNICA, a chronicle; corruptly for *chronica*.

CORONILLA, a little crown or garland.

Coronilla de la cabeza, the crown of the head.

Coronilla yérba, the blue-bottle herb and flower.

Coronilla de monte, the top of a mountain.

Coronilla de edificio, the top of a structure.

CORONISTA, an historiographer.

CORONITA, a little crown.

COROPÚNA, a large desert in the province de los Charcas of the kingdom of Peru.

CORÓZA, vid. *Coróça*.

CORPANCHÓN de áve, the carcass of a fowl.

CORPA'ZO, a great body.

CORTIÑO, a little doublet or waistcoat worn by women.

CORPORA'L, corporal, belonging to the body; also the linnen cloth on which the host or blessed sacrament is laid.

CORPÓREO, corporeal, that has a body.

CORPULE'NCIA, corpulency, bulkiness.

CORPULE'NTO, corpulent, big of body.

CORRA, a fox, a drunken bout.

Prov. *Quando la corra anda a cáça de grillos, no áy pára élla, ni pára sus hijos*: When the fox goes a cricket-hunting, there is nothing for her nor her young ones. It is grounded upon a fable of the fox going to catch crickets, and still as she thought she was upon them she heard them cry farther

off. It is only to warn us not to employ our selves upon frivolous undertakings, which are as uncertain as cricket-hunting.

CORRAGE'RO, in *Valencia* is a harness maker.

CORRA'L, a yard, a court, the backside of a house, any piece of ground next an house.

CORRA'L DE ALMAGUE'R, a town in *Castile*, 6 leagues from *Ocaña*, belonging to the knights of *Santiago*, or *S. James* the apostle, seated in a fruitful plain, has 1000 houses well built, but one parish, one monastery of friars, and one of nuns.

CORRA'LES, a town of an hundred houses in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from *Osuna*.

CORRALILLO, a little court or yard, or backside to an house.

CORRA'MBRE, vid. *Corámbré*.

CORRE'A, a leather strap or thong. Also the surname of a good family in *Portugal*, of which are the lords of *Belas*.

Tenér uno corréa, is to be patient, or to be pliable like a thong.

Hazér corréa el licor, is for liquor to grow rosy.

Del cuero salen los corréas, the thongs come out of the hide. That is, the parts come from the whole.

CORRECION, correction, punishment, reproof. Lat. *correctio*.

CORRE'CTO, correct, free from error or mistake.

CORRECTÓR, a corrector.

CORREDE'RA, a place for horses to run, but more properly *carréra*. For the proper sense of *corredéra* is a woman that runs about with things to sell, as old cloaths or the like. At sea it is a log-line, which is a line at the end of which is a bit of board with a little lead at the end, which one casts into the sea, and lets run out as long as the sand of a minute-glass is running, and by the fathoms run out they compute how many leagues they sail in a watch.

CORREDÍZO, a slip knot, or any other thing that is apt to slip or run.

CORREDÓR, a gallery on an house, or about it, or pillars about a yard; also a curtain; also a broker, and any sort of runner. In a military sense, one that goes out to discover, or to scour the country. In cant, a catchpoll.

Corredór de lonja, an exchange broker.

Corredor de ferias, a broker who drives bargains at fairs.

Corredór de oreja, a pimp.

CORREDURÍA, running about; also brokeridge; also

Salir a corredurias, to go out in parties to scour the country.

CORREGÍDO, corrected, amended.

CORREGIDÓR, a corrector; also an officer in *Spain*, being the chief civil magistrate in every city or town of note, appointed by the king.

CORREGIDÓRA de ascytes, a sort of cant word for a chamber-maid.

CORREGIMIE'NTO, the office or dignity of a *corregidór*.

CORREGIR, to correct, to amend, to punish, to chastise. Lat. *corrigere*.

CORREHUE'LA, a little leather strap or thong.

Correhuéla yérva, knotgrass.

Correhuéla mayor, the great bindweed or rope-weed.

Correhuéla mácho, the water willow.

Prov. *Correhuéla de buen cuero de ruyn moço haze bueno*: A thong of good leather makes a bad servant or a bad lad good. That is, correction makes youth good.

Prov. *El juégo de la correhuéla, cáta dentro, y cáta fuera*: The sport with the thong, sometimes in, and sometimes out. This was a cheating sport, well known among the common sort, of pricking at a thong roll'd up, to hit in the noose, he that holds the ends ordering it so that they shall be in or out as he pleases. The proverb apply'd to unsettled unconstant people, who are never fixt to one thing; or to cheats, who vary their tricks as occasion requires.

CORREJUE'LA, vid. *Correhuéla*.

CORRELATIVO, correlative.

CORRE'NCIA, a flux or looseness.

CORRENDILLA, a place to run horses. Vid. *carréra*.

CORRENTIO, current.

CORRE'O, a post, a letter-carrier; most properly it was a foot-post, from *corrér*, to run, but now used for the common post.

CORREÓN, a great leather strap or thong.

CORREÓSO, any thing that stretches like a leather thong, rosy, tough.

CORRE'R, to run, to flow like liquor, to put one out of countenance, to bait a bull.

Correr a las parejas, to run hand in hand.

Correr sortija, to run at the ring.

Correr toros, to ride at the bulls, as gentlemen do in *Spain*, with spears and on horseback.

Huýr a todo correr, to fly upon a full speed.

COR

Correr la pósta, to ride post.
Correr el palio, to lay open, to draw the curtain, to uncover.
Correr riesgo, to run a hazard.
Correr tal viento, is for such a wind to blow.
Correr pringue, is for grease to run.
Correr la sangre, to bleed.
Correr la moneda, is for coin to be current.
Correrse, to be out of countenance.
CORRE'RA, a smoaky place or house. So call'd from the smoaking of foxes out of their holes.
correra galera, the galley that lags behind and cannot keep up with its company.
CORRERIA, a cunning sly knavish trick, the trick of a fox.
CORRERIA, running; an excursion of soldiers.
CORRE'SCA, a sort of weapon like a halbert.
CORRESPONDE'NCIA, correspondence, as by letters, a return for a kindness receiv'd; uniformity in building.
CORRESPONDIE'NTE, a correspondent; any thing that answers to another, or is uniform to it.
CORRESPONDE'R, to keep correspondence; to make a return for a kindness receiv'd; to be uniform to another.
CORRESPONSA'L, correspondent, he who corresponds with another.
CORRETA'GE, running about; also brokeridge.
CORRETOR, a corrector.
CORRIDA, a run. Also putting any thing out of countenance.
De corrida, hastily, running.
CORRIDO, asham'd, out of countenance.
CORRI'NTE, running, current, a small brook; a channel, the current of a river, or of the sea.
Moneda corriente, current coin.
Cosa corriente, a thing that passes without contradiction, generally receiv'd.
Isse tras la corriente, to run along with the stream.
CORRIGIR, vid. *Corregir*.
CORRIHUE'LA, vid. *Correkue'a*.
CORRIJA, *Corrijo*, vid. *Corregir*.
CORRILLO, a knot of people, a company standing in a ring to talk.
CORRIOLA, knot-grass, or swines-grass. Also the greater bind-weed or rope-weed.
CORRIMIE'NTO, a running; also a putting out of countenance.
CORRINCHO, in cant, a court or yard.

COR

CORRO, a knot of people, a company standing in a ring to talk. Also a place to bait bulls.
CORROBORA'DO, corroborated, strengthned.
CORROBORA'R, to corroborate, to strengthen. Lat.
CORROÇA, vid. *Coroça*.
CORROLA'RIO, vid. *Corolario*.
CORROMPEDOR, a corrupter; also a briber.
CORROMPE'R, to spoil, to putrify, to corrupt, to bribe. Lat. *corrumpere*.
Corrompér buenas costumbres, to debauch, to corrupt good manners.
Corrompér los juezes, to bribe judges.
Corrompér las letras, to forge letters.
Corromper la doncella, to debauch a maid.
CORROMPE'RSE el licor, is for liquor to decay.
Corrompérse una persona, to waste away with a looseness.
CORROMPIDO, corrupted, spoiled, bribed, rotten.
CORROMPIE'NTO, corrupting, spoiling; also bribing.
CORROSIVO, corrosive. Lat.
CORRÚCA, the bird that hatches the cuckows eggs. Whence a cuckold is called by the same name, because he breeds other men's children.
CORRÚGO, an ewer to wash hands.
CORRÚLLA de galera, the part next the head, where the galley grows narrow.
CORRULLE'RO, a slave that rows next the head of the galley.
CORRUPTELA, us'd among lawyers for bribery.
CORRUPTION, corruption, putrefaction, rottenness. Also bribery.
CORRUPTÉ'LA, corruption in practice, or in a judge or witness.
CORRUPTIBLE, corruptible, or that may be brib'd.
CURRÚPTO, corrupted; 'brib'd, rotten, decay'd, spoil'd.
CORSA'RIO, a corsair, a sea rover, a privatier, a pirate.
CORSEGA, the great island of *Corfica* in the *Mediterranean*, lying betwixt *Genoa* and *Sardinia*. It is about 110 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, a rough uncouth soil in great part, and difficult of access. The Carthaginians were the first that conquer'd its old inhabitants, the Romans took it from them, then the Saracens possess'd it, and were expell'd by the Genoeses, who are now masters of it. There are in it five bishopricks, *Bonifacio* is its best part, and *Basta* the chief city. *Bochart*, *Geog. Sacra* says, the Phœ-

COR

nicians call'd this island *Keranoth*, that is, horned, because it has abundance of promontories jutting out into the sea, but the latter name of *Corfica*, he says, is deriv'd from the Carthaginian *chorse*, signifying a woody place, this being then the most woody island that was known. Vid. *Corcega*.
CORSE'R, a courser; a great horse. A word little us'd.
CORSIA, the orlop or deck of a ship. In a galley the gang-way betwixt the slaves that row; as also the great gun on the prow.
CORSO, privateering, piracy, as *Andar en corso*, to be out a pirating, or privateering.
CORTABÓLSAS, a cut-purse.
CORTADE'RO, a cutting-room; also a place where people rail and backbite.
CORTADILLO, in cant, a cheat at cards.
CORTA'DO, cut; also surpriz'd, in a consternation.
Esclavo cortado, vid. *Cortarse el esclavo*.
CORTADOR, a cutter; generally taken for a butcher.
CORTADURA, a cut, a jag.
CORTA'NTE, cutting.
CORTAPISA, a border about the skirt of a garment.
CORTA'R, to cut.
Cortar largo, a sea-term, to sail away large.
Cortar mas a la mar, to stand out to sea.
Cortar el hilo, to stop proceedings, to interrupt.
Cortar a uno de vestir, to cut out a suit of cloaths. Met. to speak ill of a man.
CORTA'RSE, to be daunted or surpriz'd, to be in a consternation; also to fall into a swoon.
CORTA'RSE el esclavo, is for a slave to contract with his master for so much a-day, to be at liberty to work for himself, and earn what he can. The reason of the expression, because he cuts himself off from the continual service of his master by means of this contract.
CORTE, a prince's court, a courtyard. Also the edge of a weapon, or knife. The adjusting of a difference, and the quantity of cloth or stuff that will make a garment; as also the cut or shape of it. In architecture, it is the prospect of the interior contrivance.
Prov. Triunfar galán, envejecer en la corte; y morir en el hospital: To beau.

beau it, or go gay, to grow old at court and dye in the hospital. We say, An old courtier and a young beggar.

Prov. *Es la corte, o pisan vaca*: It is either the court or they weigh beef. Us'd when many people gather, as is often seen in the streets, without occasion. The court every body knows has always a great concourse. The weighing of beef is taken from small country towns, or villages, where, because they do not kill beef every day, the people flock about the butcher for it, when it is kill'd.

CORTEÇA, vid. *Cortéza*.

CORTEÇON, vid. *Cortezón*.

CORTEDA'D, shortness, brevity; also nigardliness and bashfulness.

CORTEGA'NA, a town in *Andaluzia*, on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, has 400 houses and one parish.

CORTE'JA, retinue, attendance, courtship.

CORTEJA'R, to court, to attend, to wait upon.

CORTEPISA, vid. *Cortapisa*.

CORTEREA'L, the name of a good family in *Portugal*.

CORTES, the assembly of the states of *Spain*, like the parliament of *England*, but their nobility and clergy are much more numerous, and the commons much fewer than in *England*, for there are generally but 16 cities and one market-town that send their representatives to the cortes of *Castile*, each of them send two, and they are these: *Burgos, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Valladolid*, in Old *Castile*: *Leon, Salamanca, Zamora, Toro*, in the kingdom of *Leon*: *Toledo, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid*, in New *Castile*: *Sevil, Granada, Cordova, Murcia*, for *Andaluzia*. This, as was said, for *Castile*; for *Aragon, Valencia*, and *Catalonia*, have their cortes apart, but resembling one another in the main, tho' differing in some particulars; and *Biscay* is a lordship of it self independent of *Castile*.

CORTE'S, courteous, civil. Also the name of the great conqueror of *Mexico*, *Ferdinand Cortes*.

CORTESANA, a female courtier, taken in an ill sense for a lewd woman.

CORTESA'NAME'NTE, courteously, civilly, after the court manner.

CORTESANIA, courtliness, civility, courtesy.

CORTESA'NO, a courtier.

CORTESIA, civility, courtesy, good manners.

Prov. *Cortesia de boca mucho vale, y poco costa*: Mouth civility is worth

much and costs little. That is, civil words please all people, and are as easy to be given as bad.

CORTESME'NTE, civilly, courteously.

CORTEÇA, the bark of a tree; a crust of bread; the rind of any thing. Latin *cortex*. Met. it is taken for the literal sense of a parable. In architecture, it is the shell or two faces of a wall, which is fill'd in the middle with small stones or rubbish.

CORTEZILLA, or *Cortezita*, a little crust, bark or rind.

CORTEZON, a great crust.

CORTIJO, vid. *Cortixo*.

CORTINA, a curtain of a bed, or window. In fortification, a curtain; that is, the part of the wall or rampart that runs from one bastion to another.

CORTINAGE, a set of curtains.

CORTINA'L, a court-yard of a house.

CORTIXO, a farm, a country-house, a cottage, an hut or cabin. Also a field of arable land. In cant, a bawdy-house.

CORTO, short, scanty; also bashful, nigardly and fearful.

Corto de entendimiento, half witted.

Corto de razones, brief in words.

Corto de corazón, cow-hearted.

CORTÓN, a dog or horse that has his tail cut short.

CORTONES, field-mice.

CORTA'YES, linnen made at *Courtray* in *Flanders*, whence it takes its name.

CORVA de la pierna, the ham. From the Latin *curvus*, because it bends.

CORVAS, in falconry are the feathers of a hawk's wings, next to the principal feathers, call'd flags.

CORVA'DO, bent, bow'd, crooked.

CORVADURA, the place where any thing bows or bends.

CORVA'R, to bow, to bend, to make crooked. Lat. *curvare*.

CORVA'TA, a cravat.

CORVA'TO, a young crow.

CORÚCHE, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from *Santaren*, upon a river of the same name, has an old castle, 250 houses, and sends deputies to the cortes.

CORVE, vid. *Corbe*.

CORVEJÓN, the joint which bows the foot of any beast.

CORVE'ÑA rúsa, the plain ground.

CORVE'TAS, vid. *Corbetas*.

CORÚJA ave, an howlet.

CORVILLO, a little crow, diminutive of *cervo*, a crow.

Miércoles corvillo, Ash-wednesday, so

call'd, because on that day men bow and bow themselves down, *vando*.

CORVINA, a sort of sea fish, so called, because its fins are as black as a crow.

CORÚLLA, the bench in a galley.

CORULLERO, a galley-lave the rows in a galley.

CORÚÑA, a city and sea-port in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, commonly call'd by the English, the *Groyne*. A safe harbour both against storms and enemies. The city wall'd, has two castles, 1500 houses, four parishes, three monasteries of men, one of nuns, three hospitals and ten chapels. It is in 44 degrees 20 minutes of north latitude, and was antiently call'd *Varnum* or *Adrobicum*.

CORVO, crooked. Lat. *curvus*.

CORUSA, vid. *Corisca*.

CORUSCA, an owl

CORVURA, crookedness.

CORYPHE'O, an head or chief. A word us'd only in schools. Greek *coryphaeos*.

CORZA, a roe-buck.

ÇORZA'L, vid. *çorcúl*.

CORZILLA, vid. *Corcilla*.

CORZILLO, idem.

CORZO, vid. *Corço*.

C O S

CÓSA, à thing.

CÓSA *Cósa*, or *Cofi Cósa*, a riddle, such as children learn to puzzle one another.

No *vale cósa*, it is worth nothing.

No *es cósa*, it is no matter of moment, or it is not proper.

No *áy cósa con cósa*, all is in confusion or out of order.

Prov. *Cada cósa en su tiempo, y nabos en adviento*: Every thing in its season, and turnips in *Advent*, which is their season, as being in winter. It signifies that every thing should be done in its proper time.

Prov. *Quatro cósas facen al hombre de tiro, el mugér, la tabaco, rapsy y vino*: Four things put a man beside himself; a woman, snuff, cards and wine.

Prov. *Cósa mála nunca muere*: A bad thing never dies. Or naught is never in danger.

Prov. *Oír, ver, y callar, vecinos son de obrar*: To hear, see, and hold one's peace, are things hard to be done. It is difficult to have temper to bear silently with all a man sees and hears.

Prov. *Quién las cósas mucho apura, no vive vida segura*: He that looks too nicely into things does not live in safety.

That is, if a man is always for
amining and prying too far into
ery thing, he is never quiet or easy.

Prov. *Tres cosas házen al hombre
drár, sciencia; y mar y casa real*:
ree things make a man thrive;
arning, the sea, and the court.

These are the ways to preferment,
arning, trade, or serving one's prince.

Prov. *Cosa que no se venda, nadie la
mbra*: No-body sows a thing that
ill not sell. That is, no-body will
bour and be at expence for nothing.

Prov. *De cada cosa un poco, y nada
todo*: A little of every thing, and
othing in the main. Or, ready at
very thing, and good at nothing.

Prov. *Con la agéna cosa nadie bien
lónra*: No man honours himself
well with what is another's. That is,
orrow'd cloaths or ornaments do not
et off a man, or he gains no credit by
rograting that which is due to an-
ther.

COSA'RIO, a pyrate, a sea-rover.
Arabick *corçal*.

Prov. *De cosario a cosario no se llevan
mas que los barriles*: One pyrate gets
nothing of another but his cask. Be-
cause they carry nothing but their pro-
visions. This apply'd when two shar-
pers meet, of whom we say, Dia-
mond cuts diamond.

Prov. *Quando el cosario promete mis-
sas, y cera, con mal anda la galéra*:
When the pyrate promises masses and
wax, that is, when he makes vows
to Heaven, the galley or vessel is in
bad plight. That is, when wicked
men think of religion it is a sign they
are in some danger.

COSCA, Obs. for the head.

COSCOJITA, vid. *Coscojita*.

COSCOJA, or *Coscojo*, a small sort of
oak, on which the scarlet dye in Spain
grows, us'd before the cocheneal
came from the *West Indies*. Also the
dry prickly leaves of the oak, and the
prickly wheels put to bridles, to curb
hard-mouth'd horses. *Mariana Hist.*
de Esp. lib. i. cap. 5. says it is an an-
cient Spanish word; and *Covarrubias*
says it is deriv'd from the Hebrew
cuts, which signifies to prick and tor-
ment.

COSCOJA'L, or *Coscojár*, a grove of
such oak trees.

COSCOJITA, a hop upon one leg.

Jugar a coscojita, a play among boys
in Spain, hopping upon one foot,
and he that touches the ground with
the other loses, or another boy that is
touch'd by the foot that is held up
loses, and then the other boys beat

him on the sole of the foot so held up,
till he gets to a place appointed, where
he is free.

COSCOXITA, idem.

COSCORRÓN, a knock on the pate,
which raises a bump, but does not
draw blood. So called from *cisca*,
the head, in Old Spanish.

Prov. *Coscorrón de cañahéja, pó-o dué-
le y mucho suéna*: A blow on the head
with a reed makes much noise, and
achs but little.

COSE'CHA, harvest. *Quasi cogécha*.
From *cogere*, to gather.

COSEDURA, sewing together.

COSÉLETE, a corselet, armour.
From the French *corselet*.

COSER, to sew as a taylor or semp-
strefs. From the Latin *consuere*. Also
as *cozer*.

Coser a dos cabos, to sew with both
ends as shoe-makers do. Met. to play
Jack on both sides. To hold with
the hound and run with the hare.

COSERSE *con la tierra*, to lie flat
upon the ground. Met. to humble one
self down to the ground.

COSIDO, sew'd with a needle. Also
as *cozido*.

COSIDURA, sewing with a needle.
Also as *cozidura*.

COSILLA, or *Cosita*, a little thing.

CÓSME, *cosmus*, the proper name
from the Greek *cosmeo*, to adorn.

COSMOGRAPHIA, cosmography, a de-
scription of the world. Greek.

COSMOGRAPHO, a cosmographer, one
that describes or understands the de-
scription of the world.

COSO, the place for the bull feast.
Quasi corso, because they run there.

COSOLE'TE, vid. *Coselète*.

COSPA'NÇO, the paunch, the belly,
rustical.

COSQUILLAS, tickling, because it
pricks the body.

Hazer cosquillas, to tickle.

No sufrir cosquillas, not to suffer one's
self to be impos'd upon; not to take
jests.

COSQUILLOSO, ticklish, skittish.

CÓSSA, vid. *Cósa*.

CÓSSA'RIO, vid. *Cosario*.

COSSELE'TE, vid. *Coselète*.

CÓSSO, vid. *Cóso*.

CÓSTA, cost, charge, expence. Also
the sea-coast. Also the wedge shoe-
makers drive in upon the last to raise
the shoe on the inleap. It is likewise
the name of a good family in *Portu-
gal*. Its first rise in the reign of king
Emanuel.

Ir costá a costá, to coast along, to
sail close by the shore.

Hombre de la costá, one that lives
near the sea-coast.

COSTA' RICA, a province of North
America, being part of the isthmus,
which joins the North and South Ame-
rica, bounded to the north-east by
the North-Sea, and to the south-west
by the South-Sea, on the south-east
by the province of *Veragua*, and on
the north by *Nicaragua*. It lies be-
tween eight and twelve degrees of
north latitude, 90 leagues in length,
and from 40 to 50 in breadth.

COSTA'DO, the side, the flank.
From the Latin *costa*, a rib.

Dolor de costádo, a plurisy.

COSTA'L, a sack, a great bag.

Prov. *Como costal de carbonero, más
de fuera peor de dentro*: Like a collier's
sack, bad without and worse with-
in.

COSTALE'JO, a little sack.

COSTANERO, hilly, rising like a
hill. From *cuesta*, a hill.

COSTANILLA, a little side of a hill.
Thence a high street, which is on a
rising ground in *Sevil*, and such an-
other in *Valladolid*, are call'd by this
name, and thence the

Prov. *Colorada mas no de síyo, que de
la costanilla lo truxo*: She is red,
but it is not her own, for she brought
it from the *Costanilla*. The *Costanilla* is
the street above-mention'd in *Sevil*, and
Valladolid, where the paint is sold for
women, and therefore the proverb
says it was not her natural colour,
but bought in that place. Apply'd to
all that paint, or otherwise look gay
with borrow'd ornaments.

COSTA'NTI, a town in *Portugal*,
half a league from *Villa Real*, has 200
houses, and one parish. The territory
yields corn and chestnuts.

COSTA'R; Præf. *Cuésto*, Præt. *Costé*;
to cost.

CÓSTE for *Cósta*, cost, expence,
charges.

COSTEA'R, to coast along the shore.
Also to bear a man's charges, or pay
the cost of any thing.

COSTE'RO, a quarter of wood, a
pile like a rafter.

COSTEZICA, vid. *Cuestezica*.

COSTIELLA, Obs. for *Costilla*.

COSTILLA, a rib. Lat. *costa*.

COSTILLA's *de cuba*, pipe staves.

COSTILLE'R, an officer in the king
of Spain's household, like our Squire of
the body.

CÓSTO, an Indian tree not unlike
the alder, its flowers well scented.
The wood is us'd, having a strong
finell, and biting taste, like spice. At

C O S

first it is white, as it declines grows yellow, and when quite decay'd black. It is hot, provokes urine, and the *menstruum*, and good for diseases in the womb. It kills worms in the body, and is put to many other uses in physic. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. East Ind.*

COSTOSAMENTE, costlily, expensively, chargeably.

COSTOSO, costly, expensive, chargeable.

CÓSTRA, a crust, or any thing that is crufted, and hardned together, as on a fore, or any liquid or wet substance, or the like. Also the face or outside of a wall. From the Latin *crusta*.

COSTRA'DA, a glaz'd cake, that is, which is crufted over with sugar.

COSTREÑIDO, vid. *Constreñido*.

COSTREÑIR, vid. *Constreñir*.

COSTRIBA'R, to endeavour, to strive. Also to press together.

COSTUMBRE, custom.

Costumbre de la mujer, a woman's courtes.

Prov. *A la mala costumbre quebrar la pierna*: Break the leg of an ill habit. That is, use violence to correct it.

Prov. *Costumbre hace ley*: Custom becomes law. It is what we call prescription.

Prov. *Costumbre buena, costumbre mala, el villano quiere que vala*: A custom whether good or bad a clown will have to continue in force. That is, obstinate men will defend custom tho' never so bad.

Prov. *Mudar costumbre a par de muerte*: It is next to death to change a custom. Use becomes a second nature.

Prov. *Costumbres y dineros hacen hijos caballeros*: Manners and money make sons gentlemen. Wealth raises the meanest to gentility, and if they have good education with it, their meanness is quite hid.

Prov. *Por no perder costumbre, quando no ay hierro, martillas en el yunque*: Not to lose the custom, when there is no iron you hammer on the anvil. To do any idle action to keep one's hand in use.

COSTURA, a seam; also the joint of two boards.

COSTURERA, a seamstress.

Prov. *Costurera mala la hebra de a braga*: A bad seamstress uses a needle full of thread a fathom long.

COSTURERO, a seamster.

COSTURÓN, a great coarse seam;

C O T

also a great scar of a wound.

C O T

CÓTA, a coat of mail; also a long sort of coat us'd formerly, or rather a vest hanging to the mid-leg, like a short cassock, very full of pleats, with wide sleeves and welts. It is also a quotation out of an author; and a *quota*, or the part that falls to a man's share.

COTABA'MBA, a valley in the kingdom of Peru in South America.

COTAL, a man's privy member. Borrow'd from the Italian.

COTANE'RA, in cant, a mean woman.

COTA'RA, the Indian name for the shoes us'd in the kingdom of Mexico.

COTANE'RO, in cant, a mean fellow, or one that has been in an hospital.

COTEJA'DO, compar'd.

COTEJADOR, a comparer.

COTEJA'R, to compare two things together.

COTE'JO, the comparing of two things together.

COTEXA'R, vid. *Cotejar*.

COTIDIANO, daily. Lat. *quotidianus*.

COTÍN, a back stroke given to a ball at tennis. From the Greek *copto*, to strike.

COTÍTA, an absurd nick-name for *mariquita*, the diminutive of *Maria*, *Mary*; not unlike our *Molly*.

CÓTO, a park, or a warren; also the price set upon any commodity. In measure a handful.

COTÓCHE, a cape on the coast of the province of Tucatan in North America.

COTÓN, in cant, a doublet.

Cotón colorado, in cant, a whipping.

Cotón doble, in cant, a coat of mail.

COTONIA, dimity.

COTORRE'RA, a whore. Also a fine sort of bird in North America. Some of them have black and green feathers, and others blue; others black and green wings, their breasts red, and half the head white. They are not amiss to eat. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 3. cap. 8.

COTORRO, a sink of filth.

COTRA'L, a beast separated from the herd, or put aside as of less value.

COTUEAS, a sort of roots, otherwise call'd *riadillas de tierra*, vid. *Criadillas*.

Prov. *Pedir cotufas en el golfo*: To ask for *cotufas*, that is the root we call *tartufles* in the main sea. That is, to require impossibilities, as it is to expect dainties, which only the earth af-

C O V

fords, in the midst of the ocean. **COTU'RNO**, a sort of buskin; also a tragedy. Us'd only by poets. From the Latin *coturnus*.

COTU'Y, a city in the island of *paniola* in America.

C O V

COVA'CHA, a little cellar, cave or den. Diminutive of *cueva*.

COVACHUE'LA, idem. Diminutive of *covacha*. Also a stall.

COVANILLO, a little basket, such as they use at the vintage, to gather grapes in. Diminutive of *cuevano*.

COVA'RDE, vid. *Cobarde*.

COVARDIA, vid. *Cobardia*.

COVELÍNAS, a town in Portugal, five leagues from *Villa Real*, seated in a valley near the river *Duero*. It has not above 80 houses, and one parish.

COVERTIZO, a pentice.

COUTINHO, the surname of a family in Portugal, descended, as *Faria* writes, from a park-keeper, but became noble long since, as having been earls of *Marialva*, till that branch was extinct, but of another came the counts of *Resdondo*.

C O X

COXA'R, vid. *Coxear*.

COXCOXITA, vid. *Coscojita*.

COXCORRÓN, vid. *Coscorrón*.

COXEADOR, one that halts.

COXEAR, to halt, to go lame.

No coxea desse pé, he does not halt with that foot. It is not that which troubles him. The fault lies not there.

COXEDA'D, or *Coxera*, lameness.

Coxijo, pain, grief, trouble. Also vermin.

COXIJOSO, one that is very troublesome, or one that is uneasy at every thing.

COXÍN, a cushion, a pillow.

COXINE'TE, a little cushion.

Coxinete de áncas, a male-pillion, or a pillion for a woman to ride on.

COXINILLO, a little cushion.

COXITRA'NCA, a hopping fellow, that is never still.

COXIXO, a sort of vermin.

COXIXOSO, troublesome, restless.

COXON, vid. *Cojón*.

COXORRÓN, vid. *Coscorrón*.

COXQUILLAS, vid. *Cosquillas*.

C O Y

COYMA, in cant, a whore.

Casa de coyma, a gaming-house. So call'd from *comiscar*, to nibble, because those that keep gaming-houses are always nibbling the gamblers money till they devour it all.

Coyun.

C R A

CO'YME, the same as *cóymeto*.
COYME'RO, one that keeps a publick
ming-house. In cant, a pimp.
COYTE, a beast in the *West Indies*
is a wolf.
COYÚNDA, a yoke for oxen, or the
long belonging to the yoke.
COYUNTURA, a joint in a man's
body, or any other thing. Also an op-
portunity.

C O Z

CÓZ, a kick, a spurn.
Coz de arcabúiz, the butt-end of a
musket. Also the recoil of it.
Entrarse de cóz y de bóz, to come in
without saying by your leave, or with-
out leave.
Prov. Dar cózes contra el aguijón :
To spurn against the prick. To go
on in a thing that is hurtful to one-
self.
Prov. La cóz de la yégua no háze
mal al pótro : The mare's kick does
not hurt the colt. That is, the dam
is always more careful of her young,
than to hurt, tho' she seems to strike
them.

COZA, a district in the province of
Florida in North America.

COZEDÍZO, that is to be, or may be
boil'd.

COZEDÓR, a boyler.

COZEDÚRA, boiling or baking.

COZE'R, *yo cuézo*, to boil or bake.
Lat. *coquere*.

COZIDO, boil'd or bak'd.

COZIMIE'NTO, boiling or baking.
Also decoction.

COZINA, a kitchen. Lat. *culina*.

Prov. Quién con la cozina no béve,
no sabe lo que pierde : Here *cozina* sig-
nifies the meat dress'd in the kitchen,
and it means that he who does not
drink at meals knows not how ill he
does. Therefore they say also

Prov. Quién bebe tras la cozina de
una biga a la medicina : He who drinks
after his meat may laugh at all phy-
sick.

COZINA'R, to cook, to dress meat.

COZINE'RA, a woman cook.

COZINE'RO, a man cook.

COZÓR, a smarting pain.

COZÚMEL, an island on the coast of
Tucatan, so call'd from a famous idol
of the name worshipp'd there formerly
by the Indians.

C R A

CRA', the resemblance of the voice
the crow.

CRABRÍO, vid. *Cabrial*.

CRANE'Ó, the brain-pan. Lat. *cra-
nium*.

C R E

CRA's, us'd antiently for to-morrow,
now out of date. Lat.

C R E

CRE'A, a sort of linnen cloth.

CREACIÓN, the creation.

CREA'DO, vid. *Criado*.

CRECE'R, Præf. *Créscor*, Præt. *Creſci* ;
to grow, to increase. Lat. *creſco*.

CRE'CE la mar, the sea flows.

Créce el edificio, the structure rises.

Créce la luna, the moon is in the in-
crease.

Créce el precio, the price rises.

CRE'CES, the overplus in measure of
corn, or weight of bread.

CRECÍDO, grown, increas'd.

CRECIE'NTE, the flood, and the in-
crease of the moon.

CRECIMIE'NTO, the fit of a fever,
and the rising of taxes.

CREDE'NCIA, the credit that is gi-
ven to any person. Also the table
which is cover'd by the altar, on
which stands the wine and water,
when a bishop says mass.

CREDENCIE'RO, he that has charge
of the *credencia*.

CRE'DITO, credit. From the Lat.
credere, to believe.

CRE'DO, the belief. The creed so
call'd, because the first word of it in
Latin is *credo*, I believe.

En ménos de un crédo, in less time
than a man will be saying his creed.
That is, in a trice, in a moment.

CREDULIDA'D, credulity, easiness in
believing, or giving credit.

CRE'DULO, credulous, apt to be-
lieve, or give credit.

CREEDE'RO, fit to be believ'd, pro-
bable.

CREE'NCIA, belief, credit. In Old
Spanish it was the assay taken by the
king's taster of his meat and drink.

CREHE'NCIA, vid. *Creencia*.

CREÍBLE, credible.

CREÍDO, believ'd.

CREHE'R, vid. *Creér*.

CRE'NCHA, the partition of the hair,
or the hair curiously parted on the
forehead.

Prov. La créncha al ojo, marido, ti-
ñoso : The partition of the hair, or ra-
ther a lock hanging from it over the
eyes, deserves a scabby husband, or
one that has a scald head. That is,
when a woman is so nasty as to let
her hair hang about her ears, and over
her eyes, she deserves no better than a
poor scabby fellow to her husband.

CRESPUDIA'NA, the stone *chelonites*,
or the toad-stone.

CRESPÚSCULO, the dawning of the
day, morning and evening. Lat.

C R I

CRESCE'R, vid. *Creceér*.

CRESCIDO, vid. *Crecido*.

CRESCIE'NTE, vid. *Crecente*.

CRESCIMIE'NTO, vid. *Crecimientos*.

CRE'SPA, curling of hair, or fea-
thers, or the like.

CRESPA'DO, curl'd.

CRESPADÚRA, a curling.

CRESPA'R, to curl.

CRE'SPO, curl'd. It is also the sur-
name of a family in Spain.

CRESPINO, a sort of coife or head-
dress made of curl'd silk. Also a goose-
berry.

CRE'STA, the crest of an helmet, or
of a coat of arms; a copple crown in a
fowl, and a cock's comb.

CRESTA'DO, crested, that has a crest.

CRESTILLA, a little crest, cock's
comb, or copple crown.

CRE'TA, a chop in a hand, or in the
earth. Also the famous island of *Crete*,
or *Candia*, in the *Mediterranean*.

CRE'YBIE, credible, probable, that
may be believ'd.

CRE'YDO, believ'd.

CREYE'NTE, believing.

C R I

CRÍA, a breed.

CRIACIÓN, the creation.

CRÍA'DA, a woman or maid-servant.

CRÍA'DILLA, a little servant-wench.

CRIADILLAS de tierra, a sort of root
growing in the ground without any
fibres, of a brownish colour. From
the Italian name, call'd in *England*
tartuffles, and sold very dear to put
into rich soups. They are really no
other than what in *England* are com-
monly call'd pignuts, because the
swine dig them up, and show where
they are. In *Spain* they grow very
large, and much sweeter than ours.
You may see more of them in *Ray*,
verb. *tubera terra*.

CRIADILLAS de cordero, lamb-stones.

CRÍA'DO, Adj. bred, brought up ;
also created. As

Bien criado, well bred.

Mal criado, ill bred.

Nacido y criado en Roma, born and
bred at Rome.

CRÍA'DO, Subf. a servant.

Prov. Criado de agüelo, nunca bueno :
A grandfather's servant is never good.
Because those very old servants plead too
much privilege, and perhaps their old
masters have allow'd them too much.

Prov. Quién há criados, há enemigos
no escusados : He that has servants has
unavoidable enemies. That is, they
are necessary evils.

CRÍADOR, a creator; also one that
educates or breeds up another.

C R I

CRÍA'NÇA, breeding, good manners, education.

CRÍA'NZA, idem.

CRÍA'R, to breed up, to educate, to nurse, to breed; also to create. From the Latin *creare*.

Prov. *Quién no cria siémpre pia*: He who does not breed is always craving. That is, if a man has not a stock or an estate of his own, but depends on others, he is never in plenty.

CRÍATÚRA, a creature; also a child.

Prov. *Criatura de un año saca la leche del calcáño*: A child of a year old draws milk out of the heel. That is, it is too big to suck, and draws too violently.

Prov. *Quando la criatura diénte la muerte la tiénte*: When the child breeds teeth death tempts it. That is, children are in danger when they are breeding teeth.

CRÍAZÓN, scurf, itch, scab.

CRÍBA, vid. *Críva*.

CRÍBA'R, vid. *Crívar*.

CRÍBE'RO, a sifter.

CRÍBO, a sieve. Lat.

CRICA de mugér, the *pterigium*, or the *nympha*, being two laps or wings within the privy parts of a woman.

CRÍMEN, a crime, generally taken for that which is heinous or capital. Lat.

Crímen de lesa magestad, high treason.

Escriváno del crímen, a clerk or register of a criminal court.

Juéz del crímen, a judge in criminal causes.

CRÍMINA'DO, accus'd.

CRÍMINADOR, an accuser, an evidence.

CRÍMINA'L, criminal.

CRÍMINALME'NTE, criminally.

CRÍMINOSAMENTE, idem.

CRÍMINOSO, full of crimes.

CRÍN, the hair of a horse's mane.

CRÍNA'DO, that has a mane, or hair like it. Also a woman's hair dress'd.

CRÍNA'R, to breed a mane; also to dress in the hair.

Crínes de cavallo encriznejadas, the mane of a horse which rises, and stands hollow like a plume of feathers.

CRÍOJA, in cant, flesh.

CRÍOJE'RO, in cant, a butcher.

CRÍOLLO, the son of a Spaniard, and a West India woman.

CRÍSIS, the crisis of a distemper. Greek. Also judgment.

CRÍSMAS, vid. *Chrísma*.

CRÍSMADO, anointed with chrisme, or holy oil; properly, confirm'd.

C R O

CRÍSMAR, to anoint with chrisme, or holy oil, to confirm.

CRÍSMERAS, the little bottles in which the chrisme or holy oil is kept.

CRÍSNEJA'S, vid. *Criznejás*.

CRÍSOL, a goldsmith's melting-pot, a crucible. From the Greek *chryseos*, golden.

Passar por el crisol, to be refin'd, to stand trial.

CRÍSOLITO, a chrysolite, a precious stone of a golden colour. So call'd from the Greek *crisos*, gold; and *lithos*, a stone.

CRÍSPADÚRA, vid. *Crespadura*.

CRÍSPA'R, vid. *Crespár*.

CRÍSTA'L, crystal. Lat.

CRÍSTALÍNO, crystalline, very clear or transparent.

CRÍSTE'L, vid. *Clístel*.

CRÍSTIANA'DO, christen'd, made a christian, baptiz'd.

CRÍSTIANA'R, to christen, to make a christian, to baptize.

CRÍSTIANDA'D, christianity, or christendom.

CRÍSTIANÍSMO, a christianing or baptizing; also christendom.

CRÍSTIANÍSSIMO, most christian, the title given to the king of France.

CRÍSTIA'NO, a christian.

Christiano nuevo, a new christian, that is, who is either himself a convert, or descended from Moors or Jews.

Christiano viejo, an old christian, that is, whose race has no mixture of Jewish or Moorish blood.

CRÍSTO, Christ, vid. *Chrísto*.

CRÍSTÓVAL, *Christopher*, a proper name. Greek *Christophoros*, that carries Christ.

CRÍTICA'L, critical, nice.

CRÍTICO, idem. From the Greek *crinain*, to judge.

Días críticos, the days when a distemper comes to its crisis.

CRÍVA, a sieve with large holes, us'd in Spain to cleanse and sift chopp'd straw, and therefore its holes are longer than those of the other sieves, call'd *crivo*, *karnéro*, and *garánda*.

CRÍVA'DO, sifted.

CRÍVA'R, to sift.

CRÍVO, a sieve to cleanse corn, or the like, with less holes than the *críva*.

CRÍSNE'JAS, high plumes of feathers standing upright, as were formerly worn in helmets, or the like; also wattles or hurdles.

C R O

CROCÓDÍLO, vid. *Cocodrilo*.

CROMA'TICO, vid. *Chromático*.

CRÓNICA, a chronicle. Greek *chronia*, commentaries of the times.

C R U

CRONICADOR, or *Cronista*, vid. *Cronista*.

CRONOGRAFÍA, chronography. An account of the times. Greek *chronos*, time; and *grapho*, to write.

CRÓTO, a fowl call'd a bittern.

C R U

CRUCE'RO, the cross form'd by a cathedral church; also a cross beam in any building.

CRUCÍFERO, a cross-bearer, or carrier, he that carries a cross before an archbishop; also a religious order, who always carry crosses in their hands.

CRUCIFICA'DO, crucify'd.

CRUCIFICA'R, *Præf. Crucifico*; *Præf. Crucifique*; to crucify, to nail to a cross. Lat. *crucifigo*.

CRUCIFIQUE, vid. *Crucificar*.

CRUCIFÍCO, a crucifix.

CRUCÍGERO, vid. *Crucífero*.

CRUDAMENTE, cruelly, rawly, bloodily.

CRUDE'ÇA, or *Crudeza*, cruelty, rawness, bloodiness.

CRUDÍO, harsh, rough.

Sombras crudiás, so painters call the deep shadows.

CRÚDO, Adj. raw.

CRÚDO, Subst. canvas.

CRUE'L, cruel, fierce, bloody. Lat. *crudelis*.

CRUELDA'D, cruelty.

CRUELME'NTE, cruelly.

CRUE'RO, vid. *Recuéro*.

CRUE'ZA, cruelty.

CRUGÍA, vid. *Cruxia*.

CRUGÍR, vid. *Cruxir*.

CRÚÑA, a town in Old Castile in Spain, two leagues from Aranda de Duero, on the banks of a small brook, is wall'd, has an old castle, a fruitful territory. Its antient name was *Crinia*, now corrupted to *Crúña*. It is earldom, which honour was bestowed by king Henry the fourth on D. *Louís Sauréz de Mendoza*, y *Figueroa*.

CRÚS, vid. *Crúz*.

CRÚSTA, a scab growing on a scab. Lat.

CRÚSTULA, the cream that rises in milk, or the like. Lat.

CRUXIA, the walk or gang-way in a galley from the poop to the prow, in the middle, between the slaves that row.

Passar cruxia, to run the gauntlet.

Cañón de cruxia, the middle gun of a galley.

CRUXÍDO, a crack or cracking.

CRUXIE'NDO, cracking or crackling.

CRUXÍR, to crackle, to rattle as files.

C R U

to crack as the bones do, to gnash teeth.

CRUZ, a cross. Lat. *crux*.

La cruz del caballo, a horse's withers.

Hazérse cruces, to bless one's self.

Andár con las cruces acuestas, to carry crosses, that is, to be always at prayers and devotions.

Prov. Andár entré la cruz, y el agua bendita: To keep betwixt the cross and the holy water. To be always in fear of one's life. Taken from the cross and holy water always kept by dying people.

Prov. Detrás de la cruz está el diablo: The devil is behind the cross. It has a double application, either to virtuous persons, whom the devil is always persecuting, or to hypocrites, who play the devil under colour of sanctity. Most us'd in this last sense, to warn people to beware of false sanctity.

Prov. La cruz en los pechos, y el diablo en los hechos: The cross on the breast, and the devil in the actions. All saint without and all devil within.

Prov. La cruz de Maribáñez que pides y no ganes: Maribáñez's cross, that you may lose and not gain. Maribáñez is reported to have been one that always swore false the better to deceive others, and swore by the cross, and therefore when they think one forswears himself, they use this proverb.

CRUZA'DA, the crusade or croizade, as some write it, being indulgences formerly granted by popes to those who went to the wars against Infidels, so call'd from the cross they wore. Also a bull now granting such privileges to those that give a small alms for carrying on the war against Infidels.

CRUZA'DO, cross'd. Also a piece of money in Portugal, so call'd, because of the cross on it, and worth 2 s. 8 d. In cant, the high way.

CRUZA'R, to cross.

Cruzar la cara, to cross the face. A villainous practice of some malicious persons; who, to be reveng'd of others, hir'd ruffians to give them two cuts in the face, one a-cross the other, but these villains have been quite abolished by severity.

Cruza del caballo, a horse's withers.

CRUZERO, the crossing of two streets; also a cross in building, as in a cathedral church, or the like. Also the crossers, a constellation of four stars

C U A

towards the south pole.

CRUZEZITA, a little cross.

CRUZIJA'DA, the meeting or crossing of several roads.

C R Y

CRYSÓLITO, vid. *Crisólito*.

C U A

CUADERNA'DO, vid. *Enquadrernado*.

CUADERNADOR, vid. *Enquadrernador*.

CUADERNA'R, vid. *Enquadrernar*.

CUADERNO, vid. *Quaderno*.

CUADRA'DO, vid. *Quadrado*.

CUADRILLA, vid. *Quadrilla*.

CUAJA'DO, vid. *Quajado*.

CUAJA leche, vid. *Quaja leche*.

CUAJAMIE'NTO, vid. *Quajamiénto*.

CUAJA'R, vid. *Quajar*.

CUA'JO, vid. *Quajo*.

CUA'NDO, vid. *Quando*.

CUA'NE, vid. *Zuane*.

CUANE'TE, vid. *Guanete*.

CUANTO, vid. *Quanto*.

CUARE'NTA, vid. *Quarenta*.

CUA'RTO, vid. *Quarto*.

CUA'TRO, vid. *Quatro*.

C U B

CÚBA, a cask, tun, pipe, or hog-head. Met. this name is given to a great drinker, or to a paunch-belly.

Ciúba de vendimiár, the fatt into which the wine runs from the press.

Ciúba de san segundo, corruptly call'd ciúba de sabagún, a vast tun or cask in that town, famous as that of Heidelberg, first kept full of wine, but afterwards when decay'd, is said to have serv'd for corn.

CÚBA, a great island in the bay of Mexico, south of Florida, the greatest in those parts, near 300 leagues in length, and 35 in breadth. West of Hispaniola, and east of the continent of America, and north of Jamaica. Subject to the Spaniards, well planted, and very rich, producing sugar, tobacco, indigo, and other commodities. There are in it six cities, the chief of them Santiago on the south side, and Havana on the north; which last is a great sea-port, well fortify'd, where the ships of all those parts do rendezvous, to return to Spain. It lies but a little south of the tropick of Cancer.

Prov. La ciúba llena la suegra beoda: The wine-fatt full, and the mother-in-law a drunkard. This comes from a poor man, whose whole vintage would yield but one fatt of wine, upon which he built all his hopes, but his wife's mother loving wine, drank so fast that she disappointed him. It is therefore apply'd to those who meet with some unexpected disappointment when they

C U B

thought themselves provided for.

Prov. Cada ciúba huele al vino que tiene: Every tub smells of the wine it holds. Every man's behaviour will show his disposition or education.

CUBA'GUA, a small island on the coast of the province of Cumana in South America, in which there was once a considerable pearl fishery. It is in 11 degrees of north latitude.

CUBE'EAS, a sort of small Indian fruit or berry growing on a tree as big as an indifferent apple-tree, whose leaves twine and wrap like the ivy, and are not unlike those, but smaller. The cubebs grow in clusters, but every one upon a particular stalk. They are so much valu'd where they grow, that they boil them before they are exported, to the end they may not grow elsewhere. They have a pleasant smell, and no seeds in them, but to the taste they are sharp. The Indian physicians use cubebs to comfort the stomach, and reduce the milt when overgrown, to expel wind, and for coldness in the matrix; but above all they use them as provocatives to lust. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

CUBE'RO, a cooper, one that makes fatts for the vintage.

CUBERTÍZO, vid. *Cobertizo*.

CUBE'TA, a small fatt for wine, or a small cask. Diminutive of ciúba.

CUBETILLA, a smaller fatt or cask. Diminutive of ciúba.

CÚBIA, a very watry place.

CÚBICO, cubical, solid, square every way.

CUBIE'R TA, any covering; also the deck of a ship. In cant, a pet-coat.

Cubiérta corrida, a deck that is flush, that is, which runs the length of the ship upon the level, without quarter deck, half deck, or the like.

CUBIE'RTO, cover'd.

CUBIJA'DO, Cubijar, vid. *Cobijado, cobijar*.

CUBIL, a cup-like a cask, or a cask.

CUBIL de javalí, the couch of a wild boar.

CUBILE'TE, a sort of drinking cup, or such a cup as juglers use to play their tricks; a pattee-pan to make little pies in, and thence the pies themselves. A box to throw dice in.

CUBILHAC, a town in Portugal, six leagues from Guarda, on the banks of the river Zezere. It contains 1200 houses, 13 parishes, two monasteries of friars, a house of Misericordia, and an hospital.

CUBILLO, a little tub, batrel, or cask.

cask. Also the cantharides or Spanish fly. Also a round turret, or an upright cup or dish.

CUBINOS, young pigs.

CÚBO, a tub, pail, or bucket. Also the nave or round stock of a wheel in which the spokes are fastened. A round tower.

CÚBO *geométrico*, a geometrical cube, or solid square.

CUBRIL, any thing to cover, defend or shelter.

CUBRIR, to cover, to shelter. From the Latin *cooperire*.

Cubrir faltas, to conceal faults.

Cubrir el cavállo a la yégua, is for a horse to cover a mare.

Cubrirse el cavállo de agua, is for a horse to sweat much.

Cubrirse el cielo de nubes, is for the sky to grow cloudy.

C U C

CÚCA, or Cúcas, they call the children in Spain to hush them, that they will give them *cúcas*, that is, a small sort of nuts growing under ground, call'd *chufas*. Of which see more verb. *chufas*. But the children call them *cúcas*.

Mala cúca, a nick-name for an ill woman. From the Greek *cacos*, evil, so it is calling her doubly bad.

CUÇA'DO, set on, as we hollow on dogs.

CUCA'NA, plenty, deliciousness.

País de cucaña, Lubberland, a country abounding in all delights.

CUÇA'R, to set on, to hollow on dogs.

CUCARA'CHA, a small longish insect, less than a beetle, breeding under cisterns of water, or stones in damp places.

CUCARA'CHA *martín*, this is a by-word they say to a brown woman; the reason I cannot find, unless it be because the *cucarachas* are brown.

CUCA'RRO, the children, when their parents put any of them into the habit of a religious order, as is usual in Spain, say to one another, *Frayle cucarro dexa la missa, y véte al jarro*. That is, you hooded friar, leave the mass and go to the pot. It is a childish expression, but ought not to be pass'd by without explaining.

CUCA'Z, a sort of scurf in a man, or the farcy in a horse.

CUCHA'R, a spoon.

Ave de cuchar, any broad-bill'd bird, as duck, goose, &c.

Bota cuchar, a sport among shepherds and other country people, when they are eating milk or other spoon-meat, to strike the spoons out of one

another's hands, and the others to eat as fast as they can whilst they fetch them.

CUCHARA, a spoon. Lat. *Cocleár*. It is also the ladle us'd to charge great guns with, when they have no cartridges, but use loose powder out of the barrel.

Prov. *Dirre lo que durare, como cuchara de pan*: Let it last as long as it will, like a bread-spoon. That is, very little, and therefore it is said of things they expect little service from, because when a man makes a spoon of a crust, as soon as he has sup'd his broth he eats his spoon.

CUCHARA'DA, a spoonful.

Metér su cucharada, verbatim to put in one's spoonful. That is, to have an oar in the boat, to intermeddle, or put in one's word.

CUCHARE'TA, or *Cucharita*, a little spoon.

CUCHARÓN, a ladle.

CUCHILLA, a cleaver, a chopping-knife; a book-binder's knife to cut the leaves with.

CUCHILLA *de montaña*, the ridge of a mountain.

Señor de horca y cuchilla, a lord who has power of life and death, that is, can hang and behead, as is imply'd by *horca y cuchilla*, that is, gallows and axe.

CUCHILLA'DA, a slash, a gash, a cut with a sword or knife.

CUCHILLA'DO, slash'd, hack'd, cut.

CUCHILLADOR, one that cuts or slashes.

CUCHILLA'R, to slash, hack or cut.

CUCHILLA'ZO, a great knife, or any great weapon.

CUCHILLE'JO, a little knife.

CUCHILLICO, or *Cuchillito*, a little knife.

CUCHILLE'RO, a cutler.

CUCHILLO, a knife.

CUCHILLOS, in falconry are the six principal feathers in each of the hawks wings, call'd the farcel feathers.

CUCHILLOS, the taylor's call goes to put into garments to make out the breadth.

Aver tenido el cuchillo a la garganta, to have been in imminent danger of death.

Prov. *Cuchillo malo corta en el dedo y no en el palo*: A bad knife cuts the finger, not the stick.

CUCHILLON, a great knife.

CUCLILLAS, as *Sentarse en cuclillas*, to sit on one's legs, with the body hanging in the air by the hams, as people do to ease themselves in the fields, or as children call it, to mould cockledy-bread. So call'd from *clúca*,

a broody hen, because she sits so on her eggs, for fear of breaking them.

CUCLILLO, a cuckow.

Prov. *Por vos canto el cuclillo*: The cuckow sung for you. This is said when two differing about any thing, a third makes his advantage of it. The ground of it is, that two jealous husbands walking abroad heard the cuckow sing, and each said it was for the other. They appointed a third to decide the controversy, and each made the umpire a present to bribe him to say the bird sang for the other. He reprov'd them both for their folly, and said the cuckow's singing was a good omen, and that he had sung for him, since he had got both their presents. Therefore when a third man runs away with the profit, they say the cuckow sang for him.

CÚCO, a black. Also the bird call'd a cuckow; also a drunkard.

C U D

CUDÍCIA, vid. *Codicia*.

CUDICIA'R, vid. *Codiciar*.

CUDICIOSO, vid. *Codicioso*.

C U E

CUE'BA, vid. *Cuéva*.

CUE'BANO, vid. *Cuévano*.

CUE'CA *del ojo*, vid. *Cuénca del ojo*.

QUE'CA, a trunk of a tree; also a clog or sandal worn by old women.

QUE'CO, a wooden clog to keep out of the dirt.

CUE'LGA, Subst. a present given on one's birth-day, or the festival of the saint of one's name, as is us'd in Spain.

CUELLA'R, a town in Castile, ten leagues from Segovia, seated on an eminence, has double walls, a castle, a very fruitful territory, 800 houses, 11 parishes, three monasteries of friars, three of nuns, a college and an hospital. Antiently it was call'd *Colella*. It was made a marquissate by king Philip the second, and the title bestow'd on D. Francis de la Cueva, duke of Alburquerque, in whose descendant it continues, and is the title of the duke's eldest son.

CUELLIHERGUÍDO, a haughty stiff-neck'd fellow.

CUE'LLO, the neck, the collar of a garment, or cape of a cloak. Lat. *collum*. Also a ruff or a band.

CUE'LMO, a stopper made of straw.

CUE'NCA, a round wooden dish.

Cuénca del ojo, the round hollowed in which the eye is plac'd.

CUE'NCA, a city in New Castile, seated on an eminence between the rivers Xucar and Huescar, strong by nature.

wall'd, its territory delightful, fertile, the ascent to it difficult, streets narrow, its fountains artful, supply'd with water from the neighbouring hills. Besides the products of the earth, here are manufactures of paper and cloth. It contains 14 parishes, eight monasteries of friars, and six of nuns, six chapels and hospitals, some colleges, a mint, and court of the inquiry. It was anciently call'd *Concan*. It is a bishoprick, yielding to its prelate 50000 ducats a year.

CUE'NCA, a city in the kingdom of Peru in South America, 51 leagues from San Francisco del quito, to the northward.

CUE'NDA, the end of a skein of thread, silk, &c. which is wound about to keep it from tangling, or the ends knotted together, by which they begin to wind it off.

CUE'NQUEZILLA, a little wooden box, or any thing of that nature, which is deep and hollow'd.

CUE'NTA, an account; also a bead. *Dar en la cuenta*, or *Caer en la cuenta*, to understand the matter, to conceive, to hit upon it.

Tener cuenta con muger, to have to do with a woman.

A cuenta mia, on my account, or on security.

A essa cuenta, if so, after that rate.

Tener cuenta, to observe, to take notice.

Cuenta con pago, when the receipt, the expence ballance.

Dios he de dar la cuenta, I shall answer it to God. An answer of wicked people when they are reprov'd.

Prov. Hazer la cuenta sin la luespada: To reckon without the hostess, or, as they say, the host.

Prov. Al dar la cuenta me le direys: I'll tell me more of it when you are brought to account. Said to lowd people who live licentiously, and will not take advice.

Prov. A'ya buena cuenta, y no parésblanca: Let there be an exact account, tho' we never see a cross. To those who reckon well, but never pay their debts.

Prov. Reniego de cuentas con deudos, *indas*: A curse on accounts with sinners and kinswomen, or with kindred and debts. For it bears both names. To express that reckonings long kindred breed discontent, because both sides expect to be favour'd in the account of kindred, and being

disappointed, there follow animosities; and if there be any debt it still adds to the falling out.

Prov. A cuentas viejas barajas nuevas: Old reckonings make new quarrels. Because they are intricate, some things are forgot, and by that means the two parties seldom agree.

Prov. Cuenta y razón sístenta amistad: Even reckoning make long friends.

CUE'NTE, *Cuénto*, vid. *Contar*.

CUE'NTAS, a pair of beads; also accounts.

CUE'NTAS de santa eléna, a sort of roots brought from the West Indies, so call'd because they come from the port of St. Helena, and are round, but at first a long root naturally divided into such pieces, which are cut asunder, and they make beads of them. Dry'd they grow as hard as bone. They are of an aromack taste, about as thick as a man's thumb. The plant spreads upon the ground. They are hot to the extremity of the second degree, and dry above the first, and are us'd against pains in the stomach, cholick, and strangury. *Monardes*, fol. 68.

CUE'NTAS xaboneras. In the West Indies there is a small tree, that does not grow upright, but like the holm, and the leaf-like fern. It bears a round fruit as big as a walnut, cover'd with a glutinous carnosity, which being taken off, there remains as it were a bead, as round as possible, black, and so hard it cannot be broke, but with a hammer. This fruit, as it comes off the tree, serves instead of soap, whence it has the name, and three or four of them will go further in washing of linnen than a pound of soap, having the same properties, and washes till nothing is left but the hard beads, which they make strings of, and they look as fine as ebony. *Monardes*, fol. 105.

CUE'NTO, a tale or story; a million, or ten hundred thousand; a prop or shore to support an house, wall, or the like; the butt end of a staff, spear, or spike, &c.

CUE'RA, a leather jerkin, or a buff-coat.

CUE'RBO, vid. *Cuérvo*.

CUE'RDA, a cord, a rope, the string of an instrument, a fishing-line, a soldier's match, a sinew. In mathematics, that we call a chord, that is, a line drawn between the two extremities of an arch. Lat. *chorda*.

Apretar la cuerda, to wind up the rack, met. to press a man hard in any business.

Dar cuerda, to veer out line; that is, to give a man scope, not to be too pressing upon him.

Dar cuerda al reloj, to wind up a clock or watch.

CUERDAME'NTE, discreetly, wisely.

CUERDE'RO, a rope-maker.

CUE'RDO, discreet, wise, staid.

CUE'REZICO, a little skin.

CUE'RNAVACA, a town in New Spain, 17 leagues from the city Mexico.

CUERNE'RO, a horner, one that makes or sells things of horn.

CUE'RNO, an horn. Lat. *cornu*.

Cuérnos de la luna, the horns of the moon, the sharp points of it when new.

Cuérnos de anténas, the two ends of poles that stick out beyond the ends of the yard-arms, call'd *becomes*; they serve to fasten the fludding sails to.

Cuérnos de altar, the corners of the altar.

Cuérnos de la batalla, the wings of the battel.

Quebrantar los cuérnos, to break the horns; that is, to pull down, to humble one.

Prov. Sobre cuérnos penitencia: To do penance besides wearing the horns. When a man has been wrong'd and abused, and is afterwards condemn'd to bear the blame, or to suffer further. Taken from cuckolding a man first, and beating him after.

CUE'RO, an hide, a skin, any leather; an hog's skin sew'd up and dress'd to hold wine; met. a drunkard. Lat. *corium*. In architecture it is either the face or outside of a wall.

Cuéro adobado, dress'd leather.

Estirar el cuéro, to stretch the leather; met. to strain a thing to make it appear justifiable.

Rompér sólo el cuéro, to give a slight wound, which only breaks the skin.

Estár en cuéros, to be stark naked.

Cuéros are also gilt leather hangings.

Prov. Acudid al cuéro con albayalde, *que los años no se van en valde*: Dress up the skin with ceruse, for years do not pass away to no purpose. A reproof to, or reflection upon old women, who paint and wash to seem young.

Prov. En cuéros, y con sambreros, traen guantes, y pañizuelo: Naked and with a hat on, to wear gloves and a handkerchief. A reproof to vanity in extreme poverty, when people would seem fine, and have scarce cloaths to cover their nakedness.

Prov. Al cuéro y al queso cómpralo por peso: Buy leather and cheese by weight.

C U E

Prov. *Poner el cuero y las correas*: To find the leather and the straps. That is, to be at the whole expence of any thing.

Prov. *Del cuero salen los correas*: The straps come out of the leather. Every whole contains the parts.

CUERPEZICO, *Cuerpezito*, or *Cuerpezuelo*: a little body. Diminutives of *cuérpo*.

CUÉ'RPÓ, a body, a volume, a corporation, or body politick. Lat. *corpus*.

Cuérpo de guardia, the corps de guard.

Cuérpo de iglesia, the body of the church, the middle of it.

Cuérpo a cuérpo, body to body, man to man. In fight, hand to hand.

En cuérpo, a man without a cloak, or a woman without a veil or a scarf.

Tenér cuérpo, to have a body or substance.

Huýr el cuérpo, to shun a danger or trouble.

Hombre de buen cuérpo, a well body'd man, well shaped.

Hazer del cuérpo, to ease one's self.

Prov. *Cuérpo, cuérpo, que Dios dará paño*: Body, body, and God will give cloth. A reproof to those who aspire to what is not fit for them; that is, if they get a great body, God will find them cloth; if they qualify themselves, God will give preferments.

Prov. *Hermiosa es por cierto la que es buena de su cuérpo*: She is truly beautiful who is honest of her body. Virtue is the true beauty.

Prov. *El cuérpo santo, y el alma con el diáblo*: The body holy, and the soul with the devil. A true character of an hypocrite.

Prov. *Harto es necio y loco, quien vacía su cuérpo por inchir el de otro*: He is foolish and mad enough, who empties his own body to fill another's. This is only, that charity begins at home, and he is in the wrong who ruins himself to serve others.

Cuérpos políticos no tienen alma, politick bodies have no souls; that is, politicians are men of no conscience, regard not religion any more than if they had no souls.

CUERTLAVA'CA, a town in the province of *Guaxaca*, which lies south of the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*.

CUÉ'RVA, the hen crow, which well mann'd the Spaniards say is as good as a hawk.

CUERVA'TO, a young crow.

CUÉ'RVO, a crow. Lat. *corvus*.

Cuérvo marino, a cormorant.

Prov. *La yda del cuérvo*: The de-

parture of the crow.. This they say when they tell them of any body that is gone, whom they never desire to see again; as we say, a fair wind after them.

Prov. *Cría el cuérvo, y sacúrte ha los ojos*: Breed up a crow, and he'll pull out your eyes.

Prov. *Qual el cuérvo, tal su huérvo*: As is the crow, so is the egg. That is, like father, like son.

Prov. *Dixo el cuérvo a la cornéja, Quitáos allá negra; y la cornéja al cuérvo, Quitáos vos allá negro*: The crow said to the rook, Stand away black-coat; and the rook to the crow, Stand you away black-coat. That is, the kettle called the pot black-arse.

Prov. *No puede ser mas negro el cuérvo que sus alas*: The crow cannot be blacker than his wings.

CUÉ'SCO, the stone or core of any fruit; also a fart.

CUÉ'STA, an hill.

Irse cuésta abáxo. to go down hill; met. to decline in age or fortune.

Hazérsele a uno la cosa cuésta arriba, is to do a thing against one's inclination.

A cuéstas, on one's shoulders or back.

CUESTECICA, or *Cuestecilla*, a little hill.

CUÉ'VA, a cellar, a cave, a den; also the vat the wine runs into from the press. Lat. *cava*. Also the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, the chief of them the duke of *Alburquerque*, where see more of them.

Cuéva del bezerro, in gamesters cant is a seven at cards.

LAS CUÉ'VAS, in *Sevil* is the name of the monastery of *Carthusians*.

LAS CUÉ'VAS, a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *New Castile*; also another in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, has not above 150 houses.

CUÉ'VAS, is also the surname of another family distinct from that above-mention'd of *Cuéva*.

CUÉ'VANO, a great basket to gather the grapes in at the vintage.

Prov. *Después de vendimias cuévanos*: After the vintage the basket to gather the grapes in. That is, after meat mustard.

CUÉ'XA, in cant, an house.

CUÉ'XCO, a stone or core of fruit; also a fart.

CUÉ'XCO, Adj. crafty, subtle.

CUÉ'XCO, a district in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*.

CUÉ'ZE, *Cuêzo*; vid. *Cozér*.

No se le cuéze el pan, he is restless or uneasy.

C U E

C U L

CUÉ'ZO, vid. *Cuévano*.

C U F

CUFRE, vid. *Aquífre*.

C U G

CUGUJA'DA, vid. *Cogujada*.

CUGÜLLA, vid. *Coguilla*.

C U J

CÚJA, a couch.

CUIDA'DO, vid. *Cuydado*.

CUIDADOSAME'NTE, vid. *Cuydadamente*.

Cuydadoso, vid. *Cuydadoso*.

CUIDA'R, vid. *Cuydar*.

CUIN, vid. *Zuin*.

CUITA, anguish, anxiety, misery.

Contár sus cuítas, to tell one's troubles.

CUIRLACÓCHE, a bird in *New Spain* somewhat less than a thrush, but has a longer beak, red eyes, and dark coloured feathers. When kept in a cage it must have a pumice-stone by to grind its beak as it grows, that the length may not hinder its eating. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. l. 2. c. 9.

CUITADILLO, poor little creature.

CUITA'DO, careful, miserable, full of care, wretched, poor creature.

C U L

CULANTRILLO de las Indias, black maiden-hair of *America*.

Culantrillo de poco, the herb maiden-hair, used in physick. It cleanses the blood, purges choler, and has many other qualities. It scarce grows in *England*, or other cold countries; but in *Italy* and the parts of *France* adjoining to it. Ray, verb. *Capillus Veneris*.

CULA'NTRO, coriander plant and seed.

CULA'R, the gut of the fundamen-

CU'LAS, a preposterous nick-name for *Nicholas*.

CULA'TA, or *Culatra*, the butt end of a musket, or the breech of a cannon.

CULA'ZO, a great breech.

CULE'BRA, a snake. Lat. *coluber*. In cant, a girdle with money sew'd up in it.

CULE'BRAS, a town in the kingdom of *Old Castile* in *Spain*.

Del género de las culébras, o serpientes son las siguientes: The following are of the kind of snakes or serpents.

A'spid, an asp.

Basilisco, a basilisk.

Bivora, a viper.

Bivorino, a young viper.

Camaleón, a camelion.

Crocodillo, a crocodile.

Culébra de cascabel, a rattle-snake.

C U L

Dragon, a dragon.
Lagartija, a lizard.
Logarto, an alligator.
Salamandra, a salamander.

Dar culébras, to strap one another, as footmen and pages do in the dark nights with their girdles, in *Spain*.

CULEBRILLA, a little snake; also a tetter, a ring-worm.

CULEBRINA, a piece of cannon call'd a culverin.

Culebrina real, the largest culverin, carrying a 20 pound ball.

Culebrina ordinária, the ordinary culverin, carrying a 17 pound ball.

Culebrina média, the demiculverin, carrying a ball of 10 pounds.

CULEBRINA'R, to creep along the ground like a snake.

CULEBRÚNO, of or belonging to a snake.

CULE'RO, a clout to lay to a child's breech.

CULIACA'N, a district in the province of *New Galicia* in *North America*, adjoining to *Chiametla*.

CULICO, or *Culito*, a little breech.

CULO, the breech, the fundament.

CULÓN, a great breech, a great pair of buttocks.

CULPA, a fault. Latin.

A la culpa responde la pena, the punishment is fuitable to the guilt.

Prov. *La culpa del asno echarla al albarda*: To lay the ass's fault upon the pannel. To fall out with the weakest, that cannot defend themselves, for the faults committed by those we dare not contend with.

Prov. *Culpa no tiene quien háze lo que deve*: He is not to be blamed who does his duty. No man can do more than he can do.

CULPA'BLE, blameable, faulty.

CULPABLEME'NTE, faultily, blameably.

CULPA'DO, blam'd.

CULPA'R, to blame.

CULTIE'LLO, Obs. for *cuchillo*.

CULTIVA'BLE, that may be cultivated or manur'd.

CULTIVA'DO, cultivated, manured, tilled.

CULTIVADOR, a tiller, a manurer.

CULTIVA'R, to cultivate, to till, to manure. Latin.

Cultivar el ingenio, to improve one's wit.

CULTO, adorn'd, dress'd. Thence

Lenguaje culto, in the best sense formerly taken for refined language, now generally understood in the worst sense for bombast, formal speaking or writing.

C U M

Culto divino, divine worship.

CULTURA, tillage. In speaking or writing it is pedantick, or formal expression, bombast.

C U M

ÇUMACA'DO, tann'd.

ÇUMACADOR, a tanner.

ÇUMACA'R, to tan.

CUMA'NA, the uttermost province of that part of *South America* called *Tierra Firme*, and part of *New Andalusia*, reaching forty leagues into the continent.

ÇUMA'QUE, an herb used instead of bark to tan leather with; the fumach-tree.

ÇUMA'YA, a night-raven.

CÚMBA, in cant a tomb.

ÇUMBA'R, vid. *Zumbár*.

CUMBÍ, a fine sort of cloth, made in the *West Indies*, of the wool of the *llamas* or Indian sheep. Vid. *Llámamas*.

CUMBLE'ÇA, vid. *Combléça*.

ÇÚMBRE, vid. *Açúmbre*.

CÚMBRE, the top. Lat. *culmen*.

CÚMBRES A'LTAS, a town in *Andalusia*, 22 leagues from *Sevil*, in the mountain towards *Portugal*, breeds much swine, and has abundance of honey, 300 houses, one parish, and two chapels, and belongs to the king.

CÚMERES BA'XAS, a town one league from the last mention'd, has the same product and number of houses, one parish, three chapels, and belongs to the king.

CÚMBRES DE SAN BARTHOLOME, a town in the same place, but one league from the last, has the same product with the others above, 250 houses, one parish, and two chapels, and belongs to the king.

CÚMCHE, a sort of tree in the province of *Tucatan* in the *West Indies*, that is soft and spongy.

ÇUMÍLLO, the herb call'd dragon. Ray, p. 1211.

ÇÚMO, juice, sap, moisture.

ÇUMOSO, juicy.

CÚMPLE, it is meet or convenient. Vid. *Cumplir*.

CUMPLEDE'RO, that is to be, or may be perform'd.

CUMPLE'TAS, vid. *Comple'tas*.

CUMPLIDAMENTE, compleatly, fully.

CUMPLIDO, compleat, accomplish'd, perfect; also perform'd, done.

Hombre cumplido, a man that performs all he is obliged to in honour.

CUMPLIMIE'NTO, performance; also a compliment. Which a Spaniard

C U N

said was derived from *cúmplo*, I play my part, and *miénto*, I lye. In mathematics it is the complement; in architecture the wall betwixt two buttresses, or the lath and plaister betwixt two rafters, or the like.

CUMPLIR, to accomplish, to perform, to do one's duty; also to be convenient. Lat. *compleo*.

Cumplir de palabra, to be obliging as far as good words will go.

Cumplir promesa, to perform a promise.

Cumplir años, to be come to one's birth-day when so many years are up.

No cúmpse se hága, it is not fit to be done.

C U N

CÚNA, a cradle. Lat. *cuna*.

Conocer a uno desde la cuna, to know a man from his cradle, or infancy.

Prov. *Lo que se aprénde en la cuna siempre dura*: What is learnt in the cradle lasts always. The habits man takes in his infancy scarce ever can be broke.

CÚNDE AMÓR, a sweet herb in *Spain*, which spreads much.

CUNDIDO, that has spread or increased.

CUNDIR, to spread, to increase, to thrive.

Cúnde como mancha de acéyte, it spreads like a spot of oil.

CÚÑA, a wedge. Lat. *cuneus*. Also the surname of a family, of which see more, verb. *Acuña*.

CUÑA'DA, a sister-in-law, that is, a brother's wife, or the sister to a man's wife, or to a woman's husband.

Prov. *Cuñada y suegra ni de barro buena*: A sister and mother-in-law by marriage are never good, tho' they be but made of clay. So ill an opinion the Spaniards have of this sort of affinity.

CUÑA'DO, a brother-in-law, that is, a sister's husband, or a man's wife's brother, or the woman's husband's brother.

Prov. *Quién con cuñados va a la iglesia, sin parientes sale della*: He who goes to church with brothers-in-law comes from it without kindred. Because the Spaniards have no good opinion of this affinity.

Prov. *Al cuñado acúñalo, y al pariente ayúdalo*: Coin your brother-in-law, and help your kinsman. That is, make an impression of love on your brother-in-law, as the stamp is pressed upon coin, that you may be ever united, and be assisting and a support to your kindred. But in another sense

it is, make much of and relieve your own kindred, but for your brother-in-law, coin him, that is, make the best advantage of him, as you do of your money.

Prov. *Cuñados, y perros berméjos pocos buenos*: Of brothers-in-law and red dogs there are few good. This is still expressing the Spanish dislike of that affinity.

Prov. *De cuñados pocos vándos*: Few parties, or factions of brothers-in-law. That is, there are few factions made by brothers-in-law in defence of one another, because they are not such loving friends.

Prov. *De cuñado nunca buen bocado*: Never a good bit of a brother-in-law. That is, either he is never very good himself, or you must never expect a good action from him.

CUNADO, Adj. coin'd or wedg'd.

CUNAR, to coin or wedge.

CUNETE de alcaparras, a small jar or pot of capers.

CUNIGA, the surname of a noble family in Spain.

CUNO, vid. Zúno.

CÚNO, a stamp to coin money with; a great hammer; also a key-stone, as they use to shut up the top of an arch, being wide above and narrow below, to bind up all the rest.

CUNUELA, a little wedge.

C U P

CÚPE, *Cupiéra, Cupiéffe, Cípo*; vid. Cáber.

C U Q

CUQUILLO, the bird call'd a cuckow.

C U R

CÚRA, the wine that is made of the coco-nut.

CÚRA, a cure. Also a curate of a parish.

Prov. *Dominus providebit, decía el cura, y arrastrávale la mula*: The curate said, the Lord will provide, and the mule still dragg'd him. This they say happen'd literally to a curate, and became a proverb, and signifies to lie still in a ditch and cry God help me.

CURABLE, curable, that may be cur'd.

CURAÇA'O, an island off the coast of Venezuela in South America.

CURADERIA, tutorship or guardianship.

CURADILLO; the fish call'd poor Jack.

CURA'DO, cur'd or heal'd.

CURADOR, a governor, guardian or tutor.

CURADÚRIA, guardianship, tutorship.

CURA'LE, a term in falconry, being the feathers given a hawk to make her cast, call'd plumage.

CURA'NA paloma, a stock dove.

CURANDE'RO, a bleaching place, or a place to dress cloth; also a whitener or dresser of cloth.

CURA'R, to cure, to dress.

Curar el enfermo, to cure a sick man.

Curar la herida, to dress a wound.

Curar de su negocio, to take care of one's business.

No curar de lo que se díze, not to value what is said.

Curar lienzo, to whiten linnen.

Curar cuero, to dress leather.

CURA'TO, or Curazgo, the parsonage of a parish.

CURBAS, crooked timbers, the ribs of a ship.

ÇURCIR, vid. Çurzir.

ÇURDO, left-handed.

CURE'NA, a carriage for cannon.

Ponerse a cureña rasa, to expose one's self to the ordnance without any shelter.

Tirar a cureña rasa, to shoot at random, without taking aim.

CÚRIA, a court of justice. Lat.

CURIA'L, of or belonging to a court of justice.

CURIA'NAS, small brush-wood, or the small chips where wood has been hew'd.

CURIOSAMENTE, curiously, neatly.

CURIOSIDA'D, curiosity.

CÚRIOS, the Indians of a province in the kingdom of Chile in South America.

CURIÓSO, curious, neat, nice.

ÇURITA, vid. Çorita.

CURODA'PALA, in English the Malabar-shrub, taken from the Portuguese, who have given it that name, tho' the natives call it by the first. It is somewhat like a small orange-tree. The bark of the root broken or bruised yields a milky juice, used by physicians in those parts to cure all sorts of fluxes. Many other uses are made of it, too tedious for this place.

ÇURRA, in old Spanish the same as çorra, a fox.

Çurra is also a good whipping, or beating.

ÇURRA'DO, curried.

ÇURRADOR, a currier.

ÇURRADURA, a currying.

ÇURRA'NA, a wild pigeon.

ÇURRA'PAS, the lees or dregs at the bottom of any cask or vessel.

Prov. *Al primér tapón çurrápas*: At

the first broaching dregs. Apply'd when a man at the first dash discovers his knavery or ignorance.

ÇURRUPASTROSO, full of dregs or lees; nasty, slovenly.

ÇURRA'R, to curry.

Çurrar a uno la badana, to thrash a man's coat well.

Çurrarse de miedo, to bewray one's self, to shrink for fear. From çorra, a fox, because when in danger she puffs on her tail, and shakes it on the dogs, the stink whereof stops them.

ÇURREA'R, to hum like a bee or fly.

ÇURRIA'GA, a strap of leather to cast a dart with, a lash for a top, or any such whip.

ÇURRIAGA'ZO, a lash or stripe with a whip.

ÇURRAGÓN, a great lash or whip.

ÇURRIA'R, to buzz, to make a buzzing or humming noise.

ÇURRIBÚRRI, the dregs of the people, the mob.

ÇURRIO, humming or buzzing.

ÇURRÓN, a leather budget, a scrip, a shepherd's pouch.

CURRONCILLO, or çurronzillo, a small budget, pouch, or scrip.

CURRÚCA, vid. Corúja.

CURRUCIÓN, vid. Corrupción.

CURSA'DO, commonly used; also expert.

CURSA'NTE, one that is in his course in the schools; also a practitioner.

CURSA'R, to frequent, to follow the schools.

CURSILLO, a short term in the year, when the schools are open in the universities, distinct from the great one.

CÚRSO, a course, a race, a space of time, the time when the schools are open every year in the university; also a stool, or going to stool.

Los humores hazén curso a la parte mas flaca, humours flow to the weakest part.

Tener tantos cursos con la purga, to have so many stools with a purge.

Ha pasado tantos cursos, he has been at the schools so many years.

CURSÓR, a tiptaff, a messenger to a court of justice.

CURTIDO, tann'd.

CURTIDOR, a tanner.

CURTIDURA, tanning.

CURTIR, to tan.

CÚRTO, Obs. for corto.

CÚRVAS, any crooked timbers belonging to a ship, the ribs of a ship. From the Lat. *curvus*, crooked.

ÇURUJA'NO, vid. Çirujano.

C U Y

C Y C

D A D

CURVILÍNEO, curvilinear, that consists of crooked lines.

CURULLA, the headmost bench of a galley.

CURULLE'RO, a slave that rows at the headmost bench of a galley, and gives oakham to those that go to ease themselves.

CURUMA'TUM, a river of small note in the government of *Paraíba*, in the province of *Brazil* in *America*.

CURUTE'O, one of the *Lucayan Islands* in *America*.

CURU'XA, an owl.

CURZIDO, fine-drawn, as cloth is.

CURZIDOR, a fine-drawer of cloth.

CURZIR, to fine-draw, as in cloth, where the seam is not to be seen.

C U S

Cu'sco, a great city in the kingdom of *Peru* in *America*, antiently the metropolis of that kingdom, where the *Ingas* kept their court. It is in 13 degrees and an half of south latitude, and 120 leagues east, some small matter southward of *Lima*. It is still a bishoprick under the archbishop of *Lima*.

CUSTODIA, custody, keeping, charge; also the tabernacle in which the blessed sacrament is kept on the altar.

C U T

CUTANILLO and *cutano*, vid. *Citanillo* and *Citano*.

CUTICULA, a little thin skin which covers the main skin of man or beast, extended all over like a membrane, and is void of sense. *Blanc. phys. dict.*

Cu'tio; as, *Día cutio*, a working-day, that is, neither Sunday nor holy-day. *Obs.*

CUTIR, to shake, to knock one thing against another. From the Latin *quatio*, to shake.

Cu'tis, the skin, an affected term in some writers, borrowed from the Latin.

C U X

Cuxixo, vid. *Coxixo*.

Cu'xo, a carder of wool.

CUXOTES, armour for the thighs.

C U Y

Cuy, or *Ciyo*, a little sort of creature in the *West Indies*, which the Indians reckon very good meat, and used formerly to offer them in sacrifice. They are like young rabbits, and have burrows under ground, insomuch that some parts are undermined by them. Some of them are white, others grey, and of other colours. *F. Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 38. p. 288.*

CUYDA'DO, care.

Prov. *Cuydado agéno de pelo cuélgas*:

Another man's care hangs by an hair.

That is, we easily forget or neglect another man's business.

Prov. *El hábito del ayuno no tiene duelo ninguno*: He that has his fill takes no care of him that is fasting. This is obvious enough, as we daily see the rich value not the poor.

Prov. *Mánda y házlo, y quitarte has de cuydado*: Command and do it your self, and you'll be out of care. We say, command your man, and do it your self.

Prov. *Cuydados agénos matan al áfno*: Other peoples cares kill the self. That is, fools trouble themselves about other mens business.

CUYDADOSAME'NTE, carefully.

CUYDADOSO, careful.

CUYDA'R, to take care.

Cúyo, whose.

Cúyo, a large province of *South America*, under the vice-roy of *Chile*, tho' it lies on the other side the *Cordillera*, or large ridge of mountains which run the whole length of *South America*. It is a very rich country, but unhealthy, violently hot, and subject to dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, which are never felt in *Chile*.

CUYOACA'N, a district upon the lake of *Mexico* in *North America*.

CUY'TA, anxiety, carefulness, misery.

CUYTADILLO, poor little creature.

CUYTA'DO, poor soul, or poor creature; also miserable, wretched.

Prov. *No arriéndes al cuytado rentas, ni cavallo*: Do not let a farm or an horse to a miserable man. Because he'll starve your horse, and let your farm run to ruin.

C U Z

CUZCATA'N, a small province in the jurisdiction of *Guatemala* in *North America*.

Cúzco, vid. *Ciúco*.

CUZINA, vid. *Cozina*.

CUZINE'RO, vid. *Cozinero*.

CUZON, the herb flea-bane.

C Y C

CYCLA'N, a rig, he that has but one testicle.

CY'CLO, a cycle, a continued revolution of numbers, going on from the first to the last, and then return again to the first.

Cýclo del sol, the cycle of the sun, a revolution of 28 years, for finding out the dominical letters, which then return in the same order as before.

Cýclo de la luna, the cycle of the moon, a revolution of 19 years, to

make the lunar year agree with the solar.

CY'CLOPES, vid. *Cíclopes*.

C Y N

CYNOCE'PHALO, a beast so called, or rather a poetical fiction of such a beast with a dog's head. Greek *cnos*, a dog, and *cephale*, an head.

C Y P

CY'PRIS, a sort of wild goats in *Peru*.

C Y S

CY'SNE, a swan.

D A B

D Is one of the letters call'd mutes, and the mean between *t* and *th*. In numbers it stands for 500, but thro' the mistake of writers, the true character being an iota and a *c* inverted thus, *ic*, which being joined make a *d*. In Spanish *D* before a proper name signifies *Don*.

DABA'YBA, a small river near the isthmus of *America*, which discharges it self into the gulph of *Uraba*.

D A C

DA'ÇA, a sort of small reed bearing seed, which in the kingdom of *Valencia* they cut green to feed cattle early in the spring. Some pronounce it *daxa*. In *Valencia* they call the Indian wheat *Daxca de las Indias*. *Covar.*

DA'CA, that is, *Da acá*, give hither.

No se me da nada, I care not.

DA'CIO, tax, custom, duty. *A dando*.

DA'CTILO, a dactyl, a foot in poetry consisting of one long and two short syllables.

D A D

DA'DIVA, a gift.

Prov. *Dádivas quebrántan penas*: Gifts break rocks, that is, kindness overcomes the hardest hearts, and bribes or presents corrupt the most resolved.

Prov. *Dádiva de ruyn a su dueño parece*: A base man's gift is like its owner. That is, the gift shows the generosity or the poor spirit of the giver.

DADIVOSAME'NTE, liberally, bountifully.

DADIVOSIDA'D, liberality, bounty.

DADIVOSO, liberal, bountiful.

DA'DO, given.

DA'DO, *Subf.* a dye to play with. In architecture it is the same we call the plynth, which is the very first and lowest member of the base of a column.

DADÓR, a giver. This word is seldom apply'd to any but to God.

DA'DOS, playing dice.

D A N

D A G

DA'GA, a dagger. Gothish *dagat*.

DA'GUA, a river in the province of Popayan in South America.

D A I

DA'IFA, a landlady, the mistress of a house, a lady. It is a woman that entertains friends *gratis*, not an hostess. Arabick *agefe*, to entertain, to make much of. *Covar*.

DAIMIE'L, a town in the kingdom of Toledo. The name Arabick, signifying a sufficient inheritance.

D A L

DA'LA de la *bomba*, the spout of a pump at which the water runs out.

DA'LE, give him, or strike him.

DA'LGO, for *de algo*, of something; as *Hijo dalgo*, a gentleman, that is, a man of some note or of some estate.

DA'LE, a staff with a dagger at the end of it, so called corruptly from the *Daca* or *Dacians*, who are said to have used such weapons.

DA'LE for *Darle*, to give him.

DALMA'TICA, the vestment used by deacons when they officiate at the altar.

DA'LPHIN, vid. *Delfin*.

DALTIBA'XO, for *De alto abaxo*, from the top to the bottom, a downright stroke.

D A M

DA'MA, a lady; at chess the queen; also a doe.

Juigo de damas, the game of draughts.

DAMASCA'DO, damask'd.

DAMASCA'R, to damask.

DAMASCE'NAS, a sort of plums, so called because first brought from *Damascus*.

DAMA'SCO, damask.

DAMASQUILLO, woosted damask, or half thread, half woosted.

Damasquillo de la India, India damask.

DAMASQUINO, damask'd, as swords or knives from the city *Damascus*.

DAMERIA, belonging to ladies.

DAME'RO, a draught-board to play at that game.

DAMIA'N, *Damian*, the christian name of a man.

DAMNA'BLE, damnable.

D A N

DA'NÇA, a dance. Gothick *danse*.

Dança de matachines, a mimick or antick dance.

Dança de espadas, a sword-dance.

La dança de orgas, used to express some disorderly proceeding, but whence derived I do not find.

D A R

Por *dónde va la dança*, which way goes the dance. Said when a man asks for a thing that is quite over, or out of date. Taken from a dancer, who dancing in the street of a holy day, stept into a tavern and made himself so drunk, that he fell asleep, and never awaked till the next day, when thinking he had been but a short time, he came out asking, which way goes the dance?

DANÇA'DO, danced.

DANÇADÓR, a dancer.

DANÇA'NTE, idem.

DANÇA'R, to dance.

DANCA'YRE, in gamesters cant one that plays for others, or ventures not his own money.

DANADAME'NTE, evilly, with an ill intention, corruptly.

DANA'DO, damnified; also ill-minded.

DANADÓR, one that damnifies or does hurt.

DANA'R, to damnify, to hurt.

DANIE'L, the proper name *Daniel*.

DANINO, hurtful, mischievous.

DA'ÑO, detriment, loss, hurt, damage. Lat. *damnum*.

Sin daño de barras, without prejudice to a third person.

Prov. *Recebido el daño, tapar el bo-rado*: After the damage is received, to stop the hole. We say, when the horse is stole, shut the stable door.

DANOSAME'NTE, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DANÓSO, prejudicial, hurtful.

DA'NTAS, beasts in the *West Indies* like little cows, but without horns, their hides much valued to make buff coats, because proof against any sword, or pistol-shot. F. *Jos. Acost*. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 38. p. 288.

DANU'BIO, the great river *Danube*.

D A P

DA'PHNE, the daughter of *Peneus*, who flying from *Apollo*, who would have debauched her, was converted into a laurel-tree. *Ovid*. met. l. 1.

D A R

DAR; Præf. *Doy, das, da*; Præt. *Di, diste, dió*; Fut. *Daré, darás, dará*; Subj. Præf. *De*; Imperf. *Diéssé, daría, or diéra*; Fut. *Diére*; to give, to strike, to yield, to light upon. Lat. *dare*.

Dar un regalo, to give a present.

Dar una cuchillada, to cut with a sword.

Dar por ninguno, to make void.

Dar le palos, to cudgel.

Dar de nálgas, to fall upon one's breech.

D A R

Dar al traves, to run a ship aground, to perish.

Dar el reloj, is for the clock to strike.

Dar el alma, to give up the ghost, to dye.

Dar en el caso, to apprehend the matter, to hit upon it.

Dar un dolor a una persona, is to be taken with a pain.

Dar en el blanco, to hit the mark.

Dar fe, to credit, to believe.

Dar su fe, to engage one's faith.

Dar lición, to teach as a master does his lesson, or to read one's lesson.

Dar consigo en una parte, to cast one's self into a place.

Dar leche, to suckle.

Dar caréna, to careen a ship.

Dar garróte, to strangle.

Dar parte de un negocio, to impart a business.

Dar con una persona, to light upon a person.

Dar voces, to cry out, to bawl.

Dar en cara, to upbraid, to cast in the teeth.

Dar en los enemigos, to fall upon the enemies.

Dar de mano, to quit, to abandon, or to put aside with the hand.

Dar del pie, to kick or spurn.

Darle buelta, a sea term, to belay, that is, to make fast a rope.

Darse a las letras, to apply one's self to learning.

Darse por contento, to rest satisfy'd.

Darse, to submit, to surrender one's self a prisoner, or to yield a point.

Prov. *A quién dan no escoge*: Beggars must not be choosers.

Prov. *Dámela honesta darte la he compuesta*: Give me her modest, I'll give you her well dress'd. That is, modesty is the best ornament of a woman.

Prov. *Da y ten, y aurás bien*: Give and hold, and you'll have good. That is, give with discretion, so as not to be profuse, and that will gain friends, and not waste your substance.

Prov. *Dáme donde me asiente, que yo hare donde me acueste*: Give me room to sit down, and I'll make room to lie down. That is, give me an inch, and I'll take an ell.

Prov. *No da quien quiere, sino quien tiene*: It is not he who is willing that gives, but he that has it. That is, the will without the power avails little to liberality.

Prov. *Quién todo lo da, todo lo niega*: He who gives all, denies all. That is, he who offers too much, intends to give you nothing.

Prov.

Prov. *Quién da presto da dos vézes*: He who gives presently, gives twice. That is, giving a man what he wants immediately, without delay or trouble, is a double kindness.

Prov. *Mas da el duro, qué! desnudo*: The hard man gives more than the naked man. That is, The miser gives more than he who has nothing; because he has to give, and the other has not.

DARAGONCIA, the herb taragon.
DARCE'NAS, docks to lay up ships.
DA'RDANO, *Dardanus* the founder of Troy.

DARDA'ZO, a stroke or wound of a dart.

DARDILLO, a little dart.

DAR'DO, a dart.

DA'RES, as *andar en dures y tomáres*, to differ, to be at variance.

DARIO, *Darius* king of the Persians, father to Xerxes; also the other *Darius* overthrown by Alexander the great.

DARIE'N, a small province near the isthmus of America; in which the Spaniards built a city, call'd *Nuestra Señora el antigua del Darién*, but afterwards abandon'd it by reason of its unhealthfulness. There is in it a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of *Uraba*.

DARÓCA, a city in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, strongly seated among hills, wall'd, and has 114 towers about them; near it runs the river *Xiloca*, which fertilizes the country. It has 1000 houses, seven parishes, one of them collegiate, four monasteries of friars, one of nuns, eight chapels, seven squares, and as many publick conduits. Near it is a wonderful cave eight yards wide, the same height, and 780 in length.

DA'RRÓ, a small river in the kingdom of Granada in Spain.

DASE'ME poco, I care but little.

DA'TA, the date of any writing.

DA'TIL, a date; the fruit of the palm-tree. Greek *dactylos*.

DATILA'DO, shap'd like a date, or of the colour of a date.

DATIVO caso, the dative case.

DATURA, there are three sorts of this plant in India. The most commonly us'd is about the bigness of the mallow, the leaves like those of the thorn-apple thistle, the flowers white, like those of the bind-weed; the root white, bitterish and harsh, and the stalk and shoots bitterer than the root. It smells like turnips, and long smelt to causes sneezing. The fruit is like the thorn-apple, round, and as big as a wall-nut, green, thorny, but not sharp

to prick. The fruit is full of small seeds, as big as lentils, of the same colour, and shap'd like a heart, which taste like the rind of the plant. Lewd women give an infusion of it to their gallants, which puts them altogether beside their reason, working various effects like drunkenness. An infusion of it in vinegar takes away ringworms, and cures the running of the *erisipila*, bathing the place with it. See more of it and the other two sorts in *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

DA'VALOS, the name of a very noble family in Spain, of which the marquis of *Basto* and *Pescara* is chief. See more of it verb. *Pescara*.

DAVID, the proper name of David.

DA'ULE, a river in the kingdom of Peru, and another of the same name in the kingdom of Chile, in South America.

DA'UNE, a river in the province of Guiana in South America.

DA'UTA'N, vid. *Bebér daután*.

D E

DE, of, from, out of, to.

De arriba abáxo, from top to bottom.

De acá, from hence.

De buena gana, with a good-will.

De aculla, from thence.

De hecho, actually.

De aquí adelante, from hence forward.

De brúzos, lying flat with the face down, vid. *Brúzos*.

De aquí a poco, a short while hence.

De noche, or de dia, by night or by day.

De corrida, in haste, running.

De lleno, full, as golpe de lleno, a full stroke.

Hora de comer, time to dine.

De parte de afuera, on the outside.

No parecer de vergüenza, not to appear for shame.

De parte a parte, from side to side, that is, quite through.

De bade, for nothing.

D E A

DEA'N, a dean.

DEANA'ZGO, a deanry.

D E B

DEBA'JO, under.

DEBASTA'R, vid. *Desbastar*.

DEBASTIA, a generation or race.

DEBA'TE, contention, strife.

DEBATIR, to contend, to debate.

DEBA'XO, under.

DEBE'R, vid. *Devér*.

DE'BIL, weak, feeble. Lat. *debilis*.

DEBILIDA'D, weakness, feebleness.

DEBILITADAME'NTE, weakly, feebly.

DEBILITA'DO, weakned, enfeebled.

DEBILITAMIE'NTO, weakning, enfeebling.

DEBILITA'R, to weaken, to enfeeble.

DE'ELE, vid. *Débil*.

DEBOLVE'R, Præf. *Debuélvo*; Præt. *Debolví*; to unfold, to unwrap. Lat.

DEBUJA'DO, or *Debuxado*, vid. *Dibuxado*.

DEBUJADOR, or *Debuxador*, vid. *Dibuxador*.

DEBUJA'R, or *Debuxar*, vid. *Dibuxar*.

DEBÚJO, or *Debúxo*, vid. *Dibúxo*.

D E C

DE'CADA, a decade, a thing consisting of ten parts.

DECADE'NCIA, decay.

DECA'LOGO, the decalogue, the ten commandments.

DE CAMÍNO, by the way, *en passant*.

DECANA'TO, a deaconry.

DECA'NO, a deacon.

DECANTA'DO, sung.

DECE'NA, vid. *Dezéna*.

DECENA'RIO, vid. *Dezenário*.

DECE'NO, vid. *Dezéno*.

DECE'NCIA, decency.

DECENDE'NCIA, descent, posterity, succession.

DECENDE'R, to descend, to come down, to proceed from. Lat. *descendo*.

Decendér de tal casa, to be descended from such a family.

DECENDIDO, descended.

DECENDIE'NTE, a successor, one descended from another.

DECENDIMIE'NTO, descent. This word peculiarly apply'd to the taking down of Our Saviour from the cross.

Decendimiento de manos, laying hands on another, beating him.

DECENDIR, Præf. *Deciendo*, to descend.

DECE'NA, the place of tens in arithmetick.

DECE'NCIA, decency. Lat.

DECE'NO, the tenth.

DECE'NSO, a defluxion, the running of a cold.

DECEN'TA, a descent. Lat.

DECENTA'DO, pierc'd or broach'd.

DECENTA'R, to pierce, to broach.

DECE'NTE, decent.

DECENTE'MENTE, decently.

DECEPA'R, vid. *Descapar*.

DECEPTA'R, to cut down, to level, to make plain.

DEC

De cerca, from a small distance.
DECERNIR, Præf. *Deciérno*; to determine, to decree, to resolve. Lat.
DECESSION, departure, yielding, giving way.
DECESSOR, a predecessor, one that went before.
DECHA'DO, a pattern, an example, a copy.
DECIDIDO, decided.
DECIDIR, to decide.
DECIE'MBRE, the month of *December*.
DECIE'NDA, *Deciéndolo*, vid. *Decendir*.
DECIFRA'DO, decipher'd.
DECIFRADOR, one that deciphers.
DECIFRA'R, to decipher.
DE'CIMAS, the tithes.
DE'CIMO, the tenth.
Décimo quarto, the fourteenth.
Décimo quinto, the fifteenth.
Décimo sexto, or *séxto*, the sixteenth.
Décimo séptimo, the seventeenth.
Décimo octavo, the eighteenth.
Décimo nono, the nineteenth.
DECIR, vid. *Dezir*.
DECISION, a decision. Lat.
DECISIVO, decisive.
DECISO, decided, determin'd.
DECISÓRIO, a matter to be decided.
DECLAMACIÓN, a declamation, a speech. Lat.
DECLAMA'DO, declaim'd, harrangu'd.
DECLAMADOR, a declaimer, an orator.
DECLAMA'R, to declaim, to make a speech or declaration.
DECLARACIÓN, a declaration. Lat.
DECLARADAME'NTE, openly.
DECLARA'DO, declar'd.
DECLARADOR, he that declares.
DECLARA'NTE, he that makes declaration before a judge.
DECLARA'R, to declare, to manifest. Lat.
DECLINABLE, a word that is declinable.
DECLINA'CION, declination of words according to grammar. The declination of stars in astronomy. The declining of a distemper.
DECLINA'DO, declin'd.
DECLINADOR, he that declines.
DECLINA'R, to decline grammatically, or otherwise.
Declinar jurisdicción, to remove a cause from one court to another.
Declinar el sol, is for the sun to be going down.
DE CONSUNO jointly together, by mutual consent.
DECOCIÓN, decoction.

DED

DECORA'DO, adorn'd, also learnt by heart.
DE CORAÇÓN, heartily.
DECORA'R, to adorn; also to learn by heart.
DE corrillo en corrillo, from one company to another.
DE CÔRO, without book, by heart.
DECORO, neat, comely, decent, the respect or decorum to be observ'd before women, or persons of worth.
DECÔRO, Subf. decency.
DECOSTR'A'DO, that has the rind, crust or bark taken off it.
DECOSTRADO'R, he that takes the rind, crust or bark off any thing.
DECOSTRADURA, the taking the rind, crust or bark off any thing.
DECOSTR'A'R, to take the rind, crust or bark off any thing. From *costra*, a rind, crust or bark.
DECRETA'LES, a book of canon-law, compos'd by pope Gregory the IXth.
DECRE'PITO, decrepid. Lat.
DECREPITUD, decrepid old age.
DECRECE'R, or *Decrescer*, vid. *Decrecer*.
DECRESCIE'NTE de la mar, the ebbing of the sea.
DECRETA'DO, decreed, resolv'd.
DECRETA'R, to decree, to resolve.
DECRE'TO, a decree and ordinance; also a volume of the canon-law. Lat. *decretum*.
DE'CUPLIO, ten fold, or ten times as much as another. Lat. *decuplum*.
DECURIÓN, a commander over ten men. Lat. *decurio*.

D E D

DEDA'DA, a stroke with a finger, or a finger's length.
DEDA'L, a thimble, from *dedo*, a finger.
DE'DALO, *Dedalus*, a famous artificer of Athens. Ovid. Met. lib. 8.
DE DE'NTRO, from within.
DEDICACIÓN, a dedication. Lat.
DEDICA'DO, dedicated.
DEDICADOR, he that dedicates.
DEDICA'R, Præf. *Dedico*; Præt. *Dediqué*; to dedicate.
DEDICATÓRIA, an epistle dedicatory.
DEDIL, a thimble; but more properly a case of silk, linnen, or leather, to put over a finger that is hurt. In cant, a ring.
DEDILLO, a little finger.
DEDIQUE', vid. *Dedico*.
DE'DO, a finger. Lat. *digitus*.
Dédo pulgár, a thumb.
Dédo índice, the fore finger.
Dédo de en médio, the middle finger.

DEF

Dédo del anillo, or *dedo tercero*, the ring finger.
Dédo meñique, or *minique*, the little finger.
Dédo del pié, a toe.
Medir a dedos, to measure exactly to an inch.
Alzar el dédo, to assure the performance of what one undertakes.
No discrepar un dédo, not to deviate the least.
Señalar con el dédo, to point at with the finger.
Contar por los dedos, to reckon by the fingers.
Comérse los dedos tras una cosa, to be ready to eat one's fingers after a thing; to be very fond and eager after it.
Prov. No se déxa meter el dédo en la boca: He will not suffer one to put his finger into his mouth. That is, he is no fool.
Prov. Dedo de espada, y palma de lanza: Subintelligitur, *Es gran ventaja*: An inch in a sword, and a span in a lance is great odds.
Prov. Atar bien su dédo: To bind his finger well. That is, to understand and take good care of his business, to be sharp.
DE DONDE, from whence.
DEDUZIDO, deduc'd.
DEDUZIR, Præf. *Deduzgo*; Præt. *Dedúxe*, or *deduxí*; to deduce, to infer. Lat. *deduco*.
DEDÚZGA, *Dedúzgo*, *dedúxe*, vid. *Deduzir*.

D E E

DE ESPA'CIO, at leisure, slowly.
DEE'SA, a goddess, us'd in romances and pedantick poems.

D E F

DEFALCA'DO, default'd, cut off.
DEFALCA'R, to default, to cut off.
A falce, as it were mowing off.
DEFALLIMIE'NTO, a failure. Obs.
DEFALTA'R, Obs. to fail.
DEFECTO, vid. *Defeto*.
DEFENCIÓN, a defence.
DEFENDEDOR, a defender.
DEFENDE'R, Præf. *Defiendo*; Præt. *Defendí*; to defend. Lat.
DEFENDIDO, defended.
DEFENSA, defence.
DEFENSA, by English sailors called fenders, being pieces of old cables, ropes, or wooden billets hung over the ship's side that she may not rub against any thing. In boats they have short staves which the men use to beat off the boat from beating against the ship's side.
DEFENSOR, a defender.
DIFERIR, Præf. *Defiero*; to give way.

DEH

another; also to put off, to delay.
 DEFECTO, a defect, a fault. Latin
defectus.
 DEFETUOSIDA'D, deficiency.
 DEFETUÓSO, defective, faulty.
 DEFIE'NDA, *Defiendo*, vid. *Defen-*
der.
 DEFIE'RE, *Defiero*, vid. *Deferir*.
 DEFLOA'R, vid. *Deflorar*.
 DEFINIR, vid. *Definir*.
 DEFÓRME, mis-shapen.
 DEFORMIDA'D, deformity. Lat.
 DEFRAUDACIÓN, cheating, defraud-
 ing.
 DEFRAUDA'DO, defrauded, cheated.
 DEFRAUDA'R, to defraud, to deceive,
 cheat. Lat.
 DEFRE'NTE, over against.
 DE FUE'RA, without, or from with-
 out.
 DEFUNTO, defunct, dead, departed
 his life. Lat. *defunctus*.
 D E G
 DEGENERACIÓN, degenerating.
 DEGENERA'DO, degenerate.
 DEGENERA'R, to degenerate. Lat.
La degollada, in dancing is when in
 the sword-dance they lay all their
 words about one of the dancers, as if
 they were going to cut off his head,
 and he slips away.
 DEGOLLADE'RO, the place where
 criminals are beheaded, or where beasts
 are slaughtered.
 DEGOLLA'DO, beheaded, kill'd.
 DEGOLLADÓR, a beheader, a slaugh-
 terman, a hangman.
 DEGOLLADURA, the wound made in
 beheading or killing.
 DEGOLLAMIE'NTO, a beheading or
 killing.
 DEGOLLA'R, Præf. *Deguéllo*; Præt.
Degollé; to behead properly; but ta-
 ken in general for any killing or slay-
 ing. Lat. *decollare*.
 DEGÓLPE, at a stroke.
Caer de golpe, to fall down plum all
 once.
 DEGRADA'DO, degraded.
 DEGRADAMIE'NTO, degrading.
 DEGRADA'R, to degrade. Lat.
 DEGRESSION, vid. *Digression*.
 DEGUÉLLE, *Deguéllo*, vid. *Degollar*.
 D E H
 DE HE'CHO, actually, in fact.
 DEHE'NDER, Præf. *Debiendo*; Præt.
Dehendí; to cleave asunder.
 DEHENDIDO, cloven asunder.
 DEHENDIMIE'NTO, a cleaving asun-
 der.
 DEHE'SA, a pasture ground.
 DLHE'SA *concégil*, a common pasture.
 DEHIE'NDE, *Debiendo*, vid. *Deken-*

DEL

D E J
 DEIANÍRA, wife to *Hercules*, &c.
 See *Ovid. met. lib. 9*.
 DEJA'R, vid. *Dexar*.
 DEJARRETA'DO, hough'd, ham-
 strung; also one that is so weaken'd
 by sickness that his legs cannot bear
 him.
 DEJARRETA'R, to hough, to ham-
 string.
 DEIDA'D, a deity, a godhead. Lat.
deitas.
 DEJENERA'DO, *Degenerar*, vid. *De-*
generado, *degenerar*.
 DEIFICA'DO, made God, that is,
 absorbed or wrapt up in God. *Mystica*
ciudad de Dios.
 DE IMPROVISO, on a sudden, una-
 wares, unexpectedly.
 D E L
 DEL, or *de el*, of him, or of it.
 DEL TÓDO, altogether, wholly.
 DELANTA'L, an apron.
 DELA'NTE, before. Lat. *ante*.
 DELANTE'RA, the fore part, the
 front, any thing to hang before.
 DELANTE'RO, that is before an-
 other.
Relox delante, a clock or watch
 that goes too fast.
 DELATA'R, to inform, to accuse, to
 impeach.
 DELA'TE, a highwayman. Lat. *la-*
tendo, because he lies hid.
 DELATÓR, an informer, an evidence,
 an accuser. Lat.
 DELEGACIÓN, delegating, appoint-
 ing, substituting.
 DELEGA'DO, delegated, appointed,
 substituted; also a delegate.
 DELEGA'R, Præf. *Delégo*; Præt.
Delegué; to delegate, to appoint, to
 substitute. Lat.
 DELEGUE', vid. *Delegar*.
 DELETREA'DO, spelt.
 DELETREA'R, to spell.
 DELE'XOS, from a-far off.
 DELEYTA'BLE, delightful.
 DELEYTADO, delighted.
 DELEYTA'R, to delight. Lat. *delectare*.
 DELEY'TE, delight, pleasure.
 DELEY'TES, in the plural number
 always taken in an ill sense for vicious
 pleasures.
 DELEYTÓSO, delightful.
 DELEZNA'BLE, slippery, frail, un-
 stable. From *liso*, smooth or slippery.
 DELEZNADE'RO, a slippery or un-
 steady place.
 DELEZNAMIE'NTO, slipping, insta-
 bility, uncertainty.
 DELEZNA'R, to slip, slide, or be un-
 steady.
 DELEZA'RSE, vid. *Dexlizar*.

DEL

DE'LIA, the plant rose laurel.
 DELFIN, a dolphin. Lat. *delphinus*.
 DELGADA'R, to make, or grow thin,
 or slender.
 DELGADAME'NTE, thinly, slender-
 ly.
 DELGADE'Z, or *Delgadeza*, thinness,
 slenderness.
 DELGADILLO, thinish, slenderish;
 also the surname of a family in *Spain*.
 DELGA'DO, thin, slender. *Quasi de-*
licado, tender. It is also the surname
 of a family.
 DELGAZA'R, vid. *Delgazar*.
 DE'LIA, one of the names of *Diana*,
 the moon, so call'd from the island *De-*
los, where the poets say she was born.
 DELIBERACIÓN, deliberation.
 DELIBERADAME'NTE, deliberately.
 DELIBERA'DO, deliberated, consi-
 der'd, resolv'd; also a deliberate per-
 son.
 DELIBERADÓR, one that deliberates
 or considers.
 DELIBERA'R, to deliberate, to consi-
 der, to advise; also to purpose or re-
 solve.
 DELIBRA'DO, *Delbramiénto*, *delibrar*,
 vid. *Librado*, *libramiénto*, *librar*.
 DELICADAME'NTE, daintily, finely,
 delicately.
 DELICADE'ZA, daintiness, delicacy,
 niceness; also slenderness.
 DELICA'DO, dainty, delicate, nice,
 tender; also slender, and of a weak
 constitution. Lat. *delicatus*.
 Prov. *Al delicado poco mal y bien a-*
tado: A tender person has a little di-
 stemper, and well bound. That is,
 tender and nice people make very
 much of themselves upon a slight ail-
 ing.
 DELICADURA, barbarous, vid. *Del-*
icadeza.
 DELÍCIAS, delights, things very a-
 greeable and pleasant.
 DELICIOSO, delightful; also given
 to pleasure.
 DELÍCTO, vid. *Delito*.
 DE LIGE'RO, lightly.
 DELINEACIÓN, a delineation, or
 drawing out in lines.
 DELINEA'DO, delineated, drawn
 out in lines.
 DELINEAMIE'NTO, or *Delineamiénto*,
 a delineation, or drawing out in lines.
 DELINEA'R, to delineate, to draw
 out in lines. Thence met. to describe.
 Lat. *delineare*.
 DELINQUE'NTE, a delinquent, an
 offender.
 DELINQUIDO, offended, transgres-
 sed.

DELINQUÍR,

DELINQUIR, to transgress, to offend, to commit a crime. Lat. *delinquo*.

DELÍQUIO, a fainting or swooning. *Palafox, carta pastoral*, p. 200. Latin *deliquium*.

DELIRA'NTE, one that doats, is light headed, or delirious. Lat. *delirare*.

DELIRA'R, to rave, to be light-headed, to talk idly.

DELÍRIO, doating, lightness of head, frenzy, madness.

DELITO, a crime. Lat. *delictum*.

DE LLE'NO, full, as *dar de lleño*, to strike full upon a thing.

DE'LLAS, for *de ellas*, of them.

DE'LLO, for *de ello*, of it.

DE'LOS, the chief of the *Cyclades*, islands in the Egean sea.

DELPHIN, vid. *Delfin*. Also a river a the province of *Florida*, in north *America*.

DELUSTRADO, that has lost its beauty or lustre.

DELUSTRAR, to take away the beauty or lustre.

D E M

DE MADRUGA'DA, early in the morning.

DE MAÑANA, in the morning.

DE MANCOMUN, with publick concurrence or assistance.

DEMANDA, a demand, a suit, asking or begging.

Morir en la demanda, to die in the quarrel.

DEMANDADE'RA, a woman the nuns keep out of the monastery to run about of their errands.

DEMANDADE'RO, one that goes about begging for some pious uses.

DEMANDADO, demanded, su'd for, ask'd.

DEMANDADOR, a demander, a suitor, a plaintiff; also a beggar.

DEMANDAR, to require, to demand, to ask, to sue for, or to beg.

DE MANERA, so that.

DEMARA'RI, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

DEMARCACIÓN, the marking out or dividing of provinces.

DEMARCA'DO, marked out.

DEMARCA'R, Præf. *Demarco*; Præt. *Demarqué*; to mark out.

DEMARQUE', vid. *Demarcár*.

DEMA's, besides, moreover, over and above.

Es por demás, it is to no purpose.

Pédro por demás, an insignificant or useless person.

DEMASIA, overplus, superfluity. Also an affront, a wrong, rudeness.

DEMASIADAMENTE, excessively.

DEMASIA'DO, overmuch, excessive; also rude, unmannerly.

DEMEDIA'DO, halv'd, divided into two equal parts.

DEMEDIA'R, to divide into halves. From *medio*, half.

DEME'NCIA, madness. Lat.

DEMENTA'DO, mad, distracted.

DEMERITO, want of merit or desert.

DEMÍAS, in cant, stockings.

DEMÍDE, *Demido*, vid. *Demedir*.

DEMOCRACÍA, a democracy, a popular state, such as *Holland*. Greek.

DEMOCRA'TICO, democrack, popular.

DEMÓCRITO, *Democritus* the philosopher, who laugh'd at all the things of this world, as *Heracitus* wept.

DEMONÍACO, possess'd by the devil, demoniack.

DEMONIA'DO, idem.

DEMONIO, the devil. Lat. *demon*.

DE'MONOS, for *Demos nos*, let us surrender our selves.

DEMONSTRACIÓN, demonstration.

Hazer una demonstración, to do some noted act, to express one's thoughts or resentments.

DEMONSTRA'DO, demonstrated.

DEMONSTRADOR, one that demonstrates or shews things plain.

DEMONSTRA'R, to demonstrate, to shew a thing plainly. Lat.

DEMONSTRATIVO, demonstrative.

DE MONTÓN, in a heap.

DEMÓSTHENES, the famous orator of *Athens*.

DEMOSTRACIÓN, *demostrado*, *demonstrador*, *demonstrar*, *demonstrativo*, vid. *Demonstración*, *demonstrado*, *demonstrador*, *demonstrar*, *demonstrativo*.

DEMUDACIÓN, changing countenance, turning pale.

DEMUDA'DO, that has chang'd countenance, turn'd pale.

DEMUDA'R, to change, to alter.

DEMUDA'RSE, to change countenance, to turn pale. From *mudar*, to change.

DEMUE'STRA, showing, or pointing out.

DEMUE'STRE, *Demuéstro*, vid. *Demonstrar*.

D E N

DENA'NTES, before now, a while ago.

DENA'RIO, the tenth in number, tens in numeration, as units, tens, hundreds, &c. Also the Roman coin call'd *denarius*, worth ten asses, whence it took its name.

DE'NDE, from, since; as *dénde en adelante*, from this time forwards.

Dénde entonces, since then.

Dénde la calle, from the street.

DENEGACIÓN, denial, refusal.

DENEGA'DO, deny'd, refus'd.

DENEGAMIE'NTO, denial, refusal.

DENEGA'R, Præf. *Deniego*; Præt. *Denegué*; to deny, to refuse. Lat.

DENEGRÍDO, black'd, or turn'd black.

DENEGRIMIE'NTO, blacking.

DENEGRIR, to blacken. From *negro*, black.

DE'NIA, a city in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, seated at the foot of mount *Mongon*, is a port of note on the *Mediterranean*, wall'd, has a good castle, a rich territory, 500 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, one of nuns, and one hospital. Antiently call'd *Dianium*, because consecrated to the goddess *Diana*, and corruptly *Denia*. It is a marquisate belonging to the duke of *Lerma*, who is of the family of *Sandoval y Roxas*.

DENIE'GUE, *Deniego*, vid. *Denegar*.

DENA'NTES, before, a while ago.

DEÑA'R, to deign, to vouchsafe. Latin *dignari*.

DENODADAMENTE, boldly, resolutely.

DENODA'DO, bold, resolute.

DENOMINACIÓN, denomination.

DENONA'DO, a thing next to nothing.

DENOSTA'DO, revil'd.

DENOSTA'R, Præf. *Denuestá*; Præt. *Denosté*; to revile, to affront. Comp. from *dehonestare*.

Prov. *Baca compuesta la blanca de nuesta*: A tawny-fac'd woman dress'd up reviles the fair one. That is, an ugly woman when she is very fine in dress, thinks her self as beautiful as the best.

DENOTA'DO, noted.

DENOTA'R, to note.

DE'NSO, thick. Lat. *densus*.

DENTA'DO, that has teeth.

DENTADURA, the whole set of teeth, and their order.

DENTA'L, the beam of the plow, to which the plowshare is fastened.

DENTA'R, Præf. *Diénto*; Præt. *Denté*; to make teeth to any thing, or a child's breeding teeth.

DENTARA'DA, a mark or bite of a tooth.

DENTEA'R, to move the teeth.

DENTECE'R, Præf. *Dentéscó*; Præt. *Dentéci*; to breed teeth.

DENTELLA'DA, the noise made by clapping the teeth together, or the impression made with the teeth in any thing.

DENTELLA'R, to snap like a dog, to bite, to gnaw, to make an impression with the teeth.

DENTE'LLA,

DEP

DENTE'LO, a term in architecture, signifying those pieces jutting out under the cornice, or on the freeze, at all distances, call'd by English architects *dentelli*.

DENTELLONES, biting, snapping like dog, the impression of the teeth.

DENTE'RA, the teeth being an edge.

DENTÓN, he that has great teeth ;

so a sort of sea bream, that has large teeth.

DENTONES, in cant, pincers.

DENTRO, within.

DENTÚDO, that has great teeth.

DENUE'DO, boldness, courage, resolution.

DENUE'STE, *Denuésto*, vid. *Denostár*.

DENUE'STO, an affront, a reproach.

DE NUE'VO, a-fresh, a-new.

DENUNCIACIÓN, a denunciation. Lat.

DENUNCIA'DO, denounc'd, declar'd, accus'd.

DENUNCIADOR, a denouncer, a witness, an informer, an evidence.

DENUNCIA'R, to denounce, to depose, to accuse. Lat.

DENUNCIATORIA, a deposition, an accusation in writing.

DEP

DEPARA'DO, found, met withal, presented.

DEPARA'R, to find, to meet with, to fight on.

Dios me lo depare buéno, God fend it be good to me.

DEPARTIDO, divided, distributed, debas'd, or discours'd.

DEPARTIR, to divide, to distribute ; to debate, to discourse together.

DEPENDENCIA, dependance. Lat.

DEPENDENTE, depending.

DEPENDER ; Præf. *Depiéndolo*, Præf. *Dependi* ; to depend. Lat.

DEPENDIENTE, depending.

DEPLORA'DO, deplor'd, bewail'd, lamented.

DEPLORA'R, to deplore, to bewail, to lament. Lat.

DEPONENTE, a deponent, that is, he who deposes, or a verb deponent.

DEPONER ; Præf. *Depongo*, depónes, depone ; Præf. *Depuse*, *depusiste*, *depuso* ; Fut. *Deporné* or *depondré*, -ras,

-ra ; Sub. Præf. *Deponga*, Imperf. *Depornia*, *depusiera* or *depusiése* ; Fut. *Depusiére* ; to lay down, to give in trust, to depose. Lat.

DEPONGA, *Depongo*, vid. *Deponér*.

DE POR SI, by itself.

DE PORTE, as *persona de porte*, a person of note.

DEPOSICIÓN, a deposition, or deposing one from his dignity ; also a depositum or thing left in trust.

DER

DEPOSITA'DO, deposited, left in trust.

DEPOSITA'R, to deposit, to leave in trust.

DEPOSITARIO, the person with whom any thing is deposited, or left in trust.

DEPÓSITO, the thing deposited or left in trust.

DEPRAVACIÓN, depravation, corruption. Lat.

DEPRAVA'DO, deprav'd, corrupted.

DEPRAVA'R, to deprave, to corrupt, to spoil. Lat.

DEPRE'NDER, to learn.

DEPRENDIDO, learnt.

DEPRE'SSO, depress'd, born down.

DE PRE'STO, quickly.

DEPRIMIR, to depress. Lat.

DEPUE'STO, depos'd, put down.

DE PUNTA, with the point forwards.

DE PUNTO, stitch'd-work or knit.

DEPURA'DO, vid. *Apurado*.

DEPUSE, *Depusiera*, *depusiése*, *depuso*, vid. *Deponér*.

DEPUTA'DO, vid. *Diputado*.

DEPUTA'R, vid. *Diputar*.

DEQ

DE QU'ANDO EN QU'ANDO, now and then.

DER

DE RAYZ, from the root.

DERECHAME'NTE, rightly.

DERE'CHAS, as *hazér las cosas a derechas*, to do things the right way.

DERECHE'RO JUEZ, an upright judge, one that judges according to law.

DERE'CHO, right, strait, just, even, a man's due in law. Also right-handed.

Derécho de entrambas manos, one that can use both hands as well as the right.

Derécho natural, the law of nature.

Derécho civil, or *de las gentes*, the civil law.

Derécho canónico, the canon law.

Derécho divino, y *humano*, divine and human law.

Deréchos de aduana, custom for goods imported or exported.

Deréchos de escrivános, o *letrados*, the fees of clerks or lawyers.

Hazér deréchos, in the kingdom of *Valencia* signifies to pay duties, and take an acquittance.

Estar a derécho, to stand tryal.

Juzgár en derécho de su dedo, to judge partially for one's own interest.

Ir por camino derécho, to go the strait way ; met. to do justice.

Prov. *Ni perdér derécho*, ni *llevar cohécho* : Neither to lose any due, nor

take any bribe. To be just to one self and others.

DERECHURA, straitness, uprightness.

DERECHURAS, in *Old Castile* is a due to a maid - servant at the year's end, being shoes, a white veil to wear in the house, and a black one abroad.

Covar.

DE REPE'NTE, on a sudden. Lat. *repente*.

DERISIÓN, derision. Lat.

DERIVACIÓN, derivation.

DERIVA'DO, deriv'd.

DERIVA'R, to derive. Lat.

DERIVATIVO, derivative, that is deriv'd from another.

DEROGACIÓN, derogation, lessening, taking from another.

DEROGA'DO, derogated from another.

DEROGA'R, to derogate, to lessen, to take from. Lat.

DERRABA'DO, curtail'd, that has the tail cut off.

DERRABADURA, curtailing, cutting off the tail.

DERRABA'R, to curtail, to cut off the tail. From *rabo*, a tail.

DERRAMADAME'NTE, loosely, scatteringly.

DERRAMADE'RO, a scattering or spilling place.

DERRAMA'DO, spilt, scattered, shed. Also a wild or extravagant person.

DERRAMADOR, one that scatters, spills or wastes.

DERRAMADURA, or *Derramamiento*, a spilling, or scattering, or wasting.

DERRAMA'R, to scatter, to spill, to waste. From *rama*, a branch, as it were to scatter branches of a thing.

Derramar moneda, to scatter money, as at a coronation, &c.

Derramar la hacienda, to be profuse, to waste an estate.

Derramar sangre, to shed blood.

Derramas, an old Spanish word, signifying taxes laid on the people, corruptly from *garramas*, in Arabick, to receive the tax, or from *derramar*, because it is spread among all the people.

DERRA'MA solaces, a disturber of mirth.

DERRE'DOR, about.

Andar al derredor, to turn round, or go about.

DERRENGA'DO, broken-back'd, or weak in the hips, or awry.

DERRENGADURA, or *Derrengamiento*, breaking the back, weakening the hips, forcing awry.

DER

DERRENGA'R; Præf. *Derriengo*, Præt. *Derrengué*; to break the back, to weaken. Quasi *desfengár*, to dissolve the reins.

DERRENGUE', vid. *Derrengár*.

DERRETÍDO, melted.

DERRETIDÓR, a melter.

DERRETIDU'RA, a melting.

DERRETIMIE'NTO, idem.

DERRETÍR; Præf. *Derrito*, Præt. *Derretí*; to melt, to thaw. Greek *reo*, to flow.

Derretírse, to melt away, to waste, to consume, to pine.

DERRIBA'DO, thrown down.

Derribado de hombros, an ill-shaped man, that has scarce any shoulders.

DERRIBADÓR, one that throws down.

DERRIBADU'RA, or *Derribamiénto*, throwing down.

DERRIBA'R, to throw down. From *de* and *arriba*, from above.

Derribar cabeças, to mow down heads, to make a slaughter.

Derribar la capa, to throw the cloak off the shoulders, in order to draw the sword.

Derribar a uno la fortuna, is for fortune to bring a man low.

Derribar a uno la calentura, is for a fever to make a man keep his bed.

DERRIE'NGUE, vid. *Derrengár*.

DERRÍTE; *Derrito*; vid. *Derretír*.

DERRITÍDO, melted, thawed.

DERRITIMIE'NTO, melting, thawing.

DERRITÍR, vid. *Derretír*.

DERRIVA'R, vid. *Derribar*.

DERROCADE'RO, a precipice.

DERROCA'DO, thrown down.

DERROCADÓR, one that throws down.

DERROCAMIE'NTO, throwing down.

DERROCA'R; Præf. *Derruéco*, Præt. *Derroqué*; to throw down. From *roca*, a rock, as it were cast from a rock.

DERROGA'R, vid. *Derogar*.

DERROQUE', vid. *Derrocár*.

DERROSTRA'DO, vid. *Desfostrado*.

DERROSTA'R, vid. *Desfostvár*.

DERRÓTA, a course, a way; properly a sea-pharse. Also a rout or defeat of an army.

DERROTA'DO, routed, defeated.

DERROTA'R, to rout, to defeat. From *róto*, torn in pieces.

Derrotárse, to part company, to scatter, to disperse.

DERROTE'RO, a sea-chart.

DERRUE'CA, *Derruéco*, vid. *Derrocár*.

DERRUMADE'RO, a precipice, a steep place.

DERRUMBA'DO, thrown down.

DES

DERRUMBA'R, to throw down.

DES

DES is answerable to the Latin particle *dis*, and is never found but in composition, being very often the negative particle, as will appear by the sequel.

DESABABA'DO, *Desabafár*; vid. *Desababado*, *Desababár*.

DESABABA'DO, uncovered, or laid open that the steam may go out.

Lugar desababado, an open airy place.

Hombre desababado, a bold man, who is not out of countenance at any thing.

DESABAHAMIE'NTO, letting out the steam; met. ridding one's self of trouble, breathing with more ease.

DESABABA'R, to let out the steam of any thing, to open that which was close cover'd; met. to rid one's self of too much business, to breath more freely.

DESABEZA'DO, disused, unaccustomed.

DESABEZA'R, to disuse, to break a custom.

DESABÍDO, ignorant.

DESABIMIE'NTO, ignorance.

DESABITUACIÓN, breaking of an habit or custom.

DESABITUA'DO, broken of an habit or custom.

DESABITUA'R, to break an habit or custom. From the Latin *habitus*, an habit.

DESABOLLA'DO, unbatter'd, or that has bruises or batterings taken out.

DESABOLLA'R, to take out bruises out of metal. From *abollar*, to bruise.

DESABOTONA'DO, unbuttoned.

DESABOTONADURA, an unbuttoning.

DESABOTONA'R, to unbutton. From *botón*, a button.

DESABRAÇA'R, to quit an embrace, to put away. From *abraço*, an embrace.

DESABRÍDO, unfavoury, ill-relish'd; met. an ill-temper'd person.

Hombre desabrido, an ill-temper'd man.

DESABRIGA'DO, coldly cloath'd, ill-provided against cold.

DESABRIGA'R; Præf. *Desabrigó*, Præt. *Desabrigué*; to unprovide against the cold, or take off the cloaths. In a martial sense it is to lie open or exposed to the enemy, without any defence of works. From *abrigo*, warmth.

DESABRIGO, nakedness, want of shelter or covering.

DESABRIGU'CA, vid. *Desabrigár*.

DESABRIMIE'NTO, unfavouriness; also distaste, trouble, vexation.

DES

DESABRÍR, to make a thing unfavoury; also to disgust, to displease, to offend.

DESABROCHA'DO, unclasp'd, loose.

DESABROCHA'R, to unclasp, to let loose. From *broche*, a clasp.

DESACATA'DO, disrespected, or unmannerly.

DESACATAMIE'NTO, vid. *Desacato*.

DESACATA'R, to disrespect, to be unmannerly.

DESACA'TO, disrespect, unmannerliness.

DESACIE'NTO, a fault, a mistake.

DESACOMODA'DO, unprovided of conveniencies.

DESACOMODADAME'NTE, inconveniently.

DESACOMODA'R, to incommode, to put from one's conveniency.

DESACOMPAÑADO, alone, unaccompanied.

DESACOMPAÑAMIE'NTO, loneliness, want of company.

DESACOMPAÑA'R, to leave alone, to take away a man's company.

DESACONSEJA'DO, dissuaded.

DESACONSEJA'R, to dissuade.

DESACONCHA'DO, vid. *Desconchado*.

DESACONCHA'R, vid. *Desconchar*.

DESACORA'DO, tamed.

DESACORA'R, to tame.

DESACORDA'DO, forgot, or forgetful; also disagreeing.

DESACORDADAME'NTE, forgetfully; also disagreeingly.

DESACORDA'R; Præf. *Desacorde*, Præt. *Desacórdé*; to forget; also to disagree.

DESACÓRDE, disagreeing.

DESACOSTUMBRA'DO, disused, unaccustomed.

DESACOSTUMBRA'R, to disuse, to unaccustom.

DESACREDITA'DO, that has lost his credit.

DESACREDITADÓR, one that discredits another.

DESACREDITA'R, to discredit, to take away one's reputation.

DESACUE'RDE, *Desacuerdo*; vid. *Desacordar*.

DESACUE'RDO, forgetfulness; also disagreement.

DESADORMECEDÓR, one that wakes or rouzes another.

DESADORMECIMIE'NTO, waking, rouzing.

DESADORMECE'R, to awake, to rouze from sleep.

DESADORMECIDO, awaked, rouzed from sleep.

DESADORNA'DO, stript of ornaments, unadorned.

DESADORNA'R

DES

DESADORNA'R, to unadorn, to strip of ornaments.
 DESAFERRA'DO, unfasten'd, let loose.
 DESAFERRA'R, to unfasten, to let loose.
 DESAFIA'DO, challenged, defied.
 DESAFIADOR, a challenger.
 DESAFIA'R, to challenge.
 DESAFIO, a challenge.
 DESAFINA'DO *instrumento*, an instrument out of tune.
 DESAFORA'DO, lawless, unruly, rash, inconsiderate, outrageous.
 DESAFORADAME'NTE, rashly, outrageously.
 DESAFORRA'DO, unlined; also ill clad.
 DESAFORRA'R, to unline.
 DESAFUE'RO, an outrage, an injury, a wrong. *Quasi contra los fueros*.
 DESAFUZIA'DO, put out of hopes, given over, despairing.
 DESAFUZIA'R, to put out of hopes, to give over; also to despair.
 DESAGOTA'DO, drain'd.
 DESAGOTA'R, to drain.
 DESAGRACIADAME'NTE, disagreeably, unhandfomly.
 DESAGRACIA'DO, disagreeable, unhandfome.
 DESAGRACIA'R, to make any thing disagreeable or unhandfome.
 DESAGRADA'BLE, disagreeable, unpleasant.
 DESAGRADABLEME'NTE, disagreeably, unpleasantly.
 DESAGRADA'R, to displease.
 DESAGRADECE'R; *Præf. Desagradéfco*, *Præf. Desagradeci*, to be unthankful.
 DESAGRADECIDAME'NTE, unthankfully.
 DESAGREDECIDO, unthankful, ungrateful.
 DESAGRADECIMIE'NTO, unthankfulness, ingratitude.
 DESAGRA'DO, disagreeableness; also unthankfulness.
 DESAGRAVIA'DO, righted.
 DESAGRAVIADOR, a righter of wrongs.
 DESAGRAVIA'R, to right, to redress wrongs.
 DESAGRA'VIO, righting of wrongs.
 DESAGUADE'RO, a drain, a channel, pipe, or the like to draw off water; also a way of lavishing wealth.
 DESAGUA'R, to draw off water, to drain.
 DESAGUISA'DO, a disgust, a wrong, an injury.
 DESAHILADO, disorder'd.
 DESAHOGADAME'NTE, clearly, freely, without let or obstruction.

DES

DESAHOGA'DO, free, clear, without let, open, airy.
 DESAHOGA'R, to free, to clear, to give liberty or air.
Desahogar el corazón, to ease the heart.
 DESAHOGO, ease, comfort.
 DESAHUZIA'DO, given over by the physicians, told his doom.
 DESAHUZIA'R, to give over, to undeceive, to let a man know his doom.
 DESAYRA'DO, ungain'd, ill-carriaged, ungenteel.
 DESAJUSTA'DO, disconcerted, not adjusted.
 DESAJUSTA'R, to disconcert.
 DESALABA'DO, dispraised.
 DESALABA'NÇA, dispraise.
 DESALABA'R, to dispraise.
 DESALBARDA'DO, unpannell'd.
 DESALBARDA'R, to unpannel a beast.
 DESALA'DO, out of breath, or with open arms.
 DESALA'RSE, to run one's self out of breath, to run with open arms. In birds, to fly with the wings at full stretch. From *ala*, a wing.
 DESALAVA'R, *vid. Desalabar*.
 DESALAVEA'DO, made plain or smooth.
 DESALAVEA'R, to smooth, to make plain.
 DESALENTA'DO, breathless; also discouraged.
 DESALENTA'R, to put out of breath; also to discourage.
 DESALFORJA'DO, taken out of a wallet; also with the cloaths hanging loose.
 DESALFORJA'R, to take out of a wallet; also to untruss, to let the cloaths hang loose.
 DESALIÑA'DO, fluttish, slovenly, ungenteel, not neat.
 DESALIÑA'R, to put out of order, to discompose.
 DESALIÑO, slovinglieness, or fluttishness, ungenteelness, want of neatness.
 DESALMA'DO, one that has no regard to his soul, a wicked lewd person, one that uses no conscience.
 DESALMA'LDO, or *Desalmádlo*, in cant is kill him, take away his soul.
 DESALMAMIE'NTO, wickedness, want of conscience.
 DESALOJA'DO, dislodged.
 DESALOJAMIE'NTO, dislodging.
 DESALOJA'R, to dislodge.
Desalojar la artilleria, to dismount the cannon.
 DESALOKA'R, *idem*.
 DESALVARDÁ'DO, *Desalvardár*; *vid. Desalbardado, Desalbardár*.

DES

DESALUMBRA'DO, that has the light taken from it.
 DESALUMERA'R, to take away the light.
 DESAMA'DO, hated.
 DESAMANZILLA'DO, that has the stains taken off; also eased of grief.
 DESAMANZILLA'R, to take out stains; also to ease of pain.
 DESAMA'R, to hate.
 DESAMARRA'DO, unbound, let loose; also a ship that has weighed anchor.
 DESAMARRA'R, to unbind, to let loose, to weigh anchor.
 DESAMERIDO, ravenous, insatiable.
 DESAMODORRA'DO, cured of a lethargy.
 DESAMODORRA'R, to cure of a lethargy.
 DESAMOR, hatred, aversion.
 DESAMORA'DO, free from love, one that does not return love for love.
 DESAMORTAJA'DO, unshrouded, a dead body that has the shroud taken off.
 DESAMPARA'DO, forsaken, abandoned.
 DESAMPARADOR, one that forsakes or abandons.
 DESAMPARAR, to forsake or abandon.
 DESAMPA'RO, distress.
 DESANCLA'R, to weigh anchor.
 DESANDA'DO, gone over again.
 DESANDA'R, to go the same way over again, as when a man has gone out of his way, and is forced to turn back.
 DESANDRAJA'DO, ragged, tatter'd.
 DESANDRAJA'R, to tear to rags or tatters.
 DESANGRA'DO, that has bled very much, or bloodless.
 DESANGRA'R, to bleed one dry, to drain all the blood out of the body.
 DESANIDA'DO, turn'd out of the nest.
 DESANIDA'R, to turn out of the nest.
 DESANIMA'DO, discouraged.
 DESANIMADOR, a discourager.
 DESANIMA'R, to discourage.
 DESANTANA'RSE, to deny or endeavour to hide one's age.
 DESAÑUDA'DO, unknotted.
 DESAÑUDADURA, an unknotting.
 DESAÑUDA'R, to unknot.
 DESANUBLA'DO, unclouded.
 DESANUBLA'R, to uncloud, to grow fair weather.
 DESAPAREA'DO, unpaired.
 DESAPAREA'R, to unpair.
 DESAPARECE'R, to vanish.
 DESAPARECIDO, vanish'd.
 DESAPAREJA'DO, unprepared.
 E c 2 DESAPA-

DESAPAREJADOR, one that puts things out of order.

DESAPAREJA'R, to put things out of readiness.

DESAPASSIONADAME'NTE, without passion or affection, impartially.

DESAPASSIONA'DO, impartial, calm, quiet.

DESAPASSIONA'R, to remove partiality, to calm, to quiet.

DESAPAZIBLE, displeasing; also restless.

DESAPEGA'DO, unfasten'd, unstuck, loosened; also free from love, disdainful.

DESAPEGA'R, to unfasten, to unstick, to loosen.

DESAPERCEBIDAME'NTE, unprovidedly.

DESAPERCEBIDO, unprepared, unprovided.

DESAPERCEVIDO, idem.

DESAPERROCHA'R, Obs. to change parish.

DESAPIADA'DO, merciless.

DESAPIADA'R, to be void of mercy.

DESAPIOLA'DO, loos'd, or deliver'd from snares.

DESAPIOLA'R, to loose or deliver from snares.

DESAPLAÇA'DO, displaced.

DESAPLAÇA'R, to displace.

DESAPLAZIBLE, unpleasing, disagreeable.

DESAPODERA'DO, without power, unable.

DESAPODERA'R, to put out of power, or out of possession.

DESAPOLILLA'DO, dusted, clear of moths.

DESAPOLILLA'R, to clean, to clear from moths.

DESAPOSTÚRA, indecency.

DESAPRENDE'R, to unlearn, that is, to forget what has been learnt.

DESAPRETA'DO, loosened.

DESAPRETA'R; Præf. *Desaprieto*, Præt. *Desapreté*; to loosen, to slacken.

DESAPRIE'TE, *Desaprieto*; vid. *Desapretar*.

DESAPRISCA'DO, turn'd out of shelter.

DESAPRISCA'R, to turn out of shelter.

DESAPRISIONA'DO, delivered out of prison, or eased from fetters.

DESAPRISIONA'R, to unfetter, or deliver out of prison.

DESAPROPIA'DO, alienated.

DESAPROPIA'R, to alienate.

DESAPROVA'R, to disapprove.

DESAPROVECHADAME'NTE, unprofitably, or profusely.

DESAPROVECHA'DO, unprovident, lavish, not put to any use.

DESAPROVECHAMIE'NTO, lavishing, not putting to a good use.

DESAPROVECHA'R, to lavish, to put to no use.

DESAPUNTA'DO, unstitched, unpointed; also disappointed.

DESAPUNTA'R, to unstitch, to unpoint; also to disappoint.

DESARMA'DO, disarmed.

DESARMADURA, disarming.

DESARMA'R, to disarm; also to take a thing in pieces.

DESARRAYGA'DO, pulled up by the roots, loosened, pulled up.

DESARRAYGADOR, one that pulls up by the roots, or loosens.

DESARRAYGADURA, pulling up by the roots, loosening.

DESARRAYGAMIE'NTO, idem.

DESARRAYGA'R; Præf. *Desarraygo*, Præt. *Desarraygué*; to pull up by the roots, to loosen.

DESARRAPA'DO, shabby, ragged, hanging in tatters. From *harapo*, a hanging garment.

DESARRAYGUE', vid. *Desarraigar*.

DESARREBAÑA'R, to break up and scatter the flock.

DESARREOLVE'R; Præf. *Desarrebuelvo*, Præt. *Desarrebolvi*; to undo, to unwind, to unroll; met. to bring out of some difficulty.

DESARREBUE'LTO, unwound, unrolled; met. brought out of some difficulty.

DESARREBUE'LVA, *Desarrebuelvo*; vid. *Desarrebolvi*.

DESARREGAÇA'DO, untucked.

DESARREGAÇA'R, to untuck, to let loose a garment that was tuck'd up.

DESARRIMA'DO, removed from leaning against any thing; at sea, rummag'd.

DESARRIMA'R, to remove from leaning against any thing; at sea, to rummage, that is, to remove and stow the goods in the ship.

DESARRILLA'RSE, to get up from kneeling.

DESARROLLA'DO, unrolled.

DESARROLLA'R, to unroll.

DESARRUGA'DO, unrumpled, made smooth.

DESARRUGADURA, unrumpling, making smooth.

DESARRUGA'R; Præf. *Desarrugo*, Præt. *Desarrugué*; to unrumple, to make smooth.

DESARRUCUE', vid. *Desarrugar*.

DESASA'DO, in cant, one that has lost his ears.

DESASEA'DO, discomposed, disorderly, not neat.

DESASE'O, slatternliness.

DESASIDO, unfastened, loosened.

DESASIR, to let go one's hold, to

loosen, to separate things that cling together.

DEASNA'DO, grown wiser, improved in knowledge.

DEASNA'R, to improve in knowledge.

DEASOSSEGA'DO, unquiet, restless.

DEASOSSEGADAMENTE, unquietly, restlessly.

DEASOSSEGA'R; Præf. *Desasossega*, Præt. *Desasossegué*; to disquiet, to trouble, to perplex.

DEASOSSIE'GO, unquietness, restlessness.

DEASOSSIE'GO, *Desasossegué*; vid. *Desasossegar*.

DEASSEA'DO, not neat.

DEASTILLA'DO, cleared of chips.

DEASTILLA'R, to clear of chips.

DEASTRADAME'NTE, unfortunately, wretchedly.

DEASTRA'DO, unfortunate, wretched.

DEASTRE, a disaster, a misfortune.

DEATACA'DO, unlaced, loosened.

DEATACA'R; Præf. *Desatáco*, Præt. *Desataqué*; to unlace, to loosen.

DEATA'DO, untied.

DEATADURA, untying.

DEATAPA'DO, uncover'd, unstopped.

DEATAPADURA, uncovering, unstopping.

DEATAPA'R, to uncover, to unstop.

DEATA'R, to untie.

DEATASCA'R, to get out of the mire.

DEATAVIADAME'NTE, unhandfomly.

DEATAVIA'DO, unhandfome, without ornament.

DEATAVIA'R, to unrig, to take off the ornament, to undress.

DEATAVIO, want of ornament.

DEATENTADAME'NTE, unadvisedly, rashly.

DEATENTA'DO, rash, unadvised.

DEATENTA'R; Præf. *Desatenta*, Præt. *Desatenté*; to act unadvisedly or rashly.

DEATIENTE, *Desatiento*; vid. *Desatentar*.

DEATIE'NTO, inconsiderately, rashness.

DEATINADAME'NTE, madly, rashly, extravagantly.

DEATINA'DO, rash, mad, extravagant.

DEATINA'R, to distract, to make mad.

DEATINO, madness, extravagancy, folly, rashness.

DEATRANCA'DO, unbarred.

DEATRANCA'R, to unbar.

DEATRA

DES

DESATRAVESA'DO, removed from lying across.
 DESATRAVESA'R; Præf. *Desatravi-
 éso*, Præt. *Desatravessé*; to remove from lying across.
 DESATRAVIE'SSE, *Desatraviéssô*; vid. *Desatravessâr*.
 DESATRONA'DO, recover'd of a stupefaction.
 DESATRONA'R, to recover of a stupefaction.
 DESATURDÍDO, recover'd after being stunn'd.
 DESATURDÍR, to recover from being stunn'd.
 DESAVAHA'DO, vid. *Desabáhádo*.
 DESAVAHA'R, vid. *Desabáhâr*.
 DESAVENE'NCIA, disagreement, discord.
 DESAVE'NGA, *Desavéngo*; vid. *Desavenir*.
 DESAVENÍDO, disagreeing, at variance.
 DESAVENIR; Præf. *Desavéngo*, *desavienes*, *desavène*; Præt. *Desavine*, *desavéniste*, *desavino*; Fut. *Desavérne* or *desavendré*, -ras, -ra; Sub. Præt. *Desavénga*; Imperf. *Desaviniéra*, *desavernia* or *desaviniéssé*; Fut. *Desaviniére*; to disagree.
 DESAVENTAJA'DO, disadvantageous, or disadvantaged.
 DESAVENTAJA'R, to disadvantage.
 DESAVENTAJOSO, disadvantageous.
 DESAUCIA'R, or *Desauziâr*, to give over a sick person, to put out of all hope.
 DESAVERNE', vid. *Desavenir*.
 DESAVEZA'R, vid. *Desabezâr*.
 DESAVEZINDA'DO, left by the inhabitants, a place abandoned.
 DESAVEZINDA'R, to break up neighbourhood, to abandon a place.
 DESAVINE, *Desaviniéssé*, *Desavino*; vid. *Desavenir*.
 DESAUTORIZA'DO, without authority, or put out of authority.
 DESAUTORIZA'R, to put out of authority, to lessen.
 DESAVITUA'R, vid. *Desabituâr*.
 DESAYNA'DO, weakened by lewdness.
 DESAYRA'DO, ungained, that has no good air.
 DESAYUDA'R, to forbear assisting, or to do harm instead of good.
 DESAYUNA'DO, breakfasted.
 DESAYUNA'R, to breakfast.
 DESAYU'NO, a breakfast.
 DESAZE'R, vid. *Desbazér*.
 DESAZÍDO, unfastened, let go.
 DESAZÍR, to unfasten, to let go.
 DESAZONA'DO, unseasoned, unre-

DES

lished; met. disagreeable.
 DESAZONA'R, to unseason, to unrelish; met. to displease, to disgust.
 DESBABA'R, to drivel, to flaver. *Covarrubias*.
 DESBALÍDO, straying, desolate, forsaken.
 DESBALIJA'R, vid. *Desvalijâr*.
 DESBALLESTA'R, to unbend a crossbow.
 DESBA'N, vid. *Desván*.
 DESBANECÍDO, vid. *Desvanecido*.
 DESBARAHUSTA'R, to lay about one in a croud, beating down weapons; to cast javelins out of an engine; met. to talk extravagantly.
 DESBARA'R, vid. *Desvarâr*.
 DESBARATADAMENTE, disorderly, madly, confusedly.
 DESBARATA'DO, disorderly, confused, put to the rout; also a mad, disorderly fellow.
 DESBARATADÓR, one that disorders, pulls to pieces, or puts to flight.
 DESBARATA'R, to disorder, to pull to pieces, to put to the rout.
 DESBARA'TE, or *Desbaráto*, disorder, confusion, a rout.
 DESBARBA'DO, beardless.
 DESBARRA'R, to be wide of the mark, to throw beyond the bars, to throw out of play; met. to talk nonsense.
 DESBARRIGA'DO, paunch'd, that has lost the belly.
 DESBARRIGA'R; Præf. *Desbarrigo*, Præt. *Desbarrigué*; to paunch, to pull out the guts, to cut off the belly.
 DESBARRIGUE', vid. *Desbarrigâr*.
 DESBASTA'DO, hew'd, pared, or shaved into shape, the roughness taken off; met. civilized.
Colchón desbastado, a quilt that has the stitches which hold it at distances broken off.
 DESEASTADÚRA, hewing, paring, or shaving into shape; met. civilizing.
 DESBASTA'R, to hew, to pare, or shave into shape; met. to civilize.
 DESBASTECÉ'R, to unfurnish, to take away the provisions.
 DESEASTECÍDO, unprovided.
 DESBAVA'DO, one that stands gazing till the drivel falls from him; also the flaver wiped away.
 DESBENTÚRA, vid. *Desventúra*.
 DESBENDA'R, to unbind.
 DESBERGONÇA'DO, vid. *Desvergouçado*.
 DESBIVA'DO, cloth that has had the knots picked out, burl'd.
 DESBIVA'R, to burle cloth, to pick out the knots of it.

DES

DESBIZNA'DO, Obs. lightned, or eased of a burthen.
 DESBISNA'R, Obs. to lighten, to ease of a burthen.
 DESBOCA'DO, headstrong, a hard-mouth'd horse, an ill-spoken, foul-mouth'd person, a broken-mouth'd pot.
 DESBORDA'DO, haughty, presumptuous; also that which has the edges broken or torn off.
 DESBORONA'DO, *Desboronâr*; vid. *Desmoronádo*, *Desmoronâr*.
 DESBRAVA'DO, tamed.
 DESBRAVA'R, to tame.
 DESBRIZNA'R, to pick saffron; also *Desbiznâr*.
 DESBUCHA'DO, cast out of the maw.
 DESBUCHA'R, to clear the maw, to disgorge; met. to reveal secrets.
 DES'CA, a great pitch-pot, such as they use aboard ships.
 DESCABEÇA'DO, beheaded.
 DESCABEÇADÚRA, or *Descabeçamiénto*, beheading.
 DESCABEÇA'R, to behead.
Descabeçar el sueño, to take a little nap, to nod a little.
 DESCABELLA'DO, bald, without hair.
 DESCABELLADÚRA, taking off the hair.
 DESCABELLA'R, to take off the hair.
 DESCABESTRA'DO, unhalter'd.
 DESCABESTRA'R, to unhalter.
 DESCABULLÍDO, slipt away.
 DESCABULLIMIE'NTO, a slipping away, or scampering.
 DESCABULLIRSE, to scamper, to slip away.
 DESCADENA'R, vid. *Descadenâr*.
 DESCADERA'DO, a slim body that has no hips.
 DESCAECE'R; Præf. *Descæesco*, Præt. *Descæeci*; to fall away, to lose strength, to decay.
 DESCAECÍDO, decay'd, fallen away.
 DESCAECIMIE'NTO, decay, falling away.
 DESCAJAMIE'NTO, vid. *Descaxamiénto*.
 DESCALABRAÇA'DO, foolish, frantick.
 DESCALABRA'DO, that has the head broken; met. crack-brain'd.
 DESCALABRADÓR, one that breaks the head of another.
 DESCALABRADÚRA, a broken head.
 DESCALABRA'R, to break the head.
Quasi descalaverâr, to break the skull.
 DESCALÇA'DO, unshod, that has the shoes or stockings taken off.
 DESCALÇADÚRA, or *Descalçamiénto*, unshoeing, taking off the shoes or stockings.
 DESCALÇA'R, to unshoe, to pull off shoes or stockings.

Descalçarse de rísa, to laugh till one's shoes drop off. That is, till a man is so insensible, that he could not feel if they did drop off. We say, to break one's sides with laughing; and some laugh till they bepiss themselves; which shows the insensibility mentioned in the Spanish.

DESCALÇO, bare-foot, or bare-legged.

DESCALZA'DO, *Descalzár*, *Descálzo*; vid. *Descalcado*, *Descalçar*, *Descálço*.

DESCAMINA'DO, out of the way.

DESCAMINA'R, to put out of the way.

DESCAMINO, straying, going out of the way.

Descamino de plata, o de otra hacienda, the carrying of plate or other goods to the wrong ports; also to run goods, as merchants call it, that is, to steal the custom.

DESCAMPA'R, to decamp.

Descampar la lluvia, is for the rain to blow over.

DESCANSADAME'NTE, easily.

DESCANSA'DO, easy, quiet, at rest, or that has rested.

Vivir descansado, to be well to pass, to live at one's ease.

DESCANSA'R, to rest.

DESCA'NSO, rest, ease, quietness. It is also a sling to hang a fore arm in.

Descanso de escalera, the half pace in the middle of a pair of stairs.

DESCANTERA'DO, that has the corners broke off, that is batter'd round, a loaf that has the crust cut off.

DESCANTERA'R, to break off the corners of a thing, to batter it round, to cut off the crust about a loaf.

DESCANTILLA'DO, *Descantilár*; as *Descanterado*, *Descanterar*.

DESCAPERUZA'DO, bare-headed, that has the cap taken off.

DESCAPERUZA'R, to take off the cap.

DESCAPILLA'DO, unhooded, the hood taken off.

DESCAPILLA'R, to unhood, to take off the hood.

DESCAPIROTA'DO, uncap, that is, the cap or upper shell taken off.

DESCAPIROTA'R, to uncap, to take off the cap or upper shell.

DESCARADAME'NTE, impudently, shamelessly.

DESCARA'DO, shameless, impudent.

DESCARAMIE'NTO, impudence.

DESCARA'RSE, to grow shameless or impudent.

DESCARCARILLA'R, a vulgar word signifying to talk much, and little to

the purpose; to prate, to babble.

DESCARGA'DO, unloaded, discharged, unburthen'd.

DESCARGADOR, one that discharges or unburthens.

DESCARGA'R; Præf. *Descárgo*, Præt. *Descargué*; to unload, to discharge, to unburthen.

Descargar el cielo, is for the sky to disburthen it self, pouring down rain.

Descargar la conciencia, to unburthen the conscience, to make satisfaction for wrongs done.

Descargar los ríos en la mar, is for rivers to empty themselves in the sea.

Descargarse con otro, to lay the blame upon another.

Descargarse, to unload one's self; met. to clear one's self of what is laid to one's charge.

DESCA'RGO, a discharge.

DESCARGUE', vid. *Descargar*.

DESCARNA'DO, discarnated, the flesh taken off.

DESCARNA'R, to take off the flesh.

DESCARRIA'DO, astray, in distress.

DESCARRIAMIE'NTO, straying, wandering.

DESCARRIA'R, to go astray, to wander.

DESCARRILLA'DO, that has the cheeks or jaws torn away.

DESCARRILLADURA, tearing of the cheeks.

DESCARRILLA'R, to tear away the cheeks.

Descarrillar leones, to tear a lion's jaws asunder; met. to be fierce, to bully.

DESCARTA'DO, discarded.

DESCARTA'R, to discard.

DESCASA'DO, divorced.

DESCASA'R, to divorce, to part married people.

DESCASAMIE'NTO, a divorce.

DESCASCA'R, to talk and boast to no purpose, to make such a noise as empty shells do.

DESCASCARA'DO, shell'd, the shell, rind, or skin taken off.

DESCASCARA'R, to shell, to take off the shell, rind, or skin.

DESCAVALA'DO, unpair'd, unmatched.

DESCAVALA'R, to unpair, to unmatched.

DESCAVALGA'DO, alighted from on horseback.

DESCAVALGADURA, alighting from on horseback.

DESCAVALGA'R; Præf. *Descavalgo*, Præt. *Descavalgué*; to alight from on horseback.

DESCAVALGUE', vid. *Descavalgar*.

DESCAVEÇA'DO, *Descaveçar*; vid. *Descabeçado*, *Descabeçar*.

DESCAVELLA'DO, *Descavellar*; vid. *Descabellado*, *Descabellar*.

DESCAVESTRA'DO, *Descavestrar*; vid. *Descabestrado*, *Descabestrar*.

DESCAXA'DO, taken out of the box or shell.

DESCAXAMIE'NTO, taking out of a box or shell; met. folly.

DESCAXA'R, to take out of a box or shell; met. to play the fool.

DESCENDE'R, to descend. Latin.

DESCENDIDO, descended.

DESCENIDO, ungirt.

DESCENIR; Præf. *Desciño*, Præt. *Desceni*; to ungird. Lat. *discingo*.

DESCEPA'R, to cut or pull up by the roots.

DESCERBIGA'R, vid. *Descervigar*.

DESCERCA'DO, the siege raised.

DESCERCADOR, one that raises a siege.

DESCERCA'R; Præf. *Descérco*, Præt. *Descerqué*; to raise a siege.

DESCERCO, raising of a siege.

DESCERQUE', vid. *Descercar*.

DESCERRAJA'DO, that has the lock broke open.

DESCERRAJADOR, one that breaks open locks.

DESCERRAJA'R, to break open locks.

DESCERVIGA'DO, that has the neck struck off; also wry-neck'd, or hurt in the neck.

DESCERVIGA'R; Præf. *Descerviga*, Præt. *Descervigué*; to cut off the neck, or to hurt the neck lying uneasily.

DESCERVIGUE', vid. *Descervigar*.

DESCHANÇA'DO, in cant lost.

DESCHANÇA'R, in cant to lose.

DESCIFRA'DO, decypher'd.

DESCIFRA'R, to decypher.

DESCIMENTA'DO, that has the foundation taken away.

DESCIMENTA'R, to take away the foundation.

DESCINCHA'DO, ungirt.

DESCINCHA'R, to ungirt.

DESCINGIDO, *Descingir*, Obs. vid. *Desciendo*, *Descenir*.

DESCINE, vid. *Descenir*.

DECLAVA'DO, unnailed.

DECLAVA'R, to unnailed.

DESCOBIJA'DO, uncovered.

DESCOBIJA'R, to uncover.

DESCOBRIR, vid. *Descubrir*.

DESCOCA'DO, cleansed from worms, also bold, impudent.

DESCOGE'R; Præf. *Descójo*, Præt. *Descogi*; to lay open, to unfold.

DESCOGIDO, laid open, unfolded.

DESCOGOTA'DO, that has no neck, or

or kill'd with a blow on the neck, or a knife struck into the neck.

DESCOGOTA'R, to kill with a blow on the neck, or sticking a knife into the neck.

DESCOJA, *Descójo*; vid. *Descoger*.

DESCOLA'DO, curtail'd, that has the tail cut off.

DESCOLA'R, to curtail, to cut off the tail.

DESCOLGA'DO, unhang, taken down.

DESCOLGA'R; Præf. *Descuelgo*, Præt. *Descolgué*; to unhang, to take down what was hanging.

Descolgarfe, to slip down by a rope.

DESCOLGUE', vid. *Descolgar*.

DESCOLLA'DO, haughty, stiff-neck'd, bold; also rising or reaching above another.

DESCOLLAMIE'NTO, haughtiness, boldness.

DESCOLLA'R, to be haughty or bold; also to rise or reach above another.

DESCOLORA'DO, discoloured.

DESCOLORAMIE'NTO, discolouring.

DESCOLORA'R, to discolour, to lose colour.

DESCOLORI'DO, pale, wan.

DESCOLORIR, to wax pale or wan.

DESCOMBRA'DO, laid open, made plain, cleansed.

DESCOMBRA'R, to lay open, to make plain, to cleanse.

DESCOMEDIDAME'NTE, uncivilly.

DESCOMEDIDO, rude, unmannerly.

DESCOMEDIMIE'NTO, rudeness, incivility.

DESCOMEDIRSE, to be rude or unmannerly.

DESCOMIDE, vid. *Descomedirse*.

DESCOMODIDA'D, inconveniency.

DESCOMPADRA'R, to break gossipship, to vary, to disagree, or to set at variance.

DESCOMPASSA'DO, unproportionable, out of measure, immoderately great.

That is, beyond compass or rule.

DESCOMPONE'R; Præf. *Descompõgo*,

descompõnes, *descompõne*; Præt. *Descompuse*, *descompusiste*, *descompuso*; Fut.

Descompõdre or *descompõné*; Subj. Præf.

Descompõga; Imperf. *Descompõscira*,

Descompõria, or *Descompõsieste*; Fut.

Descompõstere; to discompose, to disorder; met. to affront.

DESCOMPONGA, *Descompõgo*; vid.

Descompõner.

DESCOMPORNE, *Descompõria*; vid.

Descompõner.

DESCOMPOSTURA, disorderliness, im-

modesty, indecency.

DESCOMPUE'STO, disorder'd, im-

modest, undecent; also affronted.

DESCOMPUSE, *Descompusiste*, *Descompuso*; vid. *Descomponer*.

DESCOMULGA'DO, excommunicated.

DESCOMULGA'R; Præf. *Descomulgo*,

Præt. *Descomulgué*; to excommunicate.

DESCOMULGUE', vid. *Descomulgár*.

DESCOMUNA'L, unmeasurable, monstrous.

DESCOMUNIÓN, excommunication.

DESCONCERTADAME'NTE, disagreeingly, disorderly.

DESCONCERTA'DO, disagreeing, disorderly; also out of joint.

DESCONCERTA'R; Præf. *Desconcierto*, Præt. *Desconcierte*; to disagree, to break a bargain, to set at variance.

Desconcertarse un pie ó mano, to put a hand or foot out of joint.

DESCONCHA'DO, taken out of the shell; also put out of order.

DESCONCHA'R, to take out of the shell; also to put out of order.

DESCONCIE'RTE, *Desconcierto*; vid. *Desconcertar*.

DESCONCIE'RTO, disagreement, disorder, confusion; also a looseness.

Desconcierto, in cant, is suffering the rack, because it draws the bones out of joint.

DESCONEXE'NÇA, Obs. ingratitude.

DESCONFIA'DO, mistrustful.

DESCONFIA'NÇA, distrust.

DESCONFIA'R, to distrust, to despair of a thing.

DESCONFORMA'R, to disagree.

DESCONFORME, disagreeing.

DESCONFORMIDA'D, variance, disagreement.

DESCONFORTA'DO, discomforted, put out of heart.

DESCONFORTA'R, to discomfort, to put out of heart.

DESCONOCER; Præf. *Desconso*, Præt. *Desconsoci*; not to know what one was acquainted with, to be ungrateful.

DESCONOCIDAME'NTE, ungratefully.

DESCONOCIDO, ungrateful, also not known.

DESCONOCIMIE'NTO, ingratitude.

DESCONOSCE'R, vid. *Desconocer*.

DESCONOSCIDAME'NTE, *Desconsoci*,

Desconsocimiento; vid. *Desconocidamente*,

Desconocido, and *Desconocimiento*.

DESCONSOLA'DO, discomforted.

DESCONSOLA'R; Præf. *Desconsuolo*,

Præt. *Desconsolè*; to discomfort.

DESCONSUE'LE, *Desconsuolo*; vid.

Desconsolar.

DESCONSUE'LO, discomfort.

DESCONTA'DO, discounted.

DESCONTA'R; Præf. *Descuento*, Præt.

Desconté; to discount.

DESCONTE'NTO, dissatisfy'd.

DESCONTINUA'R, to discontinue.

DESCONVENGA, vid. *Descovenir*.

DESCONVENIBLE, that will not agree, disagreeable.

DESCONVENIBLEME'NTE, disagreeably.

DESCONVENIE'NCIA, inconveniency, disagreement.

DESCONVENIE'NTE, inconvenient, disagreeing.

DESCOVENIR; Præf. *Descovingo*,

descovienes, *descoviene*; Præt. *Descovine*,

descoveniste, *descovino*; Fut.

Descovendré or *descoverné*, -ras, -ra;

Sub. Præf. *Descovenga*; Imperf. *Descovini*,

descovernia, or *descovinieste*; Fut.

Descoviniere; to disagree, to be unfit, to be at variance.

DESCOVERNE', *Descovernia*; vid.

Descovenir.

DESCOVINE, *Descoviniara*, *Descovino*; vid.

Descovenir.

DESCONVERSA'BLE, untractable, unfit for conversation.

DESCONVERSA'R, to leave company.

DESCORAÇONA'DO, heartless; sluggish, poor spirited.

DESCORAÇONAMIE'NTO, heartlessness, sluggishness, faintheartedness.

DESCORAÇONA'R, to be or make another heartless or fainthearted.

DESCORCHA'DO, that has the cork or the bark taken off, left naked.

DESCORCHADOR, one that takes off the cork or bark.

DESCORCHA'R, to pull off the cork or bark.

DESCORCHETA'DO, unhook'd.

DESCORCHETA'R, to unhook.

DESCORNA'DO, that has the horns taken away.

DESCORNA'R, to take off the horns; met. to humble, to pull down those that swell too much.

Descornar levás, in cant is to discover their secrets, or their tricks and frauds.

Descornar la flor, to discover a cheat at cards or dice.

DESCORONA'DO, uncrowned.

DESCORONA'R, to uncrown.

DESCORTES, unmannerly, ill bred.

DESCORTESIA, incivility.

DESCORTESME'NTE, uncivilly.

DESCORTEZA'DO, that has the bark, rind, shell, or skin taken off.

DESCORTEZA'R, to take off the bark, rind, shell, or skin.

DESCOSEDURA, ripping, unsewing.

DESCOSE'R, to rip, to unsew.

Descoserse, to take a great liberty in talking and lying.

Descoserse de risa, to be ready to burst with laughing.

DESCOSÍDO, ripp'd, unfow'd.
 DESCOSTILLA'DO, that has the ribs broke off.
 DESCOSTILLA'R, to break the ribs.
 DESCOSTRADO, that has the crust or rind broke off.
 DESCOSTRA'R, to break off the crust or rind.
 DESCOSTUMBRA'DO, difus'd.
 DESCOSTUMBRA'R, to difuse.
 DESCOSTUMBRE, difuse.
 DESCOYUNTA'DO, disjointed, put out of joint.
 DESCOYUNTA'R, to disjoint, to put out of joint.
 DESCRECE'R; Præf. *Descréto*; to decrease, to grow less.
 DESCRECIDO, decreas'd, grown less.
 DESCRECIMIE'NTO, decrease.
 DESCRE'DITO, vid. *Discrédito*.
 DESCR'EER, to disbelieve, not to believe what one believ'd before.
 DESCREE'NCIA, disbelief.
 DESCREÍDO, disbeliev'd, or one that will not believe what he believ'd before.
 DESCREYE'NTE, an unbeliever.
 DESCREVIR, vid. *Descriuir*.
 DESCRIVIR, to describe.
 DESCRINA'DO, that has the hair taken off.
 DESCRINA'R, to take off the hair.
 DESCRIPCIÓN, a description.
 DESCRITO, describ'd.
 DESCRUZA'DO, uncross'd.
 DESCRUZA'R, to uncross.
 DESCUBIE'ERTO, uncover'd, discover'd.
 DESCUBRIDÓR, an uncoverer, or discoverer.
 DESCUBRIDURA, or *Descubrimiento*, an uncovering or discovering.
 DESCUBRIR, to uncover or discover.
 DESCULLGAMIE'NTO, an unhang-ing.
 DESCUE'LGA, *Descuelgo*, vid. *Descuigar*.
 DESCUE'NTE, *Descuento*, vid. *Descotar*.
 DESCUE'NTO, satisfaction, abatement, discount.
 DESCUE'RNA *padrastro*, a cutlace, a hanger.
 DESCUIDA'R, vid. *Descuidar*.
 DISCÚLPA, an excuse.
 DISCULPA'DO, excus'd.
 DISCULPA'R, to excuse.
 DESCURRIR, vid. *Descurrir*.
 DESCUVIE'ERTO, vid. *Descubier-to*.
 DESCUYDA'DO, careless, negligent.
 DESCUYDADAME'NTE, carelessly, negligently.
 DESCUYDA'R, to be careless or negligent, to take no care.

DESCUYDO, carelessness, negligence.
 DESCUYTA'DO, put out of misery.
 DESCUYTA'R, to put out of misery.
 DE'SDE, from such a time or place.
 Desde ayer, since yesterday.
 Desde niño, from one's childhood.
 Desde aquí, from this place.
 DESDE'N, disdain, scornfulness.
 DESDEÑA'BLE, to be disdain'd, worthy to be scorn'd.
 DESDEÑA'DO, disdain'd, scorn'd.
 DESDEÑADOR, one that scorns or disdains.
 DESDEÑA'R, to scorn or disdain. Lat. *dedignari*.
 DESDEÑOSO, disdainful.
 DESDENTA'DO, toothless.
 DESDENTA'R; Præf. *Desdiento*, Præt. *Desdienté*; to make toothless.
 DESDEZIR; Præf. *Desdigo*, *desdizes*, *desdize*; Præt. *Desdixe*, *desdixiste*, *desdixo*; Fut. *Desdiré*, *desdirás*, *desdirá*; Sub. Præf. *Desdiga*, Imperf. *Desdix-éra*, *desdiría*, or *desdixesse*; Fut. *Desdixere*; to unsay, to gainsay, to contradict.
 DESDÍCHA, a misfortune.
 DESDICHADAME'NTE, unfortunately.
 DESDICHADO, unfortunate.
 Prov. *Al desdichado poco le vale ser esforçado*: It little avails an unfortunate man to be brave. Courage without fortune is of little use.
 DESDÍCHO, unsaid or gainsaid.
 DESDIE'NTE, *Desdiento*, vid. *Desdentar*.
 DESDÍGA, *Desdigo*, vid. *Desdezir*.
 DESDIRE', *Desdiría*, vid. *Desdezir*.
 DESDIXE'RA, *desdixesse*, *desdixo*, vid. *Desdezir*.
 DESDÓN, folly, incivility, indecency, clownishness.
 DESDOBLA'DO, unfolded.
 DESDOBLA'R, to unfold.
 DESDONADAME'NTE, undecently, uncivilly, clownishly.
 DESDONA'DO, undecent, uncivil, clownish, unpleasant.
 DESDORA'DO, unguilded; met. blemish'd.
 DESDORA'R, to unguild; met. to blemish.
 DESHA'R, vid. *Dessear*.
 DESÉCHA, the burden of a song. A civil farewell, or taking leave, dissembling, or concealing an ill action. Also a break in a mountain, or a pass.
Desécha de río, the fierce current of a river.
 DESECHA'DO, cast off, despis'd, contemn'd.
 DESECHA'R, to cast off, to despise,

to contemn.

Prov. *Lo que uno desécha otro lo ruega*: What one man despises another seeks for. One man's meat is another man's poison.

DESÉCHO, the off-cast, what is thrown away.

DESELA'DO, thaw'd.

DESELA'R; Præf. *Desyelo*, Præt. *Deselé*; to thaw.

DESEMBAINA'DO, *Desembainar*, vid. *Desembaynado*, *desembaynar*.

DESEMBALA'R, to unpack.

DESEMBARAÇA'DO, disencumbered; also at leisure.

DESEMBARAÇA'R, to disencumber, to remove obstacles, or put things out of the way.

DESEMBARAÇO, clearness from encumbrance.

DESEMBARAZA'DO, *Desembarazar*, *desembarazo*, vid. *Desembarazado*, *desembarazar*, *desembarazo*.

DESEMBARCADE'RO, a landing place.

DESEMBARCA'DO, landed, unshipped.

DESEMBARCA'R; Præf. *Desembarco*, Præt. *Desembarqué*; to land, to unship, to disembark.

DESEMBARGADAME'NTE, freely, without obstruction.

DESEMBARGA'DO, free, set at liberty, freed from arrest, stop or attachment.

DESEMBARGADOR, in Portugal is the same as an *Alcalde de corte* in Spain.

DESEMBARGA'R; Præf. *Desembargo*, Præt. *Desembargué*; to take off an embargo, to set at liberty, to free that which was attach'd, stopp'd or detained.

DESEMBARGO, a deliverance, discharge or dismissing.

DESEMBARGUE', vid. *Desembargar*.

DESEMBARRA'DO, unclayed, undaubed.

DESEMBARRA'R, to unclay, to undaub.

DESEMBAYNA'DO, drawn out of the sheath or scabbard.

DESEMBAYNA'R, to draw out of the sheath or scabbard.

DESEMBOCA'R; Præf. *Desemboca*, Præt. *Desembocé*; to disembogue, to come out of the mouth of a gulph or river.

DESEMBOLSA'DO, disburs'd, laid out.

DESEMBOLSA'R, to disburse, to lay out.

DESEMBOLTURA, airiness, impudence, confidence.

DESEMBOLVE'R; Præf. *Desembolva*, Præt. *Desembolví*; to unfold, to unwrap.

DESEMBOL-

DESEMBOLVERSE, to take courage, to grow airy, to grow free in behaviour, to grow impudent.
 DESEMBOQUE', vid. *Desambocar*.
 DESEMBORRACHA'DO, grown sober, recover'd from drunkenness.
 DESEMBORRACHA'R, to make sober, to recover from drunkenness.
 DESEMBOSCA'DO, got out of a wood.
 DESEMBOSCA'R; Præf. *Desembosco*, Præt. *Desembosqué*; to get out of a wood.
 DESEMBOSQUE', vid. *Desemboscár*.
 DESEMBOTA'DO, made sharp.
 DESEMBOTA'R, to make sharp.
 DESEMBRAÇA'DO, let loose from the arms.
 DESEMBRAÇA'R, to let go from the arms, to cast the cane at the sport called *juégo de cáñas*, in which gentlemen ride, and represent a skirmish, throwing canes at one another instead of darts.
 DESEMBRAVECE'R, to tame.
 DESEMBRAVESCE'R, idem.
 DESEMBRAVECI'DO, tam'd.
 DESEMBRIAGA'DO, made sober.
 DESEMBRIAGA'R, to make sober.
 DESEMBUCHA'DO, disgorg'd, turn'd out of the maw.
 DESEMBUCHA'R, to disgorge, to turn out of the maw. Met. to speak every thing that comes uppermost.
 DESEMBUELTA'MENTE, airily, boldly, impudently.
 DESEMBUE'LTO, airy, bold, impudent.
 DESEMBUE'LVA, *Desembuelvo*, vid. *Desembolvér*.
 DESEMPACHA'DO, free from bashfulness.
 DESEMPACHA'R, to put away bashfulness.
 DESEMPA'CHO, want of bashfulness, confidence.
 DESEMPALA'GADO, free from loathing or nauseousness of stomach.
 DESEMPALAGA'R; Præf. *Desempalago*, Præt. *Desempalagué*; to take away loathing, to bring the stomach to an appetite.
 DESEMPALAGUE', vid. *Desempalagar*.
 DESEMPAÑA'DO, unclouted.
 DESEMPAÑA'R, to unclout.
 DESEMPAQUETA'DO, unpack'd.
 DESEMPAQUETA'R, to unpack.
 DESEMPAREJA'DO, remov'd from leaning or joining together.
 DESEMPAREJA'R, to remove from leaning or joining to another. Also to make uneven.
 DESEMPEDRA'DO, unpav'd.
 DESEMPEDRADÓR, an unpaver, one that rides about the streets as if he would tear up the pavement.

DESEMPEDRA'R, to unpave, also to ride about the streets as if one would tear up the pavement.
 DESEMPEGA'DO, unstuck, unjoin'd.
 DESEMPEGA'R; Præf. *Desempégo*, Præt. *Desempégue*; to unstick, to unglew, to separate what stuck.
 DESEMPEGUE', vid. *Desempégár*.
 DESEMPEÑA'DO, redeem'd out of pawn, disengag'd; also out of debt.
 DESEMPEÑA'R, to redeem out of pawn, to disengage.
Desempeñar la palabra, to perform one's promise.
Desempeñarse, to pay one's debts, or to get rid of engagements.
 DESEMPEÑO, disengagement.
 DESEMPEORA'R, to mend, to grow better.
 DESEMPERE'ZA, shaking off sloth.
 DESEMPEREZA'DO, one that has shaken off sloth.
 DESEMPEREZA'R, to shake off sloth.
 DESEMPEZGA'DO, unstopt, open'd.
 DESEMPEZGA'R, to unstop, to open.
 DESEMPLUMA'DO, unfeather'd.
 DESEMPLUMA'R, to unfeather.
 DESEMPOLVORA'DO, Obf. cleaned from dust.
 DESEMPOLVORA'R, Obf. to clean from dust.
 DESEMPREÑA'DO, deliver'd of a big belly.
 DESEMPREÑA'R, to deliver of a big belly.
 DESEMPULGA'DO, unbent, as a bow.
 DESEMPULGADÚRA, unbending a bow.
 DESEMPULGA'R, to unbend a bow.
 DESEMPVARAÇA'DO, *Desemvarazar*, vid. *Desembaraçado*, *Desembaraçar*.
 DESEMPVAYNA'DO, *Desemvaynar*, vid. *Decembaynado*, *Desembaynár*.
 DESEMPOLVE'R, vid. *Desembolvér*.
 DESENBAYNA'R, vid. *Desenvaynár*.
 DESENBANASTA'R, to take out of an hoard.
 DESENBORRACHA'R, to grow or make sober.
 DESENBURJA'R, to unbewitch.
 DESENBOLVE'R, vid. *Desembolvér*.
 DESENCABESTRA'DO, unhalter'd.
 DESENCABESTRA'R, to unhalter.
 DESENCADENA'DO, unchain'd.
 DESENCADENA'R, to unchain.
 DESENCALLA'DO, a vessel set a-float that was a-ground.
 DESENCALLADÚRA, setting a vessel a-float that was run a-ground.
 DESENCALLA'R, to get off a vessel that was run a-ground.
 DESENCAMINA'DO, *Desencaminár*, vid. *Descaminado*, *descaminár*.
 DESENCANDILA'DO, that has the dazzling or glimmering light taken from it.

DESENCANDILA'R, to take away the dazzling or glimmering light that affects the eyes.
 DESENCANTA'DO, disenchanting.
 DESENCANTA'R, to disenchant.
 DESENCAPOTA'DO, clear from frowns or lowring.
 DESENCAPOTA'RSE, to clear up one's looks from frowns or lowring.
 DESENCASA'DO, *Desencasar*, vid. *Desencaxado*, *desencaxár*.
 DESENCASTILLA'DO, beaten out of his castle.
 DESENCASTILLA'R, to beat off of his castle.
 DESENCALVALGA'R; Præf. *Desencavalgo*, Præt. *Desencavalgué*; to dismount from horseback. To dismount a piece of ordnance from its carriage, to unbend a cross-bow.
 DESENCALVALGUE', vid. *Desencavalgar*.
 DESENCALVESTRA'DO, *Desencalvestrar*, vid. *Desencalvestrado*, *Desencalvestrar*.
 DESENCAXA'DO, unjointed, unfastened, pull'd from the place where it was fix'd.
 DESENCAXADÓR, one that unjoints, or pulls up things from where they were fastened.
 DESENCAXADÚRA, unjointing, separating.
 DESENCAXA'R, to unjoint, to separate, to pull from the place where it was fastened.
 DESENCERRA'DO, let loose, or turn'd out after being lock'd up.
 DESENCERRA'R; Præf. *Desencierro*, Præt. *Desencerré*; to let loose, or to turn out what has been lock'd up. To turn out the bulls for the bull-feast.
 DESENCIERRO, vid. *Desencerrár*.
 DESENCILAVA'DO, unnail'd.
 DESENCILAVA'R, to unnail.
 DESENCOLA'DO, unglew'd.
 DESENCOLA'R, to unglew.
 DESENCOLERIZA'R, to appease.
 DESENCONA'DO, a wound or sore that has the wrankling heal'd.
 DESENCONAR, to take away the wrankling of a sore.
 DESENCRESPA'DO, uncurl'd.
 DESENCUADERNA'DO, *Desencuadernar*, vid. *Desenquadernado*, *desenquadernar*.
 DESENDEMONIA'DO, dispossessed of the devil.
 DESENDEMONIA'R, to cast out devils.
 DESENFADA'DO, pleas'd, eas'd of vexation. Also confident.
 DESENFADA'R, to please, to ease of vexation.
 DESENFADA'DO, pleasure, that which

eases from vexation, diversion.

DESENFAMA'DO, infamous. Barb.

DESENFARMA'R, to defame. Barb.

DESENFARDELA'DO, unfardled, unpack'd.

DESENFARDELA'R, to unfardle, to unpack.

DESENFAXA'DO, unroll'd, unswaithed, unbound.

DESENFAXA'R, to unroll, to unswaith, to unbind.

DESENFRENADAME'NTE, unbridledly, ungovernably.

DESENFRENA'DO, unbridled, unruly, a lewd disorderly person.

DESENFRENAMIE'NTO, unbridledness, unruliness.

DESENFRENA'R, to unbridle.

DESENFRENAR'SE, to grow unruly in talk or actions.

DESENGAÑA'DO, undeceiv'd.

DESENGAÑA'R, to undeceive, to show a man his mistake, to deal plainly.

DESENGAÑA'RSE, to discover the truth of a matter one was deceiv'd in, to be satisfy'd in a point, to be undeceiv'd.

DESENGA'ÑO, discovery of a deceit, plain dealing.

DESENGRASSA'DO, that has the fat taken away, made lean.

DESENGRASSA'R, to take away the fat, to make lean.

DESENGRUDAD'O, unpasted.

DESENGRUDAR, to unpaste.

DESENGRUPA'DO, uncrupper'd.

DESENGRUPA'R, to uncrupper.

DESENHADA'R, *Defenhado*, Obs. vid. *Defenfaçar*, *defensado*.

DESENHASTIA'DO, restor'd to an appetite, that has the loathing taken away.

DESENHASTIA'R, to restore to an appetite; to take away a loathing.

DESENHETRA'DO, disentangled, extricated.

DESENHETRA'R, to disentangle, to unravel, to extricate, to deliver out of perplexity.

DESENJAEZA'DO, unharness'd.

DESENJAEZA'R, to unharness.

DESENJAULA'DO, taken out of a cage.

DESENJAULA'R, to take out of a cage.

DESENLAVONA'DO, unlink'd.

DESENLAVONA'R, to unlink.

DESENLAZA'DO, loos'd, unty'd, unfast'd,

DESENLAZA'R, to loose, to untie, to unfasten.

DESENMARAÑA'DO, disentangled, extricated.

DESENMARAÑA'R, to disentangle, to extricate, to lay open a piece of knavery.

DESENMUDECE'R; Præf. *Defenmudeço*, Præt. *Defenmudecí*; to cease to be dumb, to talk.

DESENMUDECIDO, that has ceas'd to be dumb, that speaks.

DESENOJA'DO, appeas'd.

DESENOJA'R, to appease, to qualify anger.

DESENQUADERNA'DO, unbound, as papers or books.

DESENQUADERNA'R, to unbind papers or books.

DESENREDA'DO, disentangled.

DERENREDA'R, to disentangle, to extricate, to rid out of trouble.

DESENSAÑA'DO, appeas'd, unangered.

DESENSAÑA'R, to appease, to disengage.

DESENSAYA'DO, unassay'd, or that has taken off a coat.

DESENSAYA'R, to unassay, to unaccustom, to take off a coat.

DESENSEÑA'DO, untaught, that has forgot what was learnt.

DESENSILLA'DO, unfaddled.

DESENSILLA'R, to unfaddle.

DESENSORDECE'R, to cease to be deaf, to recover one's hearing.

DESENSORDECIDO, that has ceas'd to be deaf, or recover'd hearing.

DESENTERRA'DO, unbury'd, dug out of the grave or earth.

DESENTERRA'R; Præf. *Defentierro*, Præt. *Defenterré*; to unbury, to dig out of the grave or earth.

Defenterrar los muertos, to unbury the dead; met. to talk ill of them.

DEENTERIA, vid. *Difenteria*.

DESENTOMECE'R, vid. *Defentumecer*.

DESENTONA'DO, out of tune, also rudely loud.

DESENTONAMIE'NTO, being out of tune, or rudely loud.

DESENTONA'R, to be, or to be put out of tune, or to be rudely loud.

DESENTORPECE'R, to unbenum.

DESENTORPECIDO, unbenum'd.

DESENTRAÑA'DO, unbowel'd.

DESENTRAÑA'R, to unbowel.

Defentrañar un negocio, to extricate an affair, to make it easy.

Defentrañarse por otro, to bestow all one has on another.

DESENTUMECE'R, to unbenum.

DESENTUMECIDO, unbenum'd.

DESENVAYNA'DO, drawn out of the sheath or scabbard.

DESENVAYNA'R, to draw out of the sheath or scabbard.

DESE'NVIOLA'DO, Obs. expiated.

DESENVIOLA'R, Obs. to expiate.

DESENXALMA'DO, unharness'd, that has the pannel taken off.

DESENXALMA'R, to unharness, to take the pannel off a beast.

DESE'O, vid. *Dessé*.

DESEREDA'DO, disinherited.

DESEREDACIO'N, disinheriting.

DESEREDA'R, to disinherit.

DESERE'NCIA, disinheriting.

DESERTÓR, a deserter. *Gazeta de Madrid*.

DESERVÍCIO, *Deservido*, *deservir*, vid. *Deservicio*, *deservido*, *deservir*.

DESESPERACIÓN, despair.

DESESPERADAME'NTE, desperately.

DESESPERA'DO, desperate.

DESESPERA'R, to despair.

DESESTERA'DO, unmatted.

DESESTERA'R, to unmat, to take off the mats.

DESESTIMA'DO, despis'd, not valued.

DESESTIMA'R, to undervalue, to despise.

DEFALCACIÓN, defalcation.

DEFALCA'DO, defalk'd.

DEFALCA'R, to defalk, to take away some part of the principal.

DEFALLECE'R; Præf. *Defalleço*, Præt. *Defallecí*; to faint, to swoon, to waste away, to lose courage.

DEFALLECIDO, fainted, swoon'd, wasted away, discourag'd.

DEFALLECIMIE'NTO, fainting, swooning, wasting away, discouragement.

DEFALLESCE'R, vid. *Defallicer*.

DEFAMA'DO, defam'd.

DEFAMA'R, to defame.

DEFAVÓR, disfavour.

DEFATORECE'R, to discountenance, not to favour.

DEFATORECIDO, discountenanc'd, that is not favour'd.

DEFAXA'DO, unswaith'd.

DEFAXA'R, to unswaith.

DEFIGURA'DO, disfigur'd.

DEFIGURA'R, to disfigure, to deform.

DEFIGURA'RSE, to grow more homely, to lose one's good shape, features or complexion.

DEFILADE'RO, a defilee. *Gazeta de Madrid*.

DEFILA'R, to file off.

DEFILAQUECE'R; Præf. *Desflaqueço*, Præt. *Desflaquecí*; to lose strength or courage.

DEFILAQUECIDO, that has lost strength or courage.

DEFILAQUECIMIE'NTO, loss of strength or courage.

DEFLEMA'DO, that has the phlegm purg'd off.

DESFLEMA'R, to expectorate, to bring away or purge off phlegm.
 DESFLOCA'DO, that has the ends ravel'd out like fringes.
 DESFLOCA'R, to ravel out the ends of any thing like fringes.
 DESFLORA'DO, deflower'd.
 DESFLORA'R, to deflower.
 DESFLORECE'R; Præf. *Desfloréscó*, Præt. *Desflorecí*; to lose the flower.
 DESFLORÉCIDO, that has lost the flower.
 DESFOGA'DO, that has the heat of fire taken out, cool'd.
 DESFOGA'R; Præf. *Desfuégo*, Præt. *Desfogué*; to take away the heat or fire, to cool.
 DESFOGUE', vid. *Desfogár*.
 DESFÓRME, *Desformidad*, vid. *Disforme*, *disformidad*.
 DESFRENA'DO, *Desfrenamiénto*, *desfrenár*, vid. *Desenfrenádo*, *desenfrenamiénto*, *desenfrenár*.
 DESFRUTA'DO, that has had all the fruit, or the beauty taken from it.
 DESFRUTA'R, to gather all the fruit, or take away the beauty of a thing.
 DESFUE'GA, *Desfuégo*, vid. *Desfogár*.
 DESFUNDA'R, to beat out the head of a vessel; to pull out of a cask.
 DESGAJA'DO, torn, rent, forc'd afunder.
 DESGAJA'R, to tear off, as the branch of a tree, to rend, to force afunder.
Desgajarse de la amistad de otro, to break off friendship.
 DESGAJADURA, a tearing or rending.
 DESGA'JO, idem.
 DESGALANA'DO, stripp'd of its finery.
 DESGALANA'R, to strip of its finery, to unrig.
 DESGALGADE'RO, an uncouth place where dogs cannot run.
 DESGALGA'DO, slim, slender. Also one that is run where dogs cannot follow.
 DESGALGA'RSE, to run over uncouth places where dogs cannot follow.
 DESGANA'DO, that has lost his stomach or appetite.
 DESGANA'RSE, to lose one's stomach or appetite.
 DESGAÑA'R, to gnash the teeth.
 DESGAÑIDO, grown hoarse with crying out.
 DESGAÑIFADO, all in disorder, torn, hanging in rags.
 DESGAÑIFAR, to pull, to tear, to disorder.
 DESGAÑITARSE, to hollow, to cry out till a man tears his throat, or grows hoarse.

DESGAÑITADO, *Desgañitarse*, as *Desgañido*, *desgañirse*.
 DESGARGOLA'DO, flax or hemp, that has the seed beaten out of it.
 DESGARGOLADURA, beating the seed out of hemp or flax.
 DESGARGOLA'R, to beat the seed out of hemp or flax.
 DESGARRA'DO, rent, torn. Met. lewd, impudent.
 DESGARRA'R, to rend, to tear. Met. to boast.
 DESGARRA'RSE, to escape leaving a piece of one's coat behind; to break loose; also to grow impudent.
 DESGA'RRO, a rent; also a bravado or boasting; also impudence.
 DESGARRÓN, idem. Also a boasting fellow.
 DESGASNATA'DO, hoarse with roaring or making a noise.
 DESGASNATA'RSE, to tear one's throat with roaring or making a noise.
 DESGA'YRE, negligence, idleness; a slothful way or temper; a want of vivacity; also contempt.
 DESGOSNA'DO, *Desgoznár*, vid. *Desgoznádo*, *desgoznár*.
 DESGOVERNA'DO, mis-govern'd, disorder'd.
 DESGOVERNA'R, to mis-govern, to disorder; also to put bones out of joint. Among farriers to drench a horse, or to burn certain veins in his pasterns.
 DEZGOZNA'DO, unhing'd.
 DESGOZNA'R, to unhinge.
 DESGRA'CIA, a misfortune.
 DESGRACIADAME'NTE, unfortunately; also ungenteely.
 DESGRACIA'DO, unfortunate; also mis-shapen, ungain'd, ill-carriag'd, and one that sings without air or grace; sometimes not well in health.
 DESGRACIA'RSE, to disagree; also not to be well in health.
 DESGRADA'DO, degraded.
 DESGRADA'R, to degrade.
 DESGRADUA'DO, degraded, that has his degree taken from him.
 DESGRADUA'R, to degrade, to take away one's degree.
 DESGRANA'DO, that has the grain or kernel taken out.
 DESGRANAMIE'NTO, taking away the grain or kernel.
 DESGRANA'R, to take away the grain or kernel, to diminish the beauty or value of a thing.
 DESGREÑA'DO, that has the hair torn off; also that has the hair dishevel'd, or hanging in disorder.
 DESGRENA'DOR, one that pulls off the hair, or that dishevels the hair.

DESGRENADURA, pulling off or disheveling the hair.
 DESGREÑA'R, to pull off or dishevel the hair.
 DESGUARNECE'R; Præf. *Desguarnéscó*, Præt. *Desguarneci*; to ungarnish, to unfurnish; to pull off a lace or other ornament.
Desguarnecer la espada, to take the sword from the hilt.
 DESGUARNECIDO, ungarnish'd, unfurnish'd; that has the lace or other ornaments taken off.
 DESGUSTA'DO, *desgustár*, *desgústó*, vid. *Disgustádo*, *disgustár*, *disgústó*.
 DESHABITA'DO, not inhabited, desert, forsaken.
 DESHACE'R, vid. *Desfazér*.
 DESHA'GA, *Deshágo*, vid. *Desfazér*.
 DESHANDRAJA'DO, *Deshandrajár*; vid. *Desandrajádo*, *Desandrajár*.
 DESHARRAPA'DO, shabby, ragged, hanging in rags.
 DESHAZENDA'DO, idle, without business; also that has no estate or goods.
 DESHAZE'R; Præf. *Deshágo*, *desházes*, *desháze*; Præt. *Desbíze*, *desbíziste*, *desbízo*; Fut. *Desbáre*, -rás, -ra; Sub. Præf. *Desbága*, Imperf. *Desbíziere*, *Desbíziése*, or *desbavía*; Fut. *Desbíziere*; to undo.
Desfazérse, to fret, to pine, to waste; also to melt or dissolve.
Desfazérse de una cosa, to part with a thing.
 DESHAZIMIE'NTO, undoing; also pining, vexing; also dissolving.
 DESHEBILLA'R, vid. *Desbevillár*.
 DESHEBRA'DO, that has the threads drawn out.
 DESHEBRA'R, to draw out the threads.
 DESHE'CHA, vid. *Desécha*.
 DESHECHA'DO, *Deshechár*, vid. *Desechádo*, *desechár*.
 DESHECHIZA'DO, unbewitch'd.
 DESHECHIZADOR, one that unbewitches.
 DESHECHIZAMIE'NTO, an unbewitching.
 DESHECHIZA'R, to unbewitch.
 DESHE'CHO, undone.
 DESHELA'DO, thaw'd.
 DESHELA'R, to thaw.
 DESHEREDA'DO, disinherited.
 DESHEREDA'R, to disinherit.
 DESHERMANA'DO, that has broke brotherly friendship; also unpair'd.
 DESHERMANA'R, to break brotherly friendship; also to unpair.
 DESHERRA'DO, unshod, as a horse, or other beast.
 DESHERRA'R; Præf. *Desbíerro*, Præt. *Desberré*; to unshoe a horse or other beast.

DESHERRUMBRA'DO, that has the rust clean'd off.

DESHERRUMBRA'R, to take off the rust.

DESHEVILLA'DO, unbuckled.

DESHEVILLA'R, to unbuckle.

DESHIE'RRE, vid. *Desberrár*.

DESHILA'DO, going out of rank, or out of order.

Ala desbilada, out of rank, or out of order.

DESHILA'DO, untwisted, unspun; also that has threads drawn out.

DESHILADÚRA, untwisting, unspinning; also drawing out of threads.

DESHILA'R, to untwist, to unspin; also to draw out threads.

DESHINCA'DO, pull'd out from the place it stuck in.

DESHINCAR; Præf. *Desbínco*, Præt. *Disbínqué*; to pull out from the place where a thing was thrust in.

DESHINCHA'DO, unswollen.

DESHINCHADÚRA, unswelling.

DESHINCHA'R, to unswell, to assuage the swelling.

DESHINCHAZÓN, unswelling.

DESHINQUE', vid. *Desbíncar*.

DESHIZE, *Desbiziéra*, *desbiziéffe*, vid. *Desbázár*.

DESHOGADAME'NTE, *Desbogado*, *desbogar*, vid. *Desabogadaménte*, *desabogando*, *desabogar*.

DESHOJA'DO, that has the leaves torn off.

DESHOJADOR, one that tears away the leaves.

DESHOJADÚRA, tearing off the leaves.

DESHOJA'R, to pull off the leaves.

DESHOLLEJA'DO, par'd, that has the skin or rind taken off.

DESHOLLEJA'R, to pare, to take off the skin or rind.

DESHOLLINA'DO, clean'd from foot.

DESHOLLINADOR, one that cleans away the foot.

DESHOLLINA'R, to clean away foot.

DESHONDONA'DO, unbottom'd.

DESHONDONA'R, to unbottom.

DESHONESTAME'NTE, immodestly, indecently.

DESHONESTA'R, to disgrace.

DESHONE'STO, immodest, indecent.

DESHONÓR, dishonour.

DESHÓNRA, dishonour, disgrace.

Desónra buénos, a scandalous person, that talks ill of others.

DESHONRA'DO, dishonour'd, disgraced, affronted.

DESHONRADÓR, one that disgraces or dishonours others.

DESHONRA'R, to disgrace, to dishonour.

DESHÓRA, out of season.

A deshora, is also on a sudden.

DESHUE'SSE, *Desbueíffe*, vid. *Desoffár*.

DESHUZIA, despair, giving over a sick man. Obf.

DESHUZIA'DO, *Desbuciar*, vid. *Desabuziádo*, *desabuziár*.

DESJARRETA'DO, hough'd, hamstringing.

DESJARRETADOR, one that houghs or hamstringing.

DESJARRETADÚRA, houghing or hamstringing.

DESJARRETA'R, to hough or hamstring.

DE'SIDE, slothful.

DESIE'ERTO, a desert, a wilderness. Lat. *desertum*.

Predicár en desierto, to preach in a desert. That is, to talk to those that will not give ear, to talk in vain.

Cósa desiérta, a thing that belongs to no-body.

Apelación dada por desiérta, when a time is allotted to carry up an appeal, and the party lets it slip, so that the appeal will not afterwards be allow'd.

DESIGNA'DO, designed, appointed, allotted.

DESIGNA'R, to design, to appoint, to allot.

DESIGNIO, design, intention.

DESIGNO, a design in drawing.

DESIGUA'L, unequal, also fickle, inconstant.

DESIGUALA'DO, made uneven.

DESIGUALA'R, to make uneven.

DESIGUALDA'D, inequality.

DESIGUALME'NTE, unequally.

DESILD'ES, or *Dezildes*, *id est*, *Dezidles*, tell them, say to them.

DESINFATUA'R, to disinfatuate.

DESINIA'R, to design.

DESÍNIO, a design.

DESINTERESSA'BLE, that can have no interest in a thing, or one that does not seek interest.

DESINTERESSADAME'NTE, without design of interest.

DESINTERESSA'DO, disinterested.

DESINTERESSA'R, to remove all interest.

DESISTÍR, to desist, to leave off, to cease. Lat. *desisto*.

DESLADRILLA'DO, the bricks taken away.

DESLADRILLAR, to take away the bricks.

DESLAIDA'DO, Obf. deform'd.

DESLAIDA'R, Obf. to deform.

DESLASTRA'DO, unballasted.

DESLASTRA'R, to take away the ballast.

DESLATA'DO, *Deslatár*, *deflate*, vid. *Dislatádo*, *dislatár*, *dislate*.

DESLAVA'DO, that which has lost its taste or beauty by being in the water, also impudent, or as,

Cara deslavada, a puny, pale, sickly countenance.

DESLAVADÚRA, or *Deslavamiénte*, impudence.

DESLAVA'R, to spoil any thing by wetting it.

DESLAVONA'R, vid. *Desenlavarónar*.

DESLAYDA'DO, *Deslaydár*, Obf. vid. *Deslaidádo*, *deslaidár*.

DESLE'AL, disloyal, false, unfaithful.

DESLEALME'NTE, disloyally, unfaithfully.

DESLEALTA'D, disloyalty, falsehood, unfaithfulness.

DESLECHUGA'DO, prun'd.

DESLECHUGADOR, a pruner.

DESLECHUGA'R, to prune.

DESLE'YDO, dissolv'd, digested.

DESLEYDÚRA, dissolving, digesting.

DESLE'YR, to dissolve, to digest.

DESLENDRA'DO, clear'd from nits.

DESLENDRA'R, to clear from nits.

DESLENGUA'DO, that has lost the tongue; also one that has an ill tongue.

DESLENGUAMIE'NTO, lewdness of the tongue.

DESLIA'DO, unbound, untied.

DESLIA'R, to unbind, to untie.

DESLIGA'R; Præf. *Desligo*, Præt. *Disligué*; Obf. to unbind; also to unglue.

DESLIGUE', vid. *Desligár*.

DESLINDA'DO, bounded, that has the bounds mark'd out.

DESLINDADOR, one that marks out the bounds.

DESLINDADÚRA, marking out of bounds.

DESLINDA'R, to mark out the bounds. Also to clear any business.

DESLIZADE'RO, a slippery place.

DESLIZA'DO, slipped.

DESLIZADÚR, or *Deslizamiénte*, slipping.

DESLIZA'R, to slip, to slide.

DESLOA'DO, disprais'd.

DESLOA'DOR, a dispraiser.

DESLOA'R, to dispraise, to discommend.

DESLOMA'DO, broken back'd.

DESLOMADÚRA, breaking the back.

DESLOMA'R, to break the back.

DESLUMBRA'DO, shadowed, darkened, dazled, thence met. one who does things disorderly, or hand over head.

DESLUMBRAMIE'NTO, the blindness and confusion passion puts a man into; also the dazling of the sun.

DESLUMBRA'R

DESLUMBERA'R, to dazzle, to darken, to shadow.
 DESLUSTRADAME'NTE, dully, without beauty or lustre.
 DESLUSTRA'DO, that has lost its beauty or lustre.
 DESLUSTRA'R, to take away the beauty or lustre.
 DESLUZIDO, darken'd, fully'd; also one that makes no good show with what he has.
 DESLUZIR, to take away the gloss, or beauty of a thing, to darken, to dishonour, to daze the eyes.
 DESMADEJA'DO, a skein of thread or flk that is all ravell'd. Thence met. anything that is disorderly; also lazy, slovenly, not genteel.
 DESMADEJA'R, to ravel a skein.
 DESMA'DO, tythed.
 DESMAJA'DO, or *Desmajolado*, loose, untied.
 DESMALLA'DO, unmailed.
 DESMALLA'R, to unmail, to cut down the armour a man wears.
 DESMA'N, a misfortune; also misbehaviour.
 DESMANA'R, to go astray.
 DESMANDA'DO, disorderly, ungovernable, unruly.
 DESMANDA'RSE, to be disorder'd, to go astray.
 DESMANEA'DA *béftia*, a beast without fetters.
 DESMANEA'RSE, to shake off the fetters.
 DESMANGOREA'DO, unhafted.
 DESMANGOREA'R, to unhaft.
 DESMANOTA'DO, unhandy, awkwardly, clumsy fited.
 DESMANTELA'DO, dismantled, that has the walls or works about it thrown down.
 DESMANTELA'R, to dismantle, to throw down walls or works.
 DESMA'R; Præf. *Diézmō*, Præt. *Desmé*; to take the tythe.
 DESMARANA'DO, unravell'd, disentangled.
 DESMARANA'R, to unravel, to disentangle.
 DESMARCA'DO, unmark'd.
 DESMARCA'R, to unmark.
 DESMARRIDO, weakly, fallen away, decay'd. From the Italian *smarrito*, weak in understanding.
 DESMARROJA'DO, prun'd.
 DESMARROJA'R, to prune.
 DESMASCARA'DO, unmask'd.
 DESMASCARA'R, to unmask.
 DESMAYADIZO, subject to faint or swoon.
 DESMAYA'DO, fainted, swoon'd; also fainthearted.

DESMAYA'R, to faint, to swoon, to lose courage, to disinay.
 DESMA'YO, a swoon, fainting, discouragement.
 DESMAZALA'DO, flatteringly, slovenly, loose, and out of order. From *má-fo*, a bundle or parcel, and *des* the negative particle; so that it signifies unbundled, loose, and disorder'd, as parcels broke up and not bound together.
 DESMEDIDO, unmeasured; met. unmannerly.
 DESMEDIRSE, to commit excess.
 DESMEDRA'DO, that does not thrive, but goes backward.
 DESMEDRA'R, to go backward, to decay instead of thriving.
 DESME'DRO, going backward, decaying instead of thriving.
 DESMEDUZA'DO, crumbled, broke small.
 DESMEDUZA'R, to crumble, to break small.
 DESMEJORA'DO, made worse.
 DESMEJORA'R, to make worse.
 DESMELENA'DO, without hair; also with the hair dishevell'd.
 DESMELENA'R, to take off the hair; also to dishevel the hair.
 DESMEMBRACIÓN, dismembering.
 DESMEMBRA'DO, dismember'd.
 DESMEMBRADOR, a dismemberer.
 DESMEMBRADURA, or *Desmembra-
miénto*, a dismembering.
 DESMEMBRA'R; Præf. *Desmiémbro*, Præt. *Desmembré*; to dismember.
 DESMEMORIA'DO, forgetful.
 DESMENGUA'DO, diminished.
 DESMENGUA'R, to diminish.
 DESMENTIDO, one that has had the lye given him; also that which is not equal with another.
 DESMENTIDOR, one that gives the lye; or one that makes things uneven.
 DESMENTIR; Præf. *Desmiénto*, Præt. *Desmentí*; to give the lye; also to make or place things unequally.
Desmentir las espías, to impose upon spies, making them believe another thing is meant than what is really in agitation.
 DESMENUZA'BLE, that may be made into small bits.
 DESMENUZA'DO, crumbled, broke small or into bits.
 DESMENUZADOR, one that crumbles, or breaks into small bits.
 DESMENUZADURA, or *Desmenuza-
miénto*, crumbling, or breaking into small bits.
 DESMENUZA'R, to crumble, or break into small bits.
 DESMEOLLA'DO, that has the kernel or the brain taken out.

DESMEOOLLADURA, or *Desmeollaniz-
énto*, taking out the kernel or brain.
 DESMEOLLA'R, to take out the kernel or the brain.
 DESMERECE'R, to undeserve.
 DESMERECIDO, undeserved.
 DESMERECIMIE'NTO, undeserving.
 DESMEROJÓN, a sparrow-hawk.
 DESMESURA, want of manners.
 DESMESURADAME'NTE, unmannerly.
 DESMESURA'DO, idem.
 DESMESURA'RSE, to be rude or unmannerly.
 DESMICADOR, in cant one that looks on.
 DESMICA'R, in cant to look upon.
 DESMIE'MBRE, *Desmiémbro*; vid. *Desmembrar*.
 DESMIE'NTE, *Desmiento*; vid. *Desmentir*.
 DESMIGAJA'DO, pull'd in small bits, crumbled.
 DESMIGAJADOR, one that pulls any thing into bits or crumbles.
 DESMIGAJADURA, pulling or breaking into bits, crumbling.
 DESMIGAJA'R, to pull or break in bits, to crumble.
 DESMINUÍR, *Desminuído*; vid. *Disminuir*, *Disminuído*.
 DESMIRA'DO, unmannerly.
 DESMIRAMIE'NTO, unmannerliness.
 DESMOCHA'DO, that has lost the horns; also maim'd, lopt, cropt, or cut bare, pruned.
 DESMOCHADURA, cutting off the horns, maiming, lopping, cropping, or cutting bare, pruning.
 DESMOCHA'R, to cut off the horns, to maim, to lop, to crop, to cut bare, to prune trees.
 DESMOLE'R; Præf. *Desmuelo*, Præt. *Desmoli*; to digest.
 DESMONTA'DO, dismounted; also unwooded and grubb'd up.
 DESMONTADURA, dismounting; also unwooding and grubbing up.
 DESMONTA'R, to dismount; also to unwood, to grub up trees.
 DESMÓNTE, unwooding, grubbing up.
 DESMÓNTE, so they call the poor silver ore in the *West Indies*, which cannot be fined by fire, but by quicksilver.
 DESMORONA'DO, mouldred away.
 DESMORONADURA, mouldring away.
 DESMORONA'R, to moulder away.
 DESMOTA'DO, that has the tufts pull'd off, burl'd. In cant, robb'd.
 DESMOTADOR, in cant, a thief, a robber.
 DESMOTA'R, to pull off the tufts or knots, to burl.

DES

DESMUE'LE, vid. *Desmolér*.
 DESNARIGA'DO, that has lost the nose.
 DESNARIGA'R; Præf. *Desnarigo*, Præt. *Desnarigué*; to cut off the nose.
 DESNARIGUE', vid. *Desnarigar*.
 DESNATA'DO, that has had the cream or the best taken off.
 DESNATA'R, to skim off the cream, to take the best of any thing.
 DESNATURA'DO, unnatural.
 DESNATURALIZA'DO, unnaturalized, that has renounced his country.
 DESNATURALIZA'R, to unnaturalize, to take away a man's privilege, as native of a country.
 DESNEGAMIE'NTO, recanting that which was denied.
 DESNEGA'R; Præf. *Desniégo*, Præt. *Desnegué*; to recant what one denied.
 DESNEGRA'DO, unblack'd.
 DESNEGRA'R, to unblack, to take off the black.
 DESNERBA'R, vid. *Desnervár*.
 DESNERVA'DO, that has the sinews cut off.
 DESNERVA'R; Præf. *Desniérvo*, Præt. *Desnervé*; to cut off the sinews.
 DESNIERVE', *Desniérvo*; vid. *Desnervár*.
 DESNUDA'DO, uncloath'd, stript naked.
 DESNUDAME'NTE, nakedly.
 DESNUDA'R, to uncloath, to strip naked.
 DESNUDE'Z, nakedness.
 DESNÚDO, naked.
 DESOBEDECE'R; Præf. *Desobedéscó*, Præt. *Desobedecí*; to disobey.
 DESOBEDECIDO, disobey'd.
 DESOBEDIE'NCIA, disobedience.
 DESOBEDIE'NTE, disobedient.
 DESOBEDIENTEME'NTE, disobediently.
 DESOBLIGA'DO, disobliged.
 DESOBLIGA'R, to disoblige.
 DESOCUPACIÓN, leisure, idleness, want of employment.
 DESOCUPADAME'NTE, at leisure, idly.
 DESOCUPA'DO, at leisure, idle, without business.
 DESOCUPA'R, to void a place, to quit it, to ease of business.
 DESOJA'DO, that has worn out his eyes.
 DESOJA'RSE, to wear out one's eyes.
 DESOLACIÓN, desolation, destruction, ruin. Latin *desolatio*.
 DESOLA'DO, ruin'd, destroy'd, made desolate.
 DESOLADÓR, a destroyer.
 DESOLA'R, to ruin, to destroy, to make desolate.

DES

DESOLLA'DO, flayed; met. impudent.
 DESOLLA'R, Præf. *Desuéllo*, Præt. *Desollé*; to flay, to take off the skin; met. to exact upon a man.
 DESOLLINA'DO, *Desollinar*; vid. *Desollinado*, *Desollinar*.
 DESONESTAMENTE, *Desonestidad*, *Desonesto*; vid. *Desonestamente*, *Desonestidad*, *Desonesto*.
 DESO'NRA, *Desonrado*, *Desonrar*; vid. *Desónra*, *Desonrado*, *Desonrar*.
 DESOPILACIÓN, clearing of itoppage, or curing the green sickness.
 DESOPILA'DO, cured of obstructions, or of the green sickness.
 DESOPILA'R, to remove obstructions, or to cure the green sickness.
 DESÓRA, vid. *Desóra*.
 DESO'RDEN, disorder.
 DESORDENADAME'NTE, disorderly.
 DESORDENA'DO, disorder'd.
 DESORDENA'R, to disorder.
 DESOREJA'DO, without ears.
 DESOREJA'R, to cut off the ears.
 DESOSADAME'NTE, fearfully.
 DESOSA'DO, timorous, fearful.
 DESOSPEDA'DO, that has no guests.
 DESOSPEDAMIE'NTO, want of guests.
 DESOSPEDA'R, to remove guests.
 DESOSSA'DO, boned.
 DESOSSA'R; Præf. *Dessoéscó*, Præt. *Desossé*; to bone.
 DESOVA DA gallina, a hen that has laid all her eggs.
 DESOVA'R, to spawn as fish do.
 DESOVILLA'DO, wound off from a bottom.
 DESOVILLA'R, to wind off bottoms.
 DESPABESA'R, vid. *Despavesár*.
 DESPABILA'R, vid. *Despavilar*.
 DESPA'CIO, id est, *De espácio*, leisurely.
 DESPACHADAME'NTE, nimbly, hastily, expeditiously.
 DESPACHA'DO, dispatch'd.
 DESPACHA'R, to dispatch, to rid; met. to kill.
 DESPA'CHO, expedition, dispatch.
 DESPAGA'DO, displeas'd.
 DESPAGAMIE'NTO, displeasure.
 DESPAGA'R, to displease.
 DESPAJA'DO, clear'd from straws, thrash'd, or winnow'd.
 DESPAJADÓR, he that cleans from the straw, or winnows or thrashes.
 DESPAJADURA, thrashing, winnowing, cleaning from straws.
 DESPAJA'R, to thrash, to winnow, to clear from straw.
 DESPALDA'DO, broken backed.
 DESPALDA'S, id est, *De espaldas*, on the back.

DES

DESPALMA'DO, wash'd and tallow'd as a ship.
 DESPALMADURA, washing and tallowing a ship.
 DESPALMA'NTES, in cant, thieves, robbers.
 DESPALMA'R, to wash and tallow a ship; also to pare an horse's hoofs. In cant to take away by force.
 DESPAMPANA'DO, pruned, that has the spare leaves or branches cut off.
 DESPAMPANADOR, a pruner of vines.
 DESPAMPANADURA, pruning of vines.
 DESPAMPANA'R, to prune vines.
 DESPAMPLONA'R, to trim or prune a vine, when the shoots are too close.
 DESPARA'R, vid. *Disparar*.
 DESPARA'TE, vid. *Disparate*.
 DESPARCÍDO, scatter'd, dispersed.
 DESPARCIR, to scatter, to disperse.
 DESPAREJA'DO, made unequal, or unlike.
 DESPAREJA'R, to make things that were alike unequal, or unlike.
 DESPARECER; Præf. *Desparéscó*, Præt. *Desparecí*; vid. *Desaparecer*.
 DESPARECÍDO, vid. *Desaparecido*.
 DESPARPAJA'DO, put out of joint, or out of place, bruised, scatter'd.
 DESPARPAJA'R, to put out of joint or place, to bruise, to scatter.
 DESPARRAMA'DO, scatter'd.
 DESPARRAMADURA, a scattering.
 DESPARRAMA'R, to scatter.
 DESPARRANCA'DO, straddling very wide.
 DESPARTIDO, parted.
 DESPARTIDÓR de ruydos, a partier of frays.
 DESPARTIR, to part.
 DESPARZIR, vid. *Esparzir*.
 DESPAVESADURA, vid. *Despavilladura*.
 DESPAVESA'R, vid. *Despavilar*; also to blow off the light white ashes that lie on coals.
 DESPAVILADE'RAS, a pair of snuffers for candles.
 DESPAVILA'DO, snuff'd; met. vanish'd.
 DESPAVILA'DÓR, a snuffer of candles.
 DESPAVILADURA, snuffing of candles.
 DESPAVILA'R, to snuff candles.
 DESPAVORÍDO, in a fright, beside himself with fear.
 DESPAVORIR, to fright.
 DESPEA'DO, foundred.
 DESPEADURA, foundring.
 DESPEA'R, to founder with much going.
 DESPECHA'DO,

DESPECHA'DO, despighted, vex'd, enraged.

DESPECHA'R, to despight, to vex, to enrage.

DESPE'CHO, despight, rage, vexation.

DESPECHUGA'DO, that has the wings taken off, or the flesh from the breast; also naked breasted.

DESPECHUGADÚRA, taking off the wings or the flesh from the breast of a fowl.

DESPECHUGA'R; Præf. *Despechúgo*, Præt. *Despechugué*; to take off the wings or the flesh from the breast of a fowl.

DESPECHUGUE', vid. *Despechugár*.

DESPEÇONA'DO, that has the nib to which the stalk grows taken off; or the nipple of the breast.

DESPEÇONA'R, to take off the nib to which the stalk grows, or the nipple of the breast.

DESPEDAÇA'DO, torn in pieces.

DESPEDAÇADOR, one that tears in pieces.

DESPEDAÇADÚRA, tearing in pieces.

DESPEDAÇA'R, to tear in pieces.

DESPEDIDA, a farewell, taking leave, turning away.

DESPEDIDO, that has taken leave; also turn'd away or dismiss.

DESPEDIR, to dismiss, to turn away, to take leave, to deny.

Despedir al pobre, to refuse a poor body an alms.

Despedir al criado, to turn off a servant.

Despedir de si mal olor, to send out an ill savour.

Despedirse, to take leave.

DESPEDRA'R; Præf. *Despiédro*, Præt. *Despedré*; to take away stones.

DESPEGA'DO, unstuck, sever'd, disjointed; met. discourteous.

DESPEGADÚRA, unflicking, severing, disjointing.

DESPEGA'R; Præf. *Despégo*, Præt. *Despegué*; to unflick, to sever, to disjoint.

Despegarse, to be harsh or uncivil to another.

DESPE'GO, unfriendly, discourteous behaviour; coyness, scornfulness.

DESPLGUE', vid. *Despegár*.

DESPEJA'DO, *Hombre despejado*, a forward, a bold, or an airy man.

Lugar despejado, a place that is cleared or voided.

DESPEJA'R, to clear or void a place.

DESPEJO, airiness, gayity, a free open carriage.

DESPELOTA'DO, that has all the hair tangled.

DESPELOTA'R, to tangle the hair.

DESPELUZA'DO, that has the hair standing an end in a fright.

DESPELUZA'R, to have the hair stand an end as in a fright; also to pick hairs off a garment.

DESPELUZO, the standing of the hair an end in a fright.

DESPENA'DO, put out of pain.

DESPENA'R, to put out of pain.

DESPENDEDOR, a spender.

DESPENDE'R, to spend.

DESPENDIDO, spent.

DESPEÑADE'RO, a precipice.

DESPEÑA'DO, cast down headlong.

DESPEÑA'R, to cast down headlong.

Despeñarse, to cast one's self down headlong; met. to attempt some desperate business, that will be a man's ruin.

DESPE'NSA, expence; also a buttery.

DESPENSE'RO, a butler, the purser of a ship.

DESPE'JO, foundering.

DESPEPITA'DO, rash, fiery, choleric, inconsiderate; also that has the feeds taken out.

Despepitarse, to go rashly or madly about a thing.

Despepitarse con llorar una criatura, is for a child to cry till it is ready to burst, as they will do in a fret.

DESPERACIÓN, vid. *Desesperación*.

DESPERA'R, vid. *Desesperar*.

DESPERDICIA'DO, lavish'd; also an extravagant spendthrift.

DESPERDICIADOR, a spendthrift.

DESPERDICIADÚRA, lavishing.

DESPERDICIA'R, to lavish.

DESPERDICIO, lavishness.

DESPEREZA'DO, that has shaken off sloath, that has reach'd or yawn'd after sleeping.

DESPEREZA'R, to shake off sloath, to reach and yawn after sleeping.

DESPEREZO, shaking off sloath, or reaching after sleep.

DESPERNA'DO, that has lost the legs, or has them broke or disabled.

DESPERNA'R; Præf. *Despiérno*, Præt. *Desperné*; to cut off the legs, to break or disable them.

DESPERTA'DO, awaked.

DESPERTADOR, he that wakes others; the alarm of a clock to awake by.

DESPERTA'R; Præf. *Despiérto*, Præt. *Desperté*; to awake.

DESPE'SA, Obs. for *Despensa*.

DESPESA'R, Obs. for *Despendér*.

DESPESTAÑA'DO, that has the eye brows pull'd off.

DESPESTAÑA'R, to pull off the eye brows.

DESPEXA'R, vid. *Despejar*.

DESPEZONA'DO, *Despezonar*; vid.

Despezonado, Despezonar.

DESPIADA'DO, merciless, pitiless.

DESPIADA'R, to grow merciless or pitiless.

DESPICA'DO, eased of some trouble, or that has taken revenge, or retrieved his honour.

DESPICA'R, to ease of a trouble, to take revenge, to recover honour.

DESPIDA, *Despide, Despido*; vid. *Despedir*.

DESPIDIE'NTE, one that turns off, or takes leave.

DESPIE'DRO, vid. *Despedrar*.

DESPIE'RTE, *Despierto*; vid. *Despertar*.

DESPIERTO, awake; also lively, brisk.

DESPILFARRA'DO, one that wears his cloaths all in rags, like the slips and narrow cuts the German pipers in Spain used to wear, who are call'd *Pí-faros*.

DESPINCE, burling, picking off the knots of cloth with pincers.

DESPINSADE'RA, a woman that picks the knots or tufts off from cloth with pincers, a burler.

DESPINSA'DO, burl'd, that has the knots pick'd off with pincers.

DESPINSA'R, to burl, to pick off the knots of cloth with pincers.

DESPINTA'DO, painting blotted out, disappointment of one's expectation.

DESPINTA'R, to blot out painting, to disappoint of one's expectation.

Despintarse en el juego, to be disappointed in one's cards.

DESPIOJA'DO, clean'd from lice.

DESPIOJA'R, to pick lice, to louse.

DESPLACE'R, vid. *Desplazar*.

DESPLACE'R; Præf. *Desplásco*, Præt. *Desplací*; to displease.

DESPLACÍBLE, vid. *Desaplicable*.

DESPLANTA'DO, unplanted.

DESPANTA'R, to unplant.

DESPLAZE'R, Subf. a displeasure.

DESPLEGA'DO, unfolded, ungathered, unplaited.

Vandéras desplegadas, colours flying, or display'd.

DESPLEGADÚRA, unfolding, unplaiting, or ungathering.

DESPLEGA'R; Præf. *Despliégo*, Præt. *Desplegué*; to unfold, to unplait, to ungather.

Desplegar las velas, to spread the sails.

No desplegar la boca, not to open one's mouth, to be hush.

Desplegarse, to lay one's self open, to discover one's secrets.

DESPLGUE', vid. *Desplegar*.

DESPLIE'GA, *Despliégo*, vid. *Desplegar*.

DESPLOMA'DO,

DESPLOMA'DO, without lead, or a wall that does not stand perpendicular by a plummet.

DESPLOMA'R, to unlead, or to lean and not stand upright by a plummet.

DESPLUMA'DO, pull'd, unfeather'd.

DESPLUMADÚRA, pulling off feathers.

DESPLUMA'R, to pull feathers.

Desplumarse, to moult as birds do.

DESPOBLACIÓN, unpeopling.

DESPOBLA'DO, unpeopled, a desert place.

DESPOBLA'R, to unpeople.

Despoblarse el lugar a ver el rey, is when all the people throng out of town to see the king.

DESPODERADAMENTE, without power.

DESPODERA'R, to put one out of power.

DESPOJA'DO, stripp'd, spoil'd, robb'd.

DESPOJA'R, to strip, to spoil, to rob, to plunder.

DESPOJOS, spoils, plunder, booty.

DESPOLVOREA'DO, clean'd from dust.

DESPOLVOREA'R, to beat or shake off the dust; met. to be quick at work.

DESPOLVORIZA'DO, beaten to dust.

DESPOLVORIZA'R, to beat or reduce to dust or powder.

DESPOSTA'DO, that has the door taken away.

DESTORTA'R, to take away the door.

DESPORTILLA'DO, broke open, broke down.

DESPORTILLA'R, to break open, to break down.

DESPOSA'DA, a woman betroth'd to a man, a bride, a spouse.

DESPOSA'DO, a man betrothed to a woman, a bridegroom, a spouse.

Prov. *Desposado, dame un nabo. Cuerpo de mí! con tanto regalo?* Bridegroom, give me a turnip. Body of me! why so much daintiness? This they say to those who make much noise of little matters, as misers, who think every trifle enough to ruin them.

Prov. *Desposado de ogáño, caro vále el paño*: Bridegroom of this year, cloth is dear. Apply'd to those who marry in dear times, and have little to keep them.

DESPOSA'JAS, Obs. for *Desposorio*.

DESPOSA'R, to betroth. Lat. *sponsare*.

DESPOSORÍO, the betrothing a man and woman, which in Spain is actually marrying of them; for from that time they cohabit, tho' afterwards, and

perhaps when they have several children, they go to church, and are publicly married.

DESPOSSEE'R, to dispossess.

DESPOSSEY'DO, dispossess'd.

DESPOTO, a despot; as the despot of *Servia*. It is no Spanish name, but used in speaking of this or such other princes who use the name. Greek, from *despotes*, lord or master.

DESPOXA'R, vid. *Despojar*.

DESPRECIADAMENTE, contemptibly, in despiteful manner.

DESPRECIA'DO, despised.

DESPRECIADOR, he that despises.

DESPRECIA'R, to despise, to condemn.

DESPRE'CIO, contempt.

DESPRENDE'R, to unpin, to unfasten, to let loose.

DESPRENDIDO, unpinn'd, unfastened.

DESPRE's, Obs. for *Desprecio*.

DESPRE'SCES, summons, citations.

DESPRIVA'DO, that has lost favour at court.

DESPRIVA'R, to lose favour at court.

DESPROPORCIÓN, disproportion.

DESPROPORCIONADAMENTE, disproportionably.

DESPROPORCIONA'DO, disproportioned.

DESPROPORCIONAMIENTO, disproportion.

DESPROPORCIONA'R, to disproportionate.

DESPROPOSITA'DO, nothing to the purpose; also a senseless fellow.

DESPROPÓSITO, folly, extravagancy, nothing to the purpose.

DESPROVEE'R, to unfurnish, to unprovide.

DESPROVEÍDO, unfurnished, unprovided.

DESPUCHA'R, to draw out. *Minshaw*.

DESPUE's, afterwards.

DESPULLA'RSE, Obs. to strip one's self. French *despoiller*.

DESPULSA'R, to stupify, to benum, to take away the pulse, poetical.

DESPUNTA'DO, that has the point taken off.

DESPUNTA'R, to take off the point; also to touch upon, to give hints.

Despuntar el día, is the break of day, the first dawning of the light.

Despuntar la barba, is for the beard to begin to bud out.

DESPÚZAS, Obs. for *Después*.

DESQUADERNA'DO, vid. *Desenquaderñado*.

DESQUADERNA'R, vid. *Desenquaderñar*.

DESQUAJA'DO, or *Desquajado*, uncurd, dissolved.

DESQUAJAMIENTO, or *Desquajamiento*, uncurding, dissolving.

DESQUAJA'R, or *Desquajar*, to uncurd, to dissolve.

DESQUARTIZA'DO, quarter'd.

DESQUARTIZA'R, to quarter.

DESQUAXA'DO, *Desquaxamiento*, *Desquaxar*; vid. *Desquajado*, *Desquajamiento*, *Desquajar*.

DESQUE', since, from that time.

DESQUICIA'DO, unhinged.

DESQUICIA'R, to unhinge, to force any thing from its proper place, to unjoint bones.

DESQUÍLO, sheering.

DESQUITA'DO, quitted, made even.

DESQUITA'R, to quit, to make even.

DESQUÍTE, quitting; making even.

DESQUIXARA'DO, that has the jaws torn.

DESQUIXARA'R, to tear the jaws.

DESRABA'DO, that has the tail cut off.

DESRABA'R, to cut off the tail.

DESRANCHA'DO, dislodged.

DESRANCHA'R, to dislodge.

DESRAYGA'DO, *Desraygamiento*, *Desraygar*; vid. *Desarraygado*, *Desarraygamiento*, *Desarraygar*.

DESREDONDEA'DO, that has the roundness taken away.

DESREDONDEA'R, to break the roundness of a thing.

DESREGLADAMENTE, disorderly, unruly.

DESREGLA'DO, idem.

DESREGLAMIENTO, unruliness, disorderliness.

DESREGLA'R, to disorder, to break rule.

Desreglarse, to exceed in eating or drinking, &c. not to observe the rules prescribed by the physician.

DESREMACHA'DO, unriveted.

DESREMACHA'R, to unrivet.

DESRONCHA'DO, wheals or risings in the flesh taken off; also boughs torn from a tree.

DESRONCHA'R, to take off or break wheals or risings in the flesh, to tear off boughs of trees.

DESROSTRA'DO, that has the face broken.

DESROSTRA'R, to break the face.

DESSABRIDAMENTE, unfavourably, unpleasantly, disgustedly.

DESSABRIDO, unfavourable, ill treated, unpleasant, disgusted.

DESSABRIMIENTO, unfavourable, disgust, offence.

DESSABRIR, to make unfavourable, disgust, to put out of humour.

DESSABRIR

DES

DESSAFA'DO, *Deffafiár, Deffafio*; vid. *Deffafiado, Deffafiár, Deffafio*.
 DESSAINA'DO, that has the greafe or fat taken away.
 DESSAINA'R, to take away the greafe or fat.
 DESSALA'DO, unsalted, made fresh.
 DESSALA'R, to unsalt, to make fresh, to water salt meat.
 DESSARRAIGA'DO, *Deffarraigár*; vid. *Deffarraigado, Deffarraigar*.
 DESSAYNA'DO, weakened by lewdness.
 DESSAZONA'DO, displeased.
 DESSEA'BLE, desirable.
 DE'SSE, for *de esse*, for him.
 DESSEABLEMENTE, desirously.
 DESSEA'DA, one of the *Caribby* Islands, in 16 degrees and 10 minutes of north latitude.
 DESSEA'DO, desired.
 DESSEA'R, to desire, to covet, to wish.
 Prov. *Lo que mucho se dessea no se cree, aunque se vea*: What is earnestly desired is not believ'd, tho' it be seen. That is, we can scarce credit what we see, when the joy conceived is so great as proceeding from a thing much coveted.
 DESSEMEJA'DO, made unlike, or unlike.
 DESSEMEJA'NZA, unlikeness.
 DESSEMEJA'NTE, unlike.
 DESSEMEJA'R, to be or make unlike.
 DESSE'O, desire.
 DESSEOSAME'NTE, with an earnest desire.
 DESSEOSO, desirous.
 DESSEQUE'BE, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.
 DESSERVÍCIO, disservice, an ill turn.
 DESSERVÍDO, diserved, offended.
 DESSERVIR; Præf. *Deffírvo*, Præt. *Deffervi*; to disserve, to do an ill turn.
 DESSERVE, *Deffírvo*; vid. *Deffervir*.
 DE'SSO, for *de esso*, of that.
 DESSOLACIÓN, desolation, waste, ruin.
 DESSOLA'DO, made desolate, wasted, ruined.
 DESSOLADÓR, one that ruins or makes desolate.
 DESSOLA'R, to make desolate, to waste, to ruin.
 DESSOLDA'DO, unfoulder'd.
 DESSOLDADURA, unfouldering.
 DESSOLDA'R, to unfoulder.
 DESSOLLA'DO, flayed.
 DESSOLLADURA, flaying.
 DESSOLLA'R; Præf. *Deffuéllo*, Præt. *Deffollé*; to flay, to take off the skin.

DES

DESSOLLEJA'DO, *Deffollejár*; vid. *Deffollejado, Deffollejár*.
 DESSOLLINA'DO, *Deffollinador, Deffollinár*; vid. *Deffollinado, Deffollinador, Deffollinár*.
 DESSÓTRO, for *De esse otro*, of the other.
 DESSUE'LLA *cúras*, a ruffian, one that slashes peoples faces for hire, an impudent villainous scoundrel.
 DESSUE'LLO, vid. *Deffollár*.
 DESTACAMIE'NTO, a detachment; that is, men drawn out of several companies or regiments to mount guards, or to go upon service, or the like.
 DESTACA'R, to detach.
 DESTAJA'DO, set out by the great, also cut into parcels.
 DESTAJA'R; to lay out, or compute, or undertake work by the great; also to cut at cards.
 Prov. *Quién destája no barája*: He who cuts does not shuffle or deal the cards. That is, a man must not be his own carver, to shuffle and deal as he pleases.
 DESTAJE'RO, one that undertakes work by the great.
 DESTA'JO; as, *Tomar a destájo*, to take by the great.
 DESTAPA'DO, uncover'd, unstopp'd.
 DESTAPADÓR, he that uncovers or unstops.
 DESTAPADURA, uncovering or unstopping.
 DESTAPAMIE'NTO, idem.
 DESTAPA'R, to uncover, to unstop.
 DESTA'XO, vid. *Destájo*.
 DESTAZA'DO, torn in pieces.
 DESTAZA'R, to tear in pieces. From the Hebrew *taras*, to cut off. *Covar*.
 DE'STE, id est, *de este*, of this.
 DESTecha'DO, uncover'd, that has the roof taken off.
 DESTechADÓR, he that takes off the roof.
 DESTechADURA, taking off the roof.
 DESTecha'R, to take off the roof.
 DESTeJA'DO, untiled.
 DESTeJADURA, untiling.
 DESTeJA'R, to untile.
 DESTellADURA, dropping, distilling. *Minshev*.
 DESTELLA'R, to drop, to distill. *Minsb*.
 DESTEMPLADAME'NTE, intemperately; also out of tune in musick.
 DESTEMPLA'DO, intemperate; also an instrument out of tune.
 DESTEMPLA'NZA, intemperance.
 DESTEMPLA'R; Præf. *Destiémpló*, Præt. *Destemplé*; to distemper; also to put out of tune.

DES

Destemplarse el hombre, to put himself out of order, so as to forfeit his reason, by drink or passion.
 DESTEMPLÉ, untunableness.
 DESTENÍDO, undyed.
 DESTENIR, to undye.
 DESTERNILLA'RSE, to break the rim of one's belly with laughing, coughing, or the like.
 DESTERRA'DO, banish'd.
 DESTERRA'R; Præf. *Destiérro*, Præt. *Desterré*; to banish.
 DESTERRONA'DO, ground that has all the clods broken.
 DESTERRONA'R, to break the clods of ground by rolling or otherwise.
 DESTETADO, wean'd from sucking; met. broke of any vice or ill habit.
 DESTETA'R, to wean from suck; met. to send great children abroad from under their parents wing, to break ill habits.
 DESTEXA'DO, *Destexár*; vid. *Destejado, Destejár*.
 DESTEXE'R, to unweave.
 DESTEXIDO, unwove.
 DESTEXIMIE'NTO, unweaving.
 DESTEXIDURA, idem.
 DESTIEMPLÉ, *Destiémpló*; vid. *Destemplar*.
 DESTIÉRRE, *Destiérro*; vid. *Desterrar*.
 DESTIÉRRO, banishment.
 DESTILADE'RA, a limbeck, or any still.
 DESTILADE'RO, any thing that drops.
 DESTILA'DO, distill'd.
 DESTILADÓR, a distiller.
 DESTILAMIE'NTO, a distilling.
 DESTILADURA, idem.
 DESTILA'R, to distill.
 DESTINACIÓN, a purpose, a design, an appointment.
 DESTINA'DO, designed, purposed, appointed.
 DESTINA'R, to purpose, to determine, to appoint.
Destinár colmenas, to cleanse the hives.
 DESTÍNO, destiny, fate.
 DESTITUY'R, to make destitute, void, or desolate.
 DESTITÚTO, destitute, forsaken, desolate.
 DE'STO, id est, *de esto*, of this.
 DESTOCA'DO, undress'd.
 DESTOCA'R; Præf. *Destóco*, Præt. *Destoqué*; to undress.
 DESTOQUE', vid. *Destecár*.
 DESTORCEDÓR, one that untwists.
 DESTORCEDURA, an untwisting.
 DESTORCE'R, to untwist.
 DESTORCÍDO, untwisted.

DESTORCIMI'ENTO, an untwisting.
DESTORVA'DO, *Destorvâr*; vid. *Estor-*
çado, Estorvâr.

DESTRABA'DO, *Destrabâr*; vid. *Def-*
travado, Destravâr.

DESTRA'L, an ax; also an halter.
From *dextra*, the right hand, which
governs it.

DESTRALE'JA, an hatchet; also a
small halter. Diminutive of *destral*.

DESTRALE'RO, one that makes or
sells hatchets, or that works with a
hatchet.

DESTRANCA'DO, unbarr'd.

DESTRANCA'R, to unbar.

DESTRAVA'DO, unbound, unhitch-
ed, let loose, unfastened, that has the
fettters taken off.

DESTRAVA'R, to unhitch, to un-
fasten, to unbind, to let loose; also to
take off fetters.

DESTREBUCHADÓR, in cant, an in-
terpreter.

DESTREBUCHA'R, in cant, to inter-
pret.

DESTRE'ZA, dexterity. From *dex-*
tra, the right hand.

DESTRIPA'DO, gutted, paunched, the
guts pull'd out.

DESTRIPADÚRA, a gutting, paunch-
ing, or pulling out the guts.

DESTRIPA'R, to gut, to paunch, to
pull out the guts.

Un DESTRIPATERRÓNES, a clod-
beater, a country bumpkin.

DESTROCA'DO, that has been chan-
ged again after the first time, so that
every one has his own again.

DESTROÇA'DO, put to flight, scat-
tered, routed, dispersed, broken in
pieces.

DESTROCADÓR, he that changes
things again that were changed before.

DESTROÇADÓR, a destroyer, one that
makes havock, puts to flight.

DESTROCA'R, to change again what
was changed before.

DESTROÇA'R, to make havock, to
put to flight, to break in pieces, to dis-
perse, to scatter.

DESTROÇO, an havock, slaughter,
spoil, a defeat, a rout, a rending or
tearing.

DESTRÓN, he that leads a blind
man. From *adrestâr*, to lead.

DESTRONA'DO, dethroned.

DESTRONA'R, to dethrone.

DESTRONCA'DO, broken off from
the trunk or body.

DESTRONCA'R; Præf. *Destronco*,
Præt. *Destronqué*; to break off from
the body, trunk, or flock.

DESTRONQUE, vid. *Destroncâr*.

DESTROZA'DO, *Destrozâr*, *Destrozo*;

vid. *Destroçado, Destroçâr, Destroço*.

DESTRUÇÃO, or *Destrucción*, de-
struction.

DESTRUÍDO, or *Destruído*, destroy-
ed.

DESTRUIDÓR, or *Destruydôr*, a de-
stroyer.

DESTRUÍR, or *Destruýr*; Præf. *De-*
struigo, Præt. *Destruí*; to destroy.

DESTUE'RÇO, vid. *Destorcér*.

DESVALE'R, to forsake, not to assist
or support; also to be out of favour.

DESVÁLIDO, forsaken, not assisted;
also out of favour.

DESVALIJA'DO, loose, out of order;
also robbed, and put out of a portman-
teau; also an ungain'd lubberly fel-
low.

DESVALIJAMIE'NTO, putting out of
order, or loosely; also robbing and
taking out of a portmanteau.

DESVALIJA'R; to put out of order,
or loosely; also robbing, and taking
out of a portmanteau.

DESVÁLOR, cowardice, want of
valour.

DESVÁ'N, a garret.

DESVANECE'R; Præf. *Desvanêço*,
Præt. *Desvaneci*; to puff up with pride,
to fill with vanity; also to faint.

Desvanêçêse la cabeça, to be trou-
bled with a meagrim in the head.

DESVANECIDO, vain, proud; also in
a meagrim.

DESVANECIMI'ENTO, pride, vanity;
also fainting.

DESVANEA'R, vid. *Devaneâr*.

DESVARAHUSTA'R, vid. *Desbara-*
hustâr.

DESVARA'DO, slip, slid, grown
lewd.

DESVARA'R, to slip, to slide, to
grow lewd.

DESVARATA'R, vid. *Desbaratâr*.

DESVARIADAME'NTE, ravingly, sense-
lessly.

DESVARIA'DO, one that raves or
talks idly.

DESVARIA'R, to rave, to talk idly.

DESVAY'DO, faint, heartless; also
feeble, and weak in the brain.

DESVAYNA'DO, *Desvaynâr*; vid.
Desenvaynâdo, Desenvaynâr.

DE SÚBITO, on a sudden.

DESVÊÇA'R, to wean a child, as I
find it in *Elôgios de mugeres insígnies*.
The word naturally signifies to dis-
use.

DESVELA'DO, over-watched.

DESVELAMIE'NTO, an overwatch-
ing.

DESVELA', to over-watch.

DESVELLACA'RAS, an impudent fel-
low, a scoundrel, a ruffian that hacks

peoples faces for hire.

DESUE'LLÊ, *Desuello*; vid. *Desollar*.
DESVELLA'DO, that has the down
taken off.

DESVELLADÚRA, taking off the
down.

DESVELLA'R, to take off the down.

DESVE'LO, watchfulness, care, dili-
gence.

DESVENA'R, to cut the veins.

DESVENCIJA'DO, burslen-belly'd.

DESVENTA'JA, disadvantage.

DESVENTÚRA, misfortune.

DESVENTURADAME'NTE, unfortu-
nately.

DEVENTURA'DO, unfortunate; also
covetous, wretched.

DESVERGONÇADAME'NTE, shame-
lessly, impudently.

DESVERGONÇA'DO, shameless, impu-
dent.

DESVERGONÇA'RSE; Præf. *Desver-*
guênço, Præt. *Desvergonçê*; to grow
shameless, to be impudent.

DESVERGUE'NÇA, impudence, shame-
lessness.

DESVERGUE'NCE, *Desverguênço*; vid.
Desvergonçârse.

DESUE'SSE, *Desuêssô*; vid. *Desfossâr*.

DESVIA'DO, fet by, put out of the
way.

DESVIA'R, to fet or stand aside, to
put by.

DESVÍO, coyness, shieness, a repulse.

DESVÍOS, by-ways, or wrong ways.

DESVIRGA'DO, deflower'd, that has
lost its maidenhead.

DESVIRGAMIE'NTO, deflowring.

DESVIRGA'R; Præf. *Desvirgo*, Præt.
Desvirguê; to deflower, to take the
maidenhead.

DESVIRGUE', vid. *Desvirgâr*.

DESVIZNA'R, vid. *Desviznâr*.

DESUNIDO, disunited, separated.

DESUNIMIE'NTO, disuniting, sepa-
rating.

DESUNION, disunion.

DESUNÍR, to disunite, to separate.

DESUNÍDO, unyoked.

DESUNÍR, to unyoke.

DESUNZÍDO, unyoked, uncoupled.

DESUNZÍR, to unyoke, to uncouple.

DESUSA'DO, disused, out of fashion.

DESUSA'R, to disuse, to go out of
fashion.

DESÚSO, disuse.

DESYE'LO, vid. *Deselâr*.

DESYEMA'DO, that has the yolk
taken away, or a vine that has the
buds taken off.

DESYEMA'R, to take away the yolks,
to take the buds off the vine.

DESYUNCÍDO, unyoked.

DESYUNCÍR, to unyoke.

D E T

D E T

DETARDA'DO, delay'd.
 DETARDAMIE'NTO, delay.
 DETARDA'R, to delay.
 DETENCION, delay; holding back or detaining.
 DETERNE'R; Præf. *Deténgo*, *detiènes*, *detiène*; Præt. *Detiue*, *detuviſte*, *detiue*; Fut. *Detendré* or *Deterne*, -rás, -rá; Sub. Præf. *Deténga*, Imperf. *Detuvieta*, *deternia* or *detuviéſſe*; Fut. *Detuviere*; to ſtop, to detain, to ſtay, to withhold, to keep back. Lat. *detineo*.
 DETE'NGA, *Deténgo*, vid. *Detenér*.
 DETENIDO, ſtopp'd, ſtay'd, kept back, with-held. Met. ſtinking, as *agua detenida*, water that ſtinks with keeping, &c.
 DETENIMIE'NTO, ſtopping, ſtaying, keeping back.
 DETENTA'DO, imbezzell'd, turn'd aſide.
 DETENTA'R, to imbezzle, to turn aſide.
 DETERIORACIÓN, the making a thing worſe.
 DETERIORA'DO, made worſe.
 DETERIORA'R, to corrupt, to make worſe. Latin.
 DETERMINACIÓN, determination, reſolution.
 DETERMINA'DO, determined, reſolved; alſo a reſolute man.
 DETERMINA'R, to determine, to reſolve, to decide a cauſe.
 Prov. *Quién preſto ſe determina deſpacio ſe arrepiente*: He who reſolves haſtily repents at leiſure. Do a thing in haſte, and repent at leiſure.
 DETERNE', *Deternia*; vid. *Detenér*.
 DETESTA'BLE, deteſtable, abominable.
 DETESTACIÓN, deteſtation.
 DETESTA'DO, deteſted.
 DETESTA'R, to deteſt, to abhor.
 DETIENE', vid. *Detenér*.
 DETIENE BUE'Y, the herb cammock, or reſt-harrow.
 DE TODO PUNTO, quite, altogether.
 DETRACIÓN, detraction. Latin.
 DETRACTA'DO, or *Detratado*, detracted, backbitten, ill ſpoken of.
 DETRACTA'R, or *Detratár*, to detract, to backbite, to ſpeak ill of.
 DETRACTÓR, or *Detrator*, a backbiter, a ſlanderer.
 DETRAE'R, to detract, to ſlander, to backbite.
 DETRA'S, behind.
 DE TRAVE'S, athwart, acroſs.
 DETRIME'NTO, detriment, damage, loſs. Latin.

D E V

DETÚVE, vid. *Detenér*.
 DETUVIE'RA, *Detuviéſſe*; vid. *Detenér*.
 DETÚVO, vid. *Detenér*.
 D E U
 DE'VA, a town in the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, upon the bay of Biſcay, and a river of its own name, ten leagues weſt of *St. Sebastian*, and has a good haven. The river riſes in the mountains of *Segura*, and running north falls into the bay of *Biſcay*, after a courſe of about 20 leagues.
 DEVA'LDE, for nothing, gratis.
 DEVANADERA, a reel to wind ſkeins of thread or ſilk on or off.
 DEVANA'R, to wind thread, ſilk, &c. into botoms; alſo to reel them.
 DEVANDICHO, Obſ. aforeſaid.
 DEVANEA'R, to rave, to be light-headed, to talk idly.
 DEVANE'O, raving, lightneſs of head, idle talk.
 DEVARA'R, vid. *Deſvarár*.
 DEVA'NTE, Obſ. before. From the French *devant*.
 DEVANTA'L, an apron. From *delánte*, before.
 DEÚDA, a debt. Quasi *debita*.
 Prov. *Deúdas tienes, y hazes mas; ſi no mentifte, mentiras*: You have debts, and contract more; if you did not lie, you will lie. That is, thoſe who run deep in debt are forced to make many lies to excuſe themſelves.
 DEÚDO, a kinfman.
 DEUDÓR, a debtor.
 Prov. *El deudor no ſe muera, que en pié ſe eſtará la deúda*: So the debtor does not die, the debt will ſtand good ſtill. Becauſe tho' a man be inſolvent, he may recover, and be in a condition to pay.
 DEVEDA'DO, forbidden.
 DEVEDA'R, to forbid.
 DEVENGA'DO, revenged; alſo earned.
 DEVENGA'R; Præf. *Devéngo*, Præt. *Devengué*; to revenge; alſo to earn, to be in the king's pay.
 DEVENGUE', vid. *Devengár*.
 DEVE'R; Præf. *Dévo*, Præt. *Deví*; to owe, to be in debt, to be obliged in duty.
 DE VE'RAS, in earneſt, truly, indeed.
 DEVIA'DO, gone out of the way.
 DEVIA'R, to go out of the way.
 DEVIDAME'NTE, duly.
 DEVÍDO, due. Lat. *debitus*.
 DEVIE'DO, forbidding; alſo a fine for an offence.
 DEVIE'SSO, a fore ſwelling, a bilc.

D E Z

DEVISA, vid. *Diviſa*; alſo the land of inheritance that deſcends from father to ſon.
 DEVISA'DO, *Devifar*, vid. *Diviſado*, *Divifar*.
 DEVOCIÓN, devotion. Lat.
 DEVOCIONA'RIO, a place of devotion.
 DEVOLÚTO, devolv'd. Lat.
 DEVORA'DO, devour'd.
 DEVORADOR, a devourer.
 DEVORAMIE'NTO, a devouring.
 DEVORA'R, to devour. Lat. *devorare*. Theſe four little uſ'd.
 DEVOTAME'NTE, devoutly.
 DEVÓTO, devout, religious.
 DEVIE'RA, *Devieſſe*, vid. *Devér*.
 DEVRIA, vid. *Devér*.
 DEUTERONO'MIO, the book of *Deuteronomy*, being the laſt in the Pentateuch, or five books of *Mofes*, in the old teſtament. So call'd from the Greek *deúteros*, the ſecond, and *nemos*, law, or the ſecond law. The Hebrews call it *eleha hadebarin*. Theſe are the words, giving no other title to the five books of the pentateuch, but the firſt words of each of them.
 D E X
 DEXACIÓN, reſignation, giving up one's right.
 DEXA'DO, left, forſaken, quitted. Alſo a careleſs idle perſon given to lazineſs.
 DEXAMIE'NTO, as *Dexación*.
 DEXA'R, to leave, to forſake, to quit.
Dexár el pellejo, to leave one's ſkin, to leave all, to die.
Dexár el ſiglo, to leave the world, to enter into a religious life.
Dexárſe de voces, to leave making a noiſe, to be ſilent.
 Prov. *Por el alabádo dexé el conocido, y víme arrepentido*: I left him I knew, for him I heard commended, and repented. That is, if you leave a known friend for a ſtranger you hear commended you will have cauſe to repent.
 DEXEMPLA'R, to diſhonour or give an ill name to one that had a good reputation. Obſ. See it in *Covar*.
 DEXE'NXO, or *Deſcénſo*, a rheum. Obſ. *Covar*.
 DE'xo, the laſt reliſh or ſinach any thing eaten or drank leaves in the mouth.
 D E Y
 DEYDA'D, vid. *Deidad*.
 DEYÚSO, id eſt, *De yíſo*, below.
 D E Z
 DEZE'NA, half a ſcore, or the place of tens in numeration. In muſick it is compos'd of an octave and a tierce.
 DEZENA'RIO, the number ten.
 G g 2 DEZE'NO,

DEZE'NO, the tenth.

DEZIDOR, a talkative person, one that is full of jests.

DEZIE'MERE, the month of December.

Prov. *En Deziembre fiéte galgós a una liebre*: In December you may loose seven greyhounds after an hare. Because then the hares run best.

Prov. *En Deziembre lēna y duérme*: In December get in wood, and sleep. Because the weather is cold, and the days short.

DEZIMA'DO, *Dezimár*; vid. *Dezmádo*, *Dezmár*.

DEZIR; Præf. *Digo*, *dices*, *dicé*; Præt. *Dixe*, *dixiste*, *dixo*; Fut. *Diré*, *dirás*, *dirá*; Sub. Præf. *Digá*; Imperf. *Dixesse*, *dixera*, or *diría*; Fut. *Dixere*; to say. Lat. *dicere*.

Dezir una cosa por otra, to speak an untruth.

Dezir en una causa, to testify, or to plead.

Dezirle a uno en el juégo, is to have good cards come into one's hands at play.

Dezirle al compañero, to tell one's partner what he is to play.

Dezir in old Spanish was to descend.

Prov. *Dile que es hermosa, y tornárse ha loca*: Tell a woman she is a beauty, and she'll run mad. That is, with pride and vanity, believing it to be true, tho' never so false.

Prov. *Dime con quién andas, diréte quién eres*: Tell me your company and I'll tell you who you are. That is, by the company you keep I can tell what life you lead, for birds of a feather flock together.

Prov. *Dime con quién paces, dezirte be que haces*, the same as the last.

Prov. *Díselo tu una vez, que el diáblo seló dirá diez*: Do you tell it her once, and the devil will tell her ten times. That is, tell a woman you love her but once, and the devil will always put her in mind of it.

DEZISE'YS, vid. *Diezyseys*.

DEZISIE'TE, vid. *Diezyfiéte*.

DEZIOCHO, vid. *Diezyocho*.

DEZINUE'VE, vid. *Diezynuéve*.

DE'ZMA, vid. *Diézma*.

DEZMA'DO, tithed.

DEZMA'R; Præf. *Diézmo*, Præt. *Dezmé*; to tithe, to take the tenth.

DEZME'RO, a tither, one that gathers tithes.

D I

DI, I gave, vid. *Dar*.

DI, say, vid. *Dezir*.

DIA, a day. Lat. *dies*.

D I A

Día feciál, a holy-day, not in use.

Día de fiesta, a holy-day.

Día cutio, a week-day, a working day, neither Sunday nor holy-day. Covar.

Día aziágo, an unlucky day.

Día de juicio, the day of judgment; met. any day in which there is great confusion.

Día feriádo, the day on which the common office *de feria* is said by the clergy.

Día diádo, a day appointed or prefix'd for any purpose.

Día y viéto, daily sustenance.

Días ha, some days since.

De día en día, from day to day.

De día, in the day-time.

Algún día, some time or other.

El día de oy, at present.

Téndo días, y viniendo días, in process of time.

Al cabo de muchos días, a long time after.

Entrádo en días, antient.

No en mis días, never as long as I live.

En días de vivos, is either, as long as those that are now born shall live, or as long as the world lasts.

Buenos días, good morrow.

San Juan y Corpus Christi todo en un día, the feasts of St. John and Corpus Christi all on one day. This they say when two great occasions of joy come together.

Prov. *Mas días ay que longanizas*: There are more days than sausages. This they say to one that spends what he has lavishly, to signify he may outlive his estate.

Prov. *El buen día metérle en casa*: Take hold of a good day. That is, make hay while the sun shines.

Prov. *Buenos días, Pero días, mas quiéiera mis blanquillas*: Good morrow Peter Diaz. He answers, I had rather have my little money. That is, fair words pay no debt.

Prov. *Cada día olla*, &c. vid. *Olla*.

Prov. *Casar y mal día todo en un día*: To marry and have an ill day of it. That is, to have joy turn'd into sorrow. Tho' others will have it that the wedding-day is always a bad day.

Prov. *El día que te casas, o te sanas o te matas*: the day you marry you either cure or kill your self. That is, according as it proves you either make your life happy or miserable.

Prov. *Si quieres un día bueno, házte la barba*; *un mes bueno, mata un puer-*

co; *un año bueno cástate*; *un siempre bueno házte clérigo*: If you would have a good day trim your self; if a good month kill a hog; if a good year marry; if a good ever turn clergyman. When a man is trim'd he is clean and easy, which makes a good day; a hog has a great deal of variety in him, which affords good eating for a month; the first year of matrimony is pleasantest, before children and other troubles come on; the clergyman having none to take care of but himself and his soul, is always easy and lives well.

Prov. *A cada malo su día malo*: Every wicked one has his wicked day. Or, every dog has his day.

Prov. *Al día bueno ábrele la puerta, y para el malo te apareja*: Open the door to a good day and prepare for the bad. That is, embrace and make your advantage of a favourable opportunity, and provide to receive ill fortune when it comes, that you may not be surprised.

Prov. *Al quinto día verás que me aurás*: The fifth day you will see what month you will have. That is, such as the fifth day of the moon proves you may expect the rest of the month. From the Latin *quarta quinta qualis, cetera luna talis*.

Prov. *Désde que nací loré, y cada día nace porque*: As soon as I was born I wept, and every day produces cause to weep. To express the unhappiness of this life.

Prov. *Día de núblo la mañana larga, el día ninguno*: A cloudy day is a long morning and no day. That is, when the sky is clouded it looks like a long break of day and no day, because in Spain they are so us'd to see the sun, that they count it no day when the sun does not shine out.

Prov. *En buen día buenas obras*: The better the day the better the deed.

Prov. *Trás los días viene el séfo*: Sense comes with age.

Prov. *Un día frío, y otro caliente, háze al hombre doliente*: A cold day and then a hot day makes a man sick. Uncertain weather is unwholesome.

Prov. *Más vale un día de plázer que ciento de pesár*: One day of pleasure is better than an hundred of sorrow. An ounce of pleasure is better than a pound of sorrow.

DIA'BLO, the devil. Lat. *diabolus*. Prov. *Estár como el diáblo apareció a San Benito*: To be as the devil appeared to St. Benedict. That is, stark naked. Because the devil is said to have appear'd

appear'd to that Saint like a naked woman.

Prov. *Tanto quiso el diablo a su hijo que le sacó los ojos*: The devil was so fond of his son that he pull'd out his eyes. Apply'd to people that give their children their will in every thing, thro' excess of fondness, and so breed them ill, and are the cause of their ruin, and of their coming to disasters.

Prov. *Quando el diablo réxa, engañar quiere*: When the devil prays he designs to deceive. Apply'd to hypocrites who seem holy, only to impose upon others. When the fox preaches beware of the geese.

Prov. *Váyase el diablo por ruyn, y quédese en casa Martín*: Let the devil be gone for a wicked one, and let Martín stay in the house. Apply'd to those who believe any story that is told them, tho' they see the contrary with their eyes. Taken from an hypocritical servant, who under the cloak of sincerity cuckolded his master, who having surpriz'd him in too much familiarity with his wife, was easily persuaded to believe it was only the devil that tempted the man, but that he had never consented, and therefore the master speaks the words of the proverb.

Prov. *Tú como tu, tu como yo, el diablo nos juntó*: I like you, and you like me, the devil put us together, said of a marry'd couple where both are bad.

DIABLURA, a devilish trick or prank.

DIABÓLICO, devilish.

DIACATALICÓN, vid. *Catolicón*.

DIACE'NE, a sort of thorn.

DIACITRON, preserv'd citron.

DIACCIÓN, syrup of white poppies.

DIACÓDO, a stone us'd by conjurers in their charms.

DIACONA'SGO, deaconship.

DIACONA'TO, the order of deacons.

DIACONO, a deacon. Lat.

DIACORIÓN, a medicine made of onions.

DIADÉMA, a diadem, a kingly crown. Greek.

DIARE'SIS, a figure in rhetoric, so call'd from the Greek *Dieresis*, division or distribution. Because it divides a thing into its parts, as Virgil *Aeneid*. *Hic dolopum manus. Hic sevens tendebat Achilles. Clavibus hic, &c.*

DIAPHANO, or *Diaphano*, transparent. Greek.

DIAPHRAGMA, the midriff, a transverse muscle, which separates the thorax or chest from the abdomen. Greek.

DIAGARGA'NTA, vid. *Alchitira*.

DIALECTICA, the art of logick, or of reasoning. Greek.

DIALECTICO, a logician.

DIALECTO, a dialect, that which is peculiar to every language, or to every province speaking the same language, by which a north countryman, for instance, is known from a west countryman, &c. Greek *dialectos*, propriety.

DIALOGIZA'R, to hold a dialogue together.

DIALOGISMO, a figure in rhetoric, when a man argues by himself, as if he had another with him. Greek.

DIALOGO, a dialogue. Greek.

DIALTE'A, an ointment of marsh-mallows. From the Greek *althea*, a marsh-mallow.

DIAMA'NTE, a diamond. Latin *adamas*.

DIA'NTRE, a nick-name or by-word, instead of devil, as in English, the dickins.

DIA'METRO, a diameter, a line dividing a circle into two equal parts, as drawn through the center of it. Greek.

DIAPA'LMA, the sort of ointment call'd diapalma.

DIAPA'SON, a diapason in musick, which is the system of an eighth, containing seven intervals, or spaces or degrees, and eight notes, and reckon'd inclusively, as express'd by eight chords. So defin'd by *Holder* in his natural grounds and principles of harmony, p. 52.

DIAPA'SON *Diapente*, is a treble measure in musick. *Leo. Alberti* in Spanish, p. 284.

DIAPENTE, a diapent in musick, that is, a fifth, which is the interval betwixt five notes, or a transition from one note to another that is five notes above it. *Holder*, p. 135.

DIA'PHANO, vid. *Diaphano*.

DIAPHRA'GMA, the muscle that parts the stomach from the belly, so call'd in English.

DIAQUILÓN, *Diachylon*, a plaister made of juices and gums. *Phys. dict.*

DIA'RIO, a diary, a relation of what happens day by day. Lat.

DIARODON, a syrup to mitigate pains in the belly.

DIARRE'A, a looseness in the belly, which ejects bilious, pituitous, and feculent excrements. Greek *diarrhoes*, to flow away.

DIA'SPERO, the jasper stone.

DIA'STILOS, a term in architecture, sometimes improperly taken for any

inter-columnation. It is most natural to the Dorick order, and may have three or four diameters, and sometimes six in the Ionick. *Evelyn*.

DIATISSERÓN, so call'd by English musicians; it contains thirty of those parts whereof twelve make a tone. *Holder*, p. 135. It is a fourth, as the diapente is a fifth.

DIATÓNICO, diatonick or diatonicum. It is one of the three kinds of practical musick, and that which is now in use, and rises throughout the scale by a whole, not by a whole note, and a less half note. So *Morley* in his annotations, p. 2. *Holder*, p. 129. says, In this genus the degrees were tone and semitone.

DÍAZ, the surname of a family, signifying the son of *Diego*, or *James*, as *Alvarez* is the son of *Alvaro*, &c. and with us *Johnson*, *Richardson*, &c.

D I B

DIBUJA'R, vid. *Dibujar*.

DIBUJO, vid. *Dibúxo*.

DIBUXA'DO, drawn in black and white, as with a pen, cole, pencil, or the like.

DIBUXADOR, one that draws in black and white.

DIBUXA'R, to draw in black and white with a pen, cole, pencil, or the like. From the Italian *bújo*, dark, because there is only black shadowing, without colours.

DIBÚXO, a draught, drawn by hand with pen and ink, pencil, or the like.

No te metas en dibúxos, meddle not with what does not concern you.

D I C

DICERNÍR; Præf. *Dicierno*, Præt. *Dicerní*; to discern, to distinguish; to separate one thing from another to avoid confusion; to give judgment. Lat. *discerno*. Not much in use.

DÍCHA, luck, fortune, chance.

Prov. *A la dicha que avéys, padre, ahorcado avéys de morir*: By the luck you have father, you will die on the gallows or be hang'd. A saying us'd when they see a man unlucky in every thing he takes in hand.

DÍCHO, said, participle.

DÍCHO, Subst. a saying.

Prov. *Del dicho al hecho ay gran trecho*: There is a great distance between saying and doing. Or saying and doing are two things.

Prov. *Del dicho al fáto ay gran rato*: The same as the last above.

DICHOSAME'NTE, happily, luckily, fortunately.

DICHÓSO, happy, fortunate.

DICHOSOS, in cant women's buskins.

DICIÓN, or *Dicción*, a word, a saying.

DICCIONARIO, or *Diccionario*, a dictionary. Lat.

DICIPLINA, or *Disciplina*, discipline, order; also correction, and the scourge call'd a discipline. Lat.

DICIPLINABLE, or *Disciplinable*, one that is susceptible of learning or instruction, apt to learn.

DICIPLINANTE, one that whips himself in the processions.

DICIPLINAR, to discipline, to teach, to instruct, to form; also to scourge.

DICISO, vid. *Deciso*.

DICTADO, or *Ditado*, dictated.

DICTADOR, or *Ditador*, a dictator, the greatest in power formerly in Rome; or he that dictates.

DICTADURA, the dictatorship; also a dictating.

DICTAMEN, or *Ditamen*, that has been dictated; also a man's opinion, his conceit of a thing, his mind.

DICTAR, or *Ditar*, to dictate.

D I D

DÍDIMO, a twin, one of the two born at a birth. Lat. *didimus*.

D I E

DIE'GO, the proper name *James*, so much gradually corrupted from *Jacobus*, whence *Tago*, then *Diago*, and at last *Diego*. The Aragonians call it *Jayme*.

DIE'NTE, *Diénto*, vid. *Dentar*.

DIE'NTE, a tooth. Lat. *dens*. *Dientes* in Spanish are properly only the fore teeth, for the Spaniards distinguish between the several sorts. This name being proper only to four upper and four lower teeth just before. The next four, that is one on each side above and below they call *colmillos*, that is, Tusks, because they are in the place where the Tusks of beasts stand, and all the rest backward they call *muélas*, that is, grinders. The last four teeth in the head they call *muelas del seso*, the brains grinder, because they grow after a man is come to years of maturity.

Diénte de ajo, a clove of garlick.

DIE'NTES de *sierra*, the ridge of a mountain.

Dar diénte con diénte, to chatter the teeth with cold.

Mostrar los diéntes, to show one's teeth as a dog does, discovering an inclination to do harm.

No poder *lincar el diénte*, when a thing is so hard that a man cannot set his teeth in it.

Tener diéntes una escritura, when a matter or writing is very intricate or hard.

No *entrar de los diéntes adentro*, to bear an ill will.

Valiente por el diénte, one that can eat more than he can act.

Aquí me nació los diéntes, here my teeth grew. That is, here I was bred in my infancy.

Está la bebida que quiebra los diéntes, the drink is so cold it makes the teeth ach.

Prov. *Mas cerca están mis diéntes que mis parientes*: My teeth are nearer than my kindred. That is, charity begins at home.

Prov. *Estár a diénte como baca de buldéro*: To bite upon the bridle, like a bull-carriers horse. Because these bull-carriers us'd to tie up their horses when they came to a town, without meat, till they dispers'd their bulls, and went on to the next town without giving them meat till night.

Prov. *Para los diéntes oro, plata, bisnaga, o nada*: For the teeth, that is to pick them, you must use gold, or silver, or the *bisnaga*, or nothing. This *bisnaga*, is a sort of wild fennel, and only that and gold or silver is reckoned proper by the Spaniards to pick the teeth with.

Prov. *Quién ha mal diénte, ha mal pariente*: He that has an ill tooth has a bad relation. For none so near a kin as one's own body, and those griefs that are in our own body affect us most. This is not only meant literally of a tooth, but of one in the family, as a bad wife, a bad child, or the like.

DIENTECILLO, a little tooth.

DIENTILLO, idem.

DIE'RA, *Diése* vid. *Dar*.

DIMOS, *Dieron*, vid. *Dar*.

DIE'SI *quadrantál*, *diesis quadrantal*, is the fourth part of a tone major, or three parts of twelve, into which it is divided. *Holder*, p. 130.

Diés triental, *diesis trientalis*, - the third part of a tone, and contains four of the twelve parts into which it is divided. *Holder*, 135.

DIE'STRA, the right hand. Lat. *dextra*.

DIESTRAMENTE, dexterously, handily, artificially.

DIESTRE'ZA, vid. *Destreza*.

DIESTRO, dexterous, skilful, ready at his business. Also the reins or halter of a beast.

Diestro de ambas manos, one that can use both hands alike.

Diestro en las armas, skilful at his weapon.

Llevar una bestia del diestro, to lead any beast by the halter or the reins.

Dar a diestro y a siniestro, to lay about one on every side.

DIE'TA, regular diet in eating prescribed to the sick; also a diet or assembly, as those of Germany, Poland, &c. Also a day's journey.

No se ha de citar *ultra tres dietas*, an expression among civil lawyers, that a man shall not be summon'd above three day's journey.

DIE'Z, ten.

Diés mesino, ten months old.

Diés mil, ten thousand.

Diés varones, the magistrates formerly call'd *decemviri* at Rome.

Diés de bolos, a tenth pin they use in Spain and other parts, which stands by it self, from the nine pins we play with; also the middle pin.

DIE'ZCUPLO, vid. *Decuplo*.

DIE'ZES, the tens in the beads, or the great beads after the ten small ones, or a pair of beads that has but ten and one great one.

DIEZYSE'YS, sixteen.

DIEZYSIE'TE, seventeen.

DIEZYÓCHO, eighteen.

DIEZYNUE'VE, nineteen.

DIE'ZMA, a tenth.

DIEZMA'DO, tith'd.

DIEZMA'R, vid. *Dezmár*.

DIE'ZME, *Diézmó*, vid. *Dezmár*.

DIEZME'RO, a tither.

DIE'ZMOS, the tithes due to the clergy.

Prov. *Los diézmos de Dios de tres blancas fíjar dos*: Out of God's tithes pinch two parts in three. A proverb among ill christians who grudge the church its due.

D I F

DIFAMACIÓN, defamation.

DIFAMA'DO, defam'd.

DIFAMADOR, a defamer.

DIFAMA'R, to defame, to take away one's good name.

DIFERE'NCIA, difference.

DIFERENCIA'R, to be different, to distinguish.

DIFERE'NTE, different.

DIFERENTEMENTE, differently.

DIFERIDO, deferr'd, delay'd, put off.

DIFERIR; Præf. *Difiro*, Præf. *Diferi*; to defer, to delay, to put off. Lat.

DIFÍCIL, difficult. Lat.

DIFÍCILMENTE, difficultly.

DIFICULTA'DO, made difficult.

DIFICULTA'R, to make difficult, to raise difficulties.

DIFICULTOSAMENTE, difficulty.

DIFICULTOSO, difficult.

DIFIE'RE, *Difiro*, vid. *Diferir*.

DIFINICIÓN

D I L

DIFINICIÓN, a definition. Lat.
DIFINIDO, defin'd.
DIFINIDOR, one that is to define
 difficult cases. It is a dignity among
 religious orders, and in the inquisition
DIFINIR, to define.
DIFINITIVO, definitive, decisive.
Sentencia definitiva, final judgment.
DIFORME, *Deformidad*, vid. *Deformi-*
e, deformidad.
DIFRIGES, a kind of ore or mineral
 with that tinnens and founders use.
insp.
DIFUNDIDO, diffus'd, spread abroad.
DIFUNDIR, to diffuse, to spread a-
 broad.
DIFUNTO, deceas'd, dead, departed
 his life. Lat. *defunctus*.
Ponerse como un difunto, to turn as
 ale as a dead man.
Oficio de difuntos, the office of the
 dead, the set form of prayers us'd in
 the church for the dead.
DIFUSAMENTE, diffusely, stretch-
 ing far abroad.
DIFUSIÓN, diffusion, spreading a-
 broad.
DIFUSO, diffuse, spread abroad.

D I G

DIGA, vid. *Dezir*.
DIGERIDO, digested.
DIGERIR, to digest. Lat. *digero*.
Digerir el vino, to digest the wine ;
 that is, to grow sober after drunkenness.
Digerir un negocio, to digest or order
 an affair.
DIGES, toys.
DIGESTIÓN, digestion.
Hombre de mala digestión, one that
 does not digest his meat well, but met.
 an ill-natur'd man.
Negocio de mala digestión, a trouble-
 some affair, hard to manage.
DIGESTO, digested, ordered.
DIGESTAS, books of the civil-law,
 call'd because methodically digested.
DIGNAMENTE, worthily.
DIGNARSE, to vouchsafe. Latin
ignari.
DIGNIDAD, dignity. Lat.
DIGNO, worthy. Lat.
DIGO, vid. *Dezir*.
DIGOLE, at dice signifies I am at you.
DIGRESSION, a digression, going out
 of the way, or deviating from the bu-
 siness. Lat.

D I L

DILACIÓN, delay.
DILATABLE, that may be delay'd
 or put off.
DILATACIÓN, delaying, putting off.
DILATADO, delay'd, put off. Also
 meat, spacious, dilated, extended,
 spread abroad.

D I N

DILATAR, to delay, to prolong, to
 put off. Also to dilate, to extend, to
 spread abroad. From the Lat. *dilato*,
 to dilate, and in the other sense from
dilatus, delay'd.
DILECIÓN, love, affection. Lat. *dilectio*.
DILECTO, belov'd, us'd in poets.
DILEMA, a dilemma, an argument
 which drives the adversary to a non-
 plus, because it concludes him, take it
 which way he will. Greek *dilemma*.
DILIGENCIA, diligence. Lat.
 Prov. *La diligencia, es madre de la*
buena ventura: Diligence is the mo-
 ther of good-luck. That is, care and
 industry are the means to make busi-
 ness succeed well.
DILIGENCIERO de fiscal, a solicitor.
DILIGENTE, diligent.
DILIGENTEMENTE, diligently.
DILUVIO, a deluge, a flood. Latin
diluvium.

D I M

DIMANADO, flow'd from.
DIMANAR, to flow from.
DIME, tell me, vid. *Dezir*.
DÍMELO, tell it me.
DIMENSIÓN, dimension, measure.
DÍMES, y *dirétes*, arguing, pro and
 con, contesting.
DIMINUCIÓN, diminution.
DIMINUÍDO, diminish'd.
DIMINUTIVO, diminutive.
DIMINUTO, diminish'd.
DIMINUYR, to diminish. Lat.
DIMISORIAS, letters so call'd from
 an inferior to a superior judge, send-
 ing up the party that has appeal'd to
 him.

D I N

DINAMARCA, the kingdom of Den-
 mark.
DINAMENTE, vid. *Dignamente*.
DINERAR, one that pays workmen
 and labourers their hire.
DINERILLO, little money. Also
 the small coin in the kingdom of Va-
 lencia, mention'd under the word *di-*
néro.
DINERO, money, any sort of coin,
 so call'd from the particular Roman
 coin, *denarius*. In the kingdom of
 Valencia, *dinero* signifies only a small
 coin for change, like our farthings, but
 not worth so much.

Dinero cerzenado, clipt money.

Dinero cortado, idem.

Dinero contado, ready money.

Prov. *A dineros pagados brazos que-*
brados: When the money is paid the
 arms are broken. That is, people will
 not work for money paid before-hand.
 We say, It is bad working for a dead
 horse.

Prov. *Por dinero bayla el perro*: The

D I N

dog dances for money. We say, it is
 money makes the mare to go.

Prov. *Quién dineros y pan tiene, con-*
siégua con quién quiere: He who has
 money and bread, has whom he will
 for his fellow father-in-law. That is,
 marries his children as he pleases, and
 so he and their parents come to be both
 father-in-laws to the married couple.
 Which is no more, than that money
 will raise the mean to high matches.

Prov. *Dinero tenía el niño, quando*
molió el molino: When the mill ground,
 the child had money. To signify, that
 where there is a trade, or industry,
 there is money enough got for the very
 children to have a share.

Prov. *El dinero, haze al hombre en-*
téro: Money makes a man whole, or
 compleats him. For tho' a man be
 never so wise, so stout, or so good, if
 he is poor, the world despises him.

Prov. *A lo caro añadir dinero, o*
dexarlo: When a thing is dear, you
 must put more money to it, or leave it.
 We must give the price for good things,
 tho' we think them dear, or go with-
 out them.

Prov. *De dineros y bondad siempre*
quita la mitad: Always take away
 one half in riches and sanctity. That
 is, when any person is cried up for
 wealth or sanctity, you must suppose
 they have one half of what is reported.

Prov. *Guarda escaso tu dinero, laxé-*
ra tu, pompeará tu heredero: Keep
 your money close, starve your self, and
 your heir will beau it. Misers we
 daily see hoard to make mad spend-
 thrifts.

Prov. *Mas ablándala el dinero que pa-*
labras de cavallero: Money mollifies
 more than a gentleman's words. Mo-
 ney does all things, but fair words
 butter no cabbage.

Prov. *Querédame por lo que os quiero,*
no me habéis en dinero: Love me be-
 cause I love you, but talk not of mo-
 ney. The friendship of the world, all
 words, but nothing when a man comes
 to have need of his friend.

Prov. *Quién dinero tiene, haze lo que*
quiere: He who has money does what
 he pleases. It is money that commands
 all things.

Prov. *Quién dineros ha de cobrar,*
muchas bueltas ha de dar: He who is
 to receive money must make many
 jaunts. To show how difficult people
 are in paying.

Prov. *Tu dinero mudo no lo descubras*
a ninguno: Do not discover your dumb
 money (that is, your money that lies
 by, and makes no noise) to any body.
 For fear you be robb'd, or they bor-

row of you.

Prov. *Buenos dineros son casa con utensilios*: Good money is an house with all utensils. That is, he who has money enough may reckon he has an house well furnish'd, because he can want for nothing.

DINEROSO, rich, abounding in money.

DINO, vid. *Digno*.

DINOS, tell us.

DINOSIS, a figure in rhetorick, being the stress laid upon the latter part of the oration. Greek *deinosis*.

DINS, in the Catalonian language signifies in or with a place, but is used in no other part of Spain.

D I O

DIÓ, vid. *Dar*, he gave.

DIOCESA'NO, a diocesan, the bishop of the diocese.

DIOCE'SIS, a diocess. Greek.

DIONISIO, *Dennis*, the proper name of a man. The first we find of this name was *Bacchus*, call'd by the Greeks *Dionysios*, to turn round, because wine makes the head turn round.

DIÓPTRICA, dioptricks, a science that treats of refracted rays, and their unions with one another, as they are received by glasses of several figures.

DIÓS, God. Lat. *deus*.

DIÓS y ayuda, God and good friends. Worldly means forward the work of God.

No hizo dios a quien desamparar, God made no body to forsake him. He provides for all the creatures he makes.

Qual dios te traxo por acá? What good luck brought you hither? When we are surprized to see one where we did not expect.

A dios, que me mudo; Farewell, for I remove my quarters. When a man has been civilly entertain'd in a house, he must not go away without taking leave.

Quedar a pedir por dios, to be reduced to beggary.

De dios en ayuso, under God.

De dios lo aya, God reward you, says he who is not able to make a return himself.

Prov. *DIOS da el frío, conforme a la ropa*: God gives the cold according to the cloaths. That is, God gives every man what he is able to bear. The poor, that are ill clad, are not so sensible of the cold, as the rich who have all conveniencies.

Prov. *DIOS me de marido, rico, si quiera sea berrico*: God give me a rich husband, tho' he be an ass. This is a woman's wish, who cares not what her husband is, provided he have but wealth to keep her well.

Prov. *DIOS de te ovejas, y hijos para con ellas*: God give you sheep, and sons with them. A friendly prayer to wish a man cattle, and that his own children may look to it, that shepherds may not cheat him. The same may be understood of any other worldly goods.

Prov. *DIOS te de padre y madre en villa, y en tus trojes trigo y harina*: God give you a father and mother in a town, and corn and meal in your granaries. By a father and mother in town is meant, that they may live in a rich place, where they may be likely to thrive, and provide for the son; but in case they should not, he wishes granaries full of corn, that the son may not stand in need of them.

Prov. *DIOS te salve, Mendo. No a mi, que estoy comiendo*: God save you, Mendo. Not me, for I am at dinner. An atheistical proverb, supposed to come from the mouth of a brutal man, who, having got what he wants, forgets God; and therefore when they say to him God save you, which he looks upon as too familiar an expression, he answers, Not me, for I am at dinner; reckoning himself above that familiar salutation, tho' attended by so good a prayer.

Prov. *DIOS te guarde de piedra, y dardo, y de hombre denodado*: God preserve you from a stone and dart, and from a furious man. This is a general prayer to deliver us from all dangers, and especially such as are unforeseen, as a stone or dart, which reach at a distance, and a furious man, who does any mischief before he gives warning.

Prov. *DIOS me depare meson, que la buéspeda me haga algo, y el buésped non*: God send me to an inn where the hostess may be some kin to me, and not the host. The same is otherwise express'd: *Allá me lleve dios a esse meson, do sea de la buéspeda, y del buésped no*: God carry me to that inn that belongs to the hostess, and not to the host. Both tend to the same, which is, that a man may be entertain'd by the hostess, who is commonly kinder and neater than the host.

Prov. *DIOS te de salud y gozo, y casa con corral y pozo*: God give you health and joy, and an house with a court and well. This proverb is a good prayer, wishing a man all happiness, signify'd by health, and joy, and the conveniencies of life, denoted by a court-yard, which is an addition to a house, and makes it pleasant; and a well, to have water plenty for all uses.

Prov. *DIOS te guarde de párrafo de legislá, y de infra de canonista, y de*

etc. de escrivano, y de recipe de médico: God keep you from the paragraph of a civilian, the *infra* of a canonist, the *etc.* of a notary or scrivener, and a physician's *recipe* or bill. This proverb is a good prayer for God to deliver a man from falling into the hands of lawyers of any sorts, and of scriveners or physicians.

Prov. *DIOS te de bienes, y casa en que los échés*: God give you goods, and an house to put them into. This is still a good prayer made proverbial.

Prov. *DIOS te de poder en villa, y en tu casa harina*: God give you power in a town, and meal in your house. That is, tho' you be in authority and command, may you have a substance of your own, which is signified by meal, that you may not altogether rely upon your employment, and perhaps be induced to ill practices, if it be not such as will keep you in plenty.

Prov. *DIOS me de contienda con quien me entienda*: God grant I may have to do or contest with those that understand me. That is, God grant I may converse or contend, or have any dealings with men of sense and understanding, who are capable of reason, and not with dull brutes, who are incapable of reason.

Prov. *DIOS te de páscoa buena, y las ochavas en la cadena*: God give you good holy days, and the octave in a goal. This is a reflection on those that will fare well, and spend much money upon holydays, tho' they run in debt, and be carried to prison as soon as they are over.

Prov. *DIOS díxo lo que será*: God said what will be. That is, only God can tell what will be hereafter. To show the folly of those, who think by astrology, or even by sorcery, to dive into futurity; whereas there is nothing so certain, as that God alone knows what is to come.

Prov. *DIOS desavenga quien nos mantenga*: God grant some may fall out, that they may maintain us. This is a prayer of lawyers, wishing for discord, that law-suits may ensue; and of surgeons, that people may fall out and wound one another, to make work for them.

Prov. *DIOS no come ni bebe, mas juzga lo que ve*: God does neither eat nor drink, but he judges what he sees. A christian proverb, to put us in mind that God sees all things, and is an impartial and immortal judge of all our actions.

Prov. *DIOS consiente, mas no siempre*: God bears, but not always. To signify,

fy, that tho' God is merciful, and bears a long time, yet his revenge or justice will come at last, and perhaps when we least expect it.

Prov. *Diós hára mercéd. T aún tres días sin comer*: God will provide. And I shall fast three days longer. A proverb in two parts. The first shows, that he who wants for nothing, comforts one that is starving with the hopes that God will provide for him, without stretching out his own hand to relieve him; and the other, as in despair, answers, And I shall fast three days longer. That is, you see me starve, and will not relieve me, and you comfort me with that provision which may come after I am dead.

Prov. *Diós pága a quién en malos pasos anda*: God requites those that follow ill courses. It needs no explaining, for God's justice sooner or later overtakes all wicked men.

Prov. *Diós nos de mucho pan y mala cosecha*: God give us much corn, and a bad harvest. This is the prayer of wicked farmers, who would every one have a great deal of corn themselves, and a bad harvest for all the rest, that they might sell theirs dear, tho' others starve. This prayer is too frequent among us, where one of the greatest grievances is a plentiful harvest.

Prov. *Diós no se quexa, mas lo síyo no dexa*: God does not complain, but he quits not his own. That is, God, who is almighty, does not like man complain of the offences done him; but, tho' he is silent, he does not quit the right he has to punish, which he executes at his own time.

Prov. *Diós es el que sana, y el médico lleva la plata*: It is God that cures, and the physician has the money. All health is from God, but some men when they recover of a sickness give all the glory to the physician, without remembering God, or giving him thanks for preserving them.

Prov. *Diós ayuda a los mal vestidos*: God helps those that are ill clad. All the world is ready to serve and assist those that are well clad, that is, those who want for nothing, but the poor, the distress'd, signified by those that are ill clad, have none but God to help them.

Prov. *De diós el medio*: Half of God. This is an expression of ill christians, who will serve God by halves, or take one half of his precepts, and so give the other half of their life to the devil. It is also a profane expression, to signify how great a thief a man is, by

saying, He will steal half of God himself.

Prov. *Diós y vida componen villa*: God and life make up a town. That is, with the assistance of God and the help of living creatures, towns and cities are made.

Prov. *Diós nos dió el rey de las ranas*: God gave us the king of the frogs. This they say, when people could not be satisfy'd when they were well, and therefore run themselves into misfortunes. The fable of the frogs and their king is well known.

Prov. *Diós te libre de ira de señor, y de alboroto de pueblo, y de juego de espartaña*: God deliver you from the anger of a great man, from a mutiny of the people, and the play or sport of a buskin made of *esparto*. The first two are obvious enough, and their danger well known, but the last only signifies the unlucky tearing of those buskins when a man travels with them, and so is left bare-foot. Covarrubias makes this last out better, and says it is, God deliver you from falling into contempt, and having the rabble throw old buskins, or old shoes at you.

Prov. *Diós te libre de hombre de un libro*: God deliver you from a man of one book. That is, that knows but one book; because he has read it often, and having it in his head, always tires and torments you with it.

Prov. *A diós rogando, y con el mazo dando*: Praying to God, and laying on with the beetle. That is, our prayers to God must be accompanied with our endeavours. We must not lie down in the ditch, and cry God help us.

Prov. *A quién diós quiere bien la casa le sabe*: God knows the houses of those he loves. That is, when God pleases to bestow his mercies, he soon finds out those persons he thinks fit to receive them, tho' never so obscure.

Prov. *Creo en diós, y no en puta vieja como vos*: I believe in God, and not in such an old whore as you. Plain enough, and needs no more exposition.

Prov. *Mas vale a quién diós ayuda, que quién mucho madruga*: He is better whom God helps, than he that rises early. That is, all our endeavours without God's blessing do not turn to account. According to the psalm, *Nisi dominus edificaverit domum, &c.*

Prov. *Hagote porqué me bagas, que no eres diós que me valgas*: I do you a good turn that you may do me another, for you are no God that can sup-

port me. That is, one good turn deserves another. God only is to be served for his own sake.

Prov. *A diós te doy libréta, y bevída por bilár*: God take you, pound (of flax) drank out and not spun. This is for those who spend the money before the work is done, and then curse the work, calling it working for a dead horse. The story is, that an old woman being pay'd beforehand for spinning a pound of flax, she drank out the money, and every time she went to spin cry'd out, God take you, but meant the devil take the pound of flax, because the price of spinning was spent before.

Prov. *Allá me lleve diós a morar, do un huevo vale un real*: God send me to live where an egg is worth a groat. That is, God grant I may live in a rich country; for where there is plenty of money all things are dear, proportionably, and there the most money is to be got, and there is the best living.

Prov. *Andá con diós, y con romadizo, la pierna quebrada, y el quadril salido*: God go with you, and a running cold, a broken leg, and the bone sticking out. A back prayer, but commonly spoke in jest.

Prov. *A quién diós quiere bien en Sevilla le dió de comer*: Him that God loves well, he gives him whereon to live in *Sevil*. That is, they are beloved by God who can live in that city. This is a proverb made by the admirers of *Sevil*, as others say, *Quién no ha visto a Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla*: He that has not seen *Sevil*, has seen no wonder. And of *Madrid*, *De Madrid al cielo*: From *Madrid* to heaven. As if it were so fine a place, that a man ought to covet to see nothing after it.

Prov. *A quién diós quiere bien la perra le pare lechones*. The man whom God loves, his bitch brings forth pigs. That is, where God's blessing is, all things turn to a man's advantage.

Prov. *Bueno, bueno, bueno, mas guarda diós mi birra de su centeno*: Good, good, good, but God keep my ass out of his rye. That is, such an one is a very good man every body says, because no body tries to touch him in the sensible part of his goods; therefore says the country-man, God keep my ass out of his rye; for if she gets in, and eats but a mouthful, as good as he is, he'll put her in the pound, and me to trouble.

Prov. *A tuerto y a derecho ayúde diós a nuestro concéjo*: Right or wrong, God help

help our council. A saying of obstinate men of no conscience, who would have God prosper their undertakings, tho' never so unjust. This is said to such men, when they pray for success to ill designs.

Prov. *Da dios alas a la hormiga, para que se pierda mas ayua*: God gives the ant wings that she may perish the sooner. That is, God raises up base men, that they may have the greater fall. *Tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant.*

Prov. *Da dios almendras a quien no tiene muelas*: God gives almonds to those that have no teeth. Also, *Da dios habas a quien no tiene quixadas*: God gives beans to those that have no jaws. They are two proverbs to the same effect, and signify, that God gives plenty and riches to those that have not the heart to do good with them.

Prov. *De dios viene el bien, de las abejas miel*: All good comes from God, and honey from the bees. This is a pious proverb, to put us in mind, that whatever blessings we receive, come from the hand of God.

Prov. *De al me venga dios, que del pastor agua y nieve*: God give me revenge of others, for the snow and rain will revenge me upon the shepherd. These were the words of a gentleman, who, being wronged by his shepherd, was advised to punish him, and answer'd with this proverb, as thinking the hardships the poor shepherd endured were punishment enough for him. And this is a christian saying, to leave it to God to punish the rich that offend us, and for the poor to think their own sufferings are punishment enough.

Prov. *De dios hablar, y del mundo obrar*: To talk of God, and act worldly. This we see practised daily, and needs no explaining; it answers to a wolf in sheeps cloathing.

Prov. *De lo feo a lo hermoso, deme dios lo provechoso*: Of the beautiful or ugly God give me that which is profitable. That is, I value not beauty or deformity, but profit. As when a man refuses a beautiful poor wife for one that is ugly and rich.

Prov. *De aquella me dexa dios comer, que dexa los pollas, y comienza a poner*: God give me to eat of her that leaves the chickens, and begins to lay. This is only wishing for a pullet with eggs, that is, one that is past being reckon'd among chickens, and begins to be with egg.

Prov. *Dize al doliente el sano, Dios te de salud hermano*: He that is well

says to the sick man, God give you health, brother. This proverb declares we are free enough of our good wishes, and therefore they use it when one refuses to give an alms, and only says to a poor man, God help you; for we are ready enough to give good wishes, but not to open our purses.

Prov. *Eche dios agua que hecho esta-do caya*: God send rain, for the place is made for it to fall on. So says the countryman when he has sow'd; and it is apply'd in all other cases where a man has disposed all things for success, and now only prays for God's blessing to his endeavours.

Prov. *Esso se haze lo que a dios place*: That is done which pleases God. That is, we may be satisfy'd that what God ordains will be.

Prov. *Fiar de dios sobre buena prenda*: To trust in God upon good security. This the poor say the rich do, who put their trust in God, because they have good estates for their security.

Prov. *Guardete dios de hecho es*: God keep you from it is done. That is, God deliver us from evils that are done and cannot be recall'd, because what is done cannot be undone.

Prov. *Guardete dios del diablo, de ojo de ramiera, y buelta de dado*: God defend you from the devil, the eye of an harlot, and the turn of a dye. This is a prayer for soul, body, and purse; the words are plain enough, and need no exposition.

Prov. *Guardado es lo que dios guarda*: That is well kept which God keeps. Nothing is safe but what God secures, according to that of the psalmist, *Nisi dominus custodierit civitatem, frustra vigilat qui custodit eam.*

Prov. *Hizonos dios y maravillamonos nos*: God made us, and we admire at it. That is, we do not understand the great works of God, and yet we are proud and vain, and instead of praising him for his works, endeavour to pry into them, and dive into his secrets.

Prov. *Lo que dios da llevarse ha*: What God gives must be born. There is no opposing the will of God, and if he gives troubles, they must be born with patience. What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

Prov. *Mas puede dios ayudar, que velar, ni madrugar*: God can help more than watching or rising early. The blessing of God is beyond all human endeavours.

Prov. *Mas vale taque, taque, que dios os salve*: Taque, taque, is better than God save you. Taque, taque, here sig-

nifies the noise of the hammer knocking at a street door, and the proverb means, it is better there should be knocking at your door, than that any body should come into your house unknown, till he says God save you.

Prov. *Miente mas que da por dios*: He lyes more than he gives for God's sake. This is to denote a great liar, or one that makes no conscience of what he says.

Prov. *No te de dios mas mal, que muchos hijos y poco pan*: God give you no greater curse than many children and little bread. This is misery enough, and so plain as not to want expounding.

Prov. *No de dios a nuestros amigos tanto bien que nos desconoscan*: May it please God not to make our friends so happy, as that they may not know us. This is too frequent in the world, and therefore the proverb is good, to pray they may not have so much as to forget themselves; as we daily see men puffed up with their fortunes, who then refuse to know their best friends.

Prov. *No hizo dios a quien desamparar*: God made none to forsake them. Tho' never so low or unfortunate, God's providence is over all, and he takes care of the least, as well as the greatest, if they confide in him.

Prov. *No hiere Dios con dos manos, que a la mar hizo puertos, y a los rios vados*: God does not wound with both hands, for he made ports to the sea and fords to the rivers. That is, God does not send calamities without some comforts, he lays not on his strokes with both hands, that is, to sink us under them; but as there are ports to the raging sea, and fords in rapid rivers, so there are some means of comfort or relief in the greatest sorrows or distresses.

Prov. *Plaga a Dios que nasce el peregil en el ascua*: God grant the pilley may grow in the fire. This they say when they wish some good may be made of some great misfortune.

Prov. *Quando Dios quiere con todos vientos llueve*: When God pleases it rains with all winds. That is, when God pleases any the most unlikely things turn to our advantage.

Prov. *Quando no tenia davate, agora que tengo no te dare, ruega a Dios que no tenga, porque te de*: When I had not I gave you, now I have I will not give you; pray to God I may not have that I may give you. These are the words of a covetous man, or rather of one upbraiding such a person, and signifies,

signifies, when I had not, that is, when I had little, I gave some of that little ; now I have, that is, much, I will give none, for avarice is most prevalent on those that have most, therefore we ought to pray to God that he would restore such a one to his poverty, that he might be restor'd to his charity.

Prov. *Quando Dios quería, allende la barba escupia, agora que no puedo, escupome aquí luego* : When it pleased God I us'd to spit beyond my beard, now I cannot do so, I spit here close by. Literally these are the words of an antient man who cannot spit from him, but says he could when he was young, and must now be satisfy'd to do as he can. But metaphorically they are us'd by any that have been rich or in power, and are fallen to a low condition, who thus express that when they were in their flourishing estate, they did what they pleas'd, but now they do what they can.

Prov. *Qual Dios te hizo tal te apiada* : As God made you so may he have compassion of you. This they say to a natural, or any other that cannot help himself, praying to God that since he has made him so wretched, he will accordingly provide for him.

Prov. *Dios proveerá, mas buen haz de paja se guerrá* : God will provide, but he will expect a good truss of straw for himself. These are literally the words of a brutal clown grudging God his offering or tythes, but apply'd to any one who receives much and grudges to make a small return or acknowledgment out of it.

Prov. *Quando Dios no quiere el santo no puede* : When God will not the saint cannot. That is, when God has decreed otherwise, the saints to whom we pray for intercession cannot alter the decree. There is no striving against the will of God.

Prov. *Qual era Dios para mercadér* : What a good shopkeeper or merchant God would make. That is, how would any one thrive that knew what was to come, as God goes.

Prov. *Quando Dios quiere en sereno lluvia* : When God pleases it rains in fair weather. That is, tho' all appear never so calm or prosperous, if God pleases he can raise sudden storms, or overthrow our prosperity.

Prov. *Quien bien está, y mal busca, si mal le viene, Dios le ayuda* : He that is well and seeks to be ill, if ill befall him, God helps him. That is, God grants him what he sought for, tho' it

be to his loss, for God often gives a man that for his punishment, which he sought after for his satisfaction.

Prov. *Quien siembra en Dios espera* : He that sows hopes in God. So in all other things when a man uses his endeavours he hopes God will give a blessing.

Prov. *Quien no habla Dios no le oye* : God does not hear him who does not speak, without a man makes known his wants or his desires, he cannot expect to be reliev'd ; therefore these words are in common use to those who say they have long wanted any thing yet did not speak before.

Prov. *Quien yerra, y se enmienda, a Dios se encomienda* : He that commits a fault and mends, recommends himself to God. That is, as frail men we commit faults, but if we endeavour to amend, God's mercy accepts of that sign of our repentance, and the very amendment is a sort of prayer to God.

Prov. *Quien se muda Dios le ayuda* : He that removes God helps him. This may be taken in a superstitious sense, as if removing from one place to another did alter a man's fortune ; but the true meaning is that generally people remove to better themselves, for we do seldom go from one place to another but upon some prospect of advantage or satisfaction.

Prov. *Quien se guarda, Dios le guarda* : God keeps him that keeps himself. That is, if a man takes care to keep himself out of danger, it is likely God will keep him from their ill consequences. We must not run our selves into needless dangers out of a vain confidence in God.

Prov. *Quien de los suyos se aléxa, Dios le dexa* : God forsakes him that removes far from his friends. It means that friends and relations are more likely to do for a man than strangers. This proverb is good in Spain, where kindred never fail to help one another, but in England where this is little practis'd, it is of no value, for here only those are a-kin to the rich who are as well to pass as they, the poor relations are disown'd and cast off.

Prov. *Rogamos a Dios por santos, mas no por tantos* : We pray'd to God for saints, but not for so many. Literally a saying of poor labouring people, when too many holydays come, on which they must not work. But apply'd in any other case, when things come too fast. Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Prov. *Si Dios quisiere, y Juan vini-*

ere, echaremos a Pedro de casa : If God pleases, and John comes, we'll turn Peter out of doors. That is, if we can get a better servant, we'll turn away a worse. Or in any other sense, If it pleases God to furnish us with what is better, we will fare better.

Prov. *Si Dios de aquí me levanta ; mañana hilaré una manta. Sol y día bueno, que manta. O que duelo* : If it please God I rise to morrow I'll spin a blanket. The sun shines and 'tis a fair day, what need of a blanket, or where's the grief. An old woman being very cold in her bed, promis'd if she liv'd till the next day to spin for a blanket, but the sun shining and feeling her self warm the next day, she did not care for spinning, and thought there was no need of a blanket. This is apply'd to all people who in their distress make fair promises, and perform nothing, when they are deliver'd from them. We say, they are vows made in storms, forgot as soon as it is calm.

Prov. *Válate Dios Pedro. No tal, que el asno es recio* : God help you Peter. No need, for the ass is strong : A good man seeing an ass run away with a country-fellow, cry'd, God help you, fearing he might fall. There's no need, says the clown, for the ass is strong. Apply'd to those who are grown rich and great, and when men say, God help them, are so proud that they think they do not stand in need of God.

Prov. *Víndle Dios a ver sin campanilla*, God came to see him without a bell. This they say when a man has any great happiness befalls him unexpected, they say, God came to see him, that is, with a blessing, and without a bell, because when the blessed sacrament is carry'd to dying men, which is God going to visit them, there goes a bell before to give notice.

Prov. *Quiera Dios Matéa, que este hijo mestro sea* : God grant Matthea this be our son. This is the prayer of a countryman who marry'd a wife and she was brought to bed at six months end, which made him mistrust the child was not his, but a physician who had got it persuaded him, he was more than other men, who could get a child in six months, yet the doubt remaining in his head he still said, God grant the child be ours. This is applicable in all sorts of doubts, but most us'd when men boast of actions or works, which we mistrust are not their own, for then this proverb is well apply'd to them. We

have a blunt saying, I pray God you be *John*, not unlike it, and taken from a wench who had a man in bed with her, and much doubted whether it was her real sweet-heart.

Prov. *Después de Dios la olla*: Next to God the *olla*, that is, the pot of boil'd meat and soupe, which the Spaniards are so great admirers of that it caus'd this saying.

DIOSA, a goddess.

DIOSO, antient, of many days.

D I P

DIPTÓTO, a noun that has but two cases.

DIPHTHONGO, a diphthong, that is, two vowels contracted into one sound.

DIPUTACIÓN, a deputation, or the place where deputies meet.

DIPUTA'DO, a deputy, a representative of a town in the *cortes*, as a member of the house of commons in *England*; also appointed, deputed.

DIPUTA'R, to depute, to appoint.

D I Q

DÍQUE, a dike, a bank to oppose the fury of the water. It is also sometimes taken for a dock, to build or repair ships in.

D I R

DÍR, Obf. for *Dezir*.

DIRA', *Dirás, dire*, vid. *Dezir*.

DIRECCIÓN, direction. Lat.

DIRE'CTE, directly, orderly.

DIRE'CTO, direct, strait, orderly.

DIRECTOR, a director.

DIRÍA, vid. *Dezir*.

DIRIGIDO, directed.

DIRIGIR; Præf. *Dirijo*, Præt. *Dirigi*; to direct. Lat. *dirigo*.

DIRÍJA, *Dirijo*, vid. *Dirigir*.

D I S

DISA'NTO, id est, *Dia santo* a holy-day.

DISAPROPRIA'R, to alienate, to turn to another use.

DISCANTA'DO, much talk'd of, discanted on.

DISCANTAMIE'NTO, discanting, talking much of a thing.

DISCANTA'R, to discant, to discourse about a matter. In musick to discant as in *discante*.

DISCA'NTE, descant in musick. It is us'd by musicians in several significations; sometimes they take it for the whole harmony of many voices, sometimes for one of the voices or parts when the whole song is not passing three voices; and lastly, they take it for singing a part *extempore* upon a plain song, in which sense it is commonly us'd; so that when a man talks

of a descanter, it must be understood of one that can *extempore* sing a part upon a plain song. *Morley* introd. to mus. p. 70.

DISCEPTACIÓN, a dispute, a controversy. Lat.

DISCEPTA'DO, disputed, controverted.

DISCEPTADÓR, a disputant.

DISCEPTA'R, to dispute, to controvert.

DISCEPTATRÍZ, a woman that will dispute.

DISCERNIR; Præf. *Disciérno*, Præt. *Discerní*; to discern, to distinguish. Lat.

DISCIFRA'DO, *Discifradór, Discifráv*, vid. *Decifrado, Decifradór, Decifráv*.

DISCIPLINA, *Disciplinable, disciplinante, disciplinár*, vid. *Diciplina, Diciplinable, Diciplinante, Diciplinár*.

DISCÍPULO, a disciple, a scholar. Lat.

DÍSCO, a quoit to play with. Lat.

DÍSCOLO, one that has quite lost his appetite, and can eat nothing. Greek.

DISCORDA'NCIA, disagreement. Lat.

DISCORDA'R; Præf. *Discuérdo*, Præt. *Discordé*; to disagree. Greek.

DISCÓRDE, disagreeing.

DISCORDEME'NTE, disagreeingly.

DISCORDIA, discord. Lat. a discord in musick, being a mixt sound compact of divers sounds naturally offending the ear, yet discords mingled with concords are not only tolerable, but make the discant more pleasing, if they be well taken. *Morley*, p. 71, and 73.

DISCOYUNTA'DO, *Discoyuntár*, vid. *Descoyuntado, Descoyuntar*.

DISCRECIÓN, discretion, judgment.

DISCRE'DITO, discredit.

DISCREPA'NCIA, disagreement.

DISCREPA'R, to disagree.

DISCRETAME'NTE, discreetly.

DISCRE'TO, discreet, judicious.

DISCUE'RDA, *Discuérdo*, vid. *Discordar*.

DISCÚLPA, an excuse.

DISCULPA'BLE, excusable.

DISCULPA'DO, excus'd.

DISCULPA'R, to excuse.

DISCURRIR, to discourse.

DISCURSIVO, that may be discours'd of, or a man that discourses well.

DISCÚRSO, reason, judgment; also discourse.

DISDIAPA'SON, a term in musick, signifying two octaves or eights. *Holder*, p. 52.

DISENTERÍA, a flux, a looseness. Greek.

DISERTAME'NTE, eloquently.

DISL'ERTO, well spoken, eloquent. Lat.

DISFAMA'DO, defam'd.

DISFAMADÓR, a defamer.

DISFAMA'R, to defame.

DISFAVÓR, vid. *Desfavor*.

DISFAVORECIDO, *Disfavorecér*, vid. *Desfavorecido, Desfavorecér*.

DISFIGURA'DO, *Disfigurár*, vid. *Desfigurado, Desfigurár*.

DISFÓRME, deform'd, disagreeable; also monstrous big.

DISFORMIDA'DO, disformity, disproportion; also monstrous bigness.

DISFRAÇADAME'NTE, disguisedly.

DISFRAÇA'DO, disguis'd.

DISFRAÇAR, to disguise.

DISFRA'Z, a disguise.

DISFRAZADAME'NTE, *Disfrazado, Disfrazár*, vid. *Disfrazadamente, Disfrazado, Disfrazár*.

DISGREGA'DO, parted, separated.

DISGREGA'R, to part, to separate.

DISGUSTA'DO, disgusted, distasteful, offended.

DISGUSTA'R, to disgust, to distaste, to offend.

DISGÚSTO, a disgust, a distasteful offence.

DISINIA'R, to design, to contrive.

DISÍNIO, a design, a contrivance, a purpose.

DISJUNTIVO, disjunctive.

DISLATA'DO, foolish, extravagant, senseless.

DISLATA'R, to play the fool, to commit extravagancies, to talk idly.

DISLA'TE, an extravagant foolish action or expression. Corruptly from *disparáte*, and that from *dispar*, unequal.

Los dislates de Juan de la Enzina: The absurdities of *John de la Enzina*. This *John de la Enzina* was a very learned man in *Salamanca*, who compos'd a sort of doggerel rhymes extraordinary ingenious, but so contriv'd that they sound like absurdities, under which much wit and judgment is cou'd. These took so well with all sorts of people, that many other serious things he compos'd were lost, and it remain'd a proverb when any body speaks absurdly, to say, they are the absurdities of *John de la Enzina*. He being upon a journey the inn-keeper's wife heard the servants name their master *John de la Enzina*, whereupon she slept up to him, and gazing in his face, said, Sir, was it you that compos'd the absurdities. At which he was much out of countenance and gave her some hard words, wherein he was guilty of the greatest absurdity.

DISMINUYDO, diminish'd.

DISMINUYR,

D I S

DISMINUYR, to diminish.
 DISPARA'DO, discharg'd.
 DISPARADÓR, the trigger of a gun.
 DISPARA'R, to shoot; met. to talk
 on sense.
Disparar una risada, to burst out a-
 laughing.
 DISPARA'TE, a nonsensical foolish
 action or expression. From *disparar*,
 to shoot, as we say, a fool's bolt is soon
 shot.
 DISPARATA'DO, nonsensical, imper-
 inent.
 DISPARIDA'D, disparity, inequality.
 DISPE'NDIO, dissipation, profuseness.
 DISPE'NSA, vid. *Dispensación*.
 DISPENSA'BLE, that may be dispen-
 sed with.
 DISPENSACIÓN, dispensation. Lat.
 DISPENSA'DO, dispens'd.
 DISPENSA'R, to dispense.
 DISPONE'R; Præf. *Dispongo*, *dispones*,
dispone; Præt. *Disposi*, *disposiste*, *dis-*
pusi; Fut. *Dispondré* or *Disporne*, -ras,
 -ra; Sub. Præf. *Disponga*, Imperf. *Dis-*
pusiera, *disponia* or *dispusiese*; Fut.
Dispusiere; to dispose, to order, to
 contrive. Lat. *disponere*.
 DISPONGA, *Dispongo*, vid. *Disponér*.
 DISPORNA, *Disporne*, *disponia*, vid.
Disponér.
 DISPOSICIÓN, disposition, order, con-
 trivance; also the temper or inclina-
 tion of a man.
 DISPUE'STO, dispos'd, order'd; also
 handsome, lusty, in health.
 DISPUSE, *Dispusiera*, *dispusiese*, *dis-*
puse, vid. *Disponér*.
 DISPUSICIÓN, vid. *Disposición*.
 DISPUTA, a dispute.
 DISPUTA'BLE, disputable, that may
 be controverted.
 DISPUTACIÓN, a disputation.
 DISPUTA'DO, disputed.
 DISPUTADÓR, a disputant.
 DISPUTA'NTE, idem.
 DISPUTA'R, to dispute. Lat.
 DISQUE', id est, *Dize que*, he says
 that.
 DISSA'NTO, vid. *Disfinto*.
 DISSENCIÓN, dissention, variance.
 Lat.
 DISSENTÍR, to dissent, to be of an-
 other opinion. Lat.
 DISSIMILITUD, unlikeliness, impro-
 bability.
 DISSIMULACIÓN, dissimulation, dis-
 sembling. Lat.
 DISSIMULADAME'NTE, dissembling-
 ly, sily, craftily.
 DISSIMULA'DO, dissembled, not taken
 notice of; also a sly crafty person.
 DISSIMULADÓR, a dissembler.
 DISSIMULA'R, to dissemble, to con-

D I S

nive at a thing. Latin.
 DISSIMULO, dissimulation, conni-
 vance, siness, craftiness.
 DISSIGNIO, vid. *Disfimo*.
 DISSIPACIÓN, dissipation, dispersing,
 scattering.
 DISSIPA'DO, dissipated, dispers'd,
 scatter'd, wasted.
 DISSIPADÓR, a spendthrift, a scat-
 terer.
 DISSIPA'R, to dissipate, to scatter, to
 waste.
 DISSOLUCIÓN, dissolution, dissolving,
 loosening; also lewdness.
 DISSOLUTAME'NTE, dissolutely, im-
 pudently.
 DISSOLUTIVO, that will dissolve.
 DISSOLVE'R, to dissolve. Lat.
 DISSOLUTO, dissolv'd; also lewd,
 wicked.
 DISSONA'NCIA, disagreement, dis-
 cord in musick.
 DISSONA'NTE, disagreeing.
 DISSONA'R; Præf. *Dissonó*, Præt.
Dissoné; to disagree, to make discord
 in musick.
 DISSUE'NE, *Dissonó*, vid. *Dissonár*.
 DISSONO, vid. *Dissonante*.
 DISSUADIDO, dissuaded.
 DISSUADÍR, to dissuade. Lat.
 DISSUASIÓN, dissuasion.
 DISSUE'LTO, dissolv'd.
 DISTA'NCIA, distance. Lat.
 DISTA'NTE, distant.
 DISTA'R, to be distant. Lat.
 DISTENDE'R, to distend, to spread
 abroad. Lat.
 DISTENDIDO, distended, spread a-
 broad.
 DISTENSIÓN, distension, spreading
 abroad. Lat.
 DISTICO, a distick, a couplet, two
 verses.
 DISTILACIÓN, distillation, drop-
 ping.
 DISTILADERO, a limbeck.
 DISTILA'DO, distill'd.
 DISTILADÓR, a distiller.
 DISTILADURA, a distilling.
 DISTILA'R, to distil, to drop.
 DISTILATÓRIO, a still to distill wa-
 ters.
 DISTINCIÓN, distinction.
Persona de distinción, a man of note.
 DISTINGUÍR, to distinguish. Lat.
 DISTINTAME'NTE, distinctly.
 DISTINTO, distinct, several.
 DISTINTO, Subst. instinct.
 DISTRACIÓN, distraction.
 DISTRAE'R; Præf. *Distraygo*, *dis-*
tráes, *distrae*; Præt. *Distruíxe* or *dis-*
tráxe or *distrai*, *distruíste* or *distra-*
xiste, *distruíxo* or *Distráxo*; Fut. *Distra-*
eré, -ras, -ra; Sub. Præf. *Distraigá*,

D I V

Imperf. *Distruíxe* or *distruíxe*, *distru-*
xera or *distruiera*; Fut. *Distruíxe*; to
 draw aside, to pull away, to distract,
 to corrupt.
 DISTRAYDO, drawn aside, distra-
 cted, lewd.
 DISTRA'YGA, *Distraygo*, vid. *Dis-*
traer.
 DISTRAYMIE'NTO, drawing aside,
 distraction, lewdness.
 DISTRAER'A, vid. *Distraer*.
 DISTRA'XE, *Distruíxe*, *distruíxe*,
 vid. *Distraer*.
 DISTRIBUCIÓN, distribution.
 DISTRIBUY'DO, distributed, divided
 among several persons.
 DISTRIBUIDÓR, a distributor, one
 that gives every man his share.
 DISTRIBUÍR, or *Distribuyr*, to di-
 stribute, to divide among several per-
 sons.
 DISTRIBUTIVO, distributive, that is
 to be or may be distributed.
 DISTRÍCTO, or *Distrito*, a district, a
 territory or precinct.
 DISTRÚXE, *Distruíxe*, *Distruíxe*,
 vid. *Distraer*.
 DISTURBACIÓN, disturbance, trou-
 ble.
 DISTURBA'DO, disturb'd, troubl'd.
 DISTURBADÓR, a troubler.
 DISTURBA'R, to disturb, to trouble.
 DISUADÍR, vid. *Disuadir*.
 D I T
 DITA, a party or person. The par-
 ty concerned in a contract. From
dezir, to say, or give his word that he
 is solvent. It is also a bill, note, or
 bill of exchange.
 DITA'DO, the place from which a
 nobleman takes his title. A place of
 honour or trust, a title, or the person
 that has it.
 DITADÓR, vid. *Dictador*.
 DITADURA, vid. *Dictadura*.
 DITA'MEN, vid. *Dictamen*.
 DÍTAMO, the herb dittany, which
 has all the virtues of penny-royal, and
 besides expels a dead child. It is pur-
 gative, and a remedy against all veno-
 mous bites, &c. *Phys. Dict.* Lat. *di-*
ctamnium.
 DITA'R, vid. *Dictar*.
 DITIRA'MBO, a song made in ho-
 nour of *Bacchus*.
 DÍTO, Obs. for *Dicho*.
 DÍTONO, that has two sounds or
 parts in musick. Also a *ditone* or inter-
 val, being the same as a third ma-
 jor. *Holder*, p. 86.
 D I V
 DÍVA, a goddess. Lat. poetical.
 DIVAGA'R, to wander. Lat. *lidle*
 us'd.

D I X

D O C

D O L

DIVERSAME'NTE, diversly.
DIVERSIDA'D, diversity.
DIVERSION, a diversion, a turning aside.
DIVE'RSO, divers, different.
DIVERSÓRIO, an inn, a publick house of entertainment. Lat.
DIVERTÍCULO, a place out of the way; also a straying from the matter in hand. Lat.
DIVERTIDO, diverted, turn'd away, gone from the matter in hand.
DIVERTIMIE'NTO, diversion, turning aside, going from the point.
DIVERTIR; Præf. *Diviérto*, Præt. *Diverti*; to divert, to turn aside, to go from the point.
DIVIDIDO, divided.
DIVIDIR, to divide. Lat. *dividere*.
DIVIE'RTE, *Diviérto*, vid. *Divertir*.
DIVIE'SSO, a bile, a small imposthumation, a swelling full of corruption.
DIVINACIÓN, divination.
DIVINA'DO, divin'd, guess'd.
DIVINADO'R, a diviner.
DIVINA'L, for *Divino*, barbarous.
DIVINAME'NTE, divinely.
DIVINA'R, to divine, to guess, to prophecy.
DIVINATÓRIO, belonging to divination.
DIVINIDA'D, divinity.
DIVINO, divine.
DIVISA, a device, a badge of knight-hood, as the george or garter. Also a mark of distinction worn in armies to be known from the enemy. Sometimes taken for a coat of arms.
DIVISA'DO, perceiv'd, seen, discovered at a distance.
DIVISA'R, to perceive, to see, to discover at a distance.
DIVISIBLE, that may be divided.
DIVISIÓN, a division.
Dívo, holy, a faint, divine, a god. Poetical.
DIVÓRCIO, a divorce, parting of man and wife.
DIURE'TICO, diuretick, that provokes urine. Greek *dia* and *oíreo*, to make water.
DIURNA'L, a diurnal, a book of the divine office for the day.
DIÚRNO, daily, continual, or of the day. Also the office of the day, as *diurnal*.
DIVULGA'DO, divulg'd, publish'd.
DIVULGADOR, a publisher.
DIVULGA'R; Præf. *Divulgo*, Præt. *Divulgué*; to divulge, to publish. Lat.
DIVULGUE', vid. *Divulgár*.
D I X
DIXE *Díxes*, toys of any sort for women or children.

DIXE, *Dixéra*, *Dixesse*, vid. *Dezir*.
D I Z
DIZE'NO, vid. *Décimo*.
DIZIE'MBRE, vid. *Deziembre*.
DIZIE'NDO, saying.
DIZQUE' for *Dizenque*, they say; or *dize que*, he says that.
D O
Do for *Dónde*, where.
De do, whence.
A do, whither.
D O B
DÓBLA, a piece of money, call'd a double, or a double ducat, worth about eleven shillings English.
DÓBLAS zahenes, a Moorish coin of the finest gold.
DOBLADAME'NTE, doubly, deceitfully.
DOBLADE'TE, round, trufs, thick, strong made.
DOBLADILLA, a Spanish game at cards.
DOBLADILLO, a hem in sewing.
DOBLA'DO, double, folded, deceitful.
DOBLADÚRA, doubling, folding.
DOBLA'R, to double, to fold. Lat. *duplicare*.
Doblár campánas, to ring a peal for the dead.
Doblár la hoja, to fold down the leaf.
Met. to break off from any business so as to return again.
Doblár ropa, to fold cloaths.
Doblár la punta, to double or turn a cape at sea.
Doblár la parada, to double the stake at play.
Doblárse, to bow, to bend, to wind; met. to yield to others.
DÓBLE, double. In cant, he who helps to carry on a cheat. Also condemn'd to death.
DOBLEGA'BLE, easy to bend or double.
DOBLEGA'DO, bent, doubled, folded.
DOBLEGADÚRA, bending, doubling.
DOBLEGA'R; Præf. *Doblégo*, Præt. *Doblegué*; to bend, to double; met. to prevail upon, to make yield.
DOBLEGUE', vid. *Doblejár*.
DOBLERÍA, in the cant of traders, is to get twice as much as the other partners.
DOBLE'Z, a fold, the crease of the fold. Met. double dealing.
DÓBLO, a doubling or folding.
DOBLÓN, was formerly the same as *dóbla*. It is now generally taken for a Spanish pistole, worth 17 s. 6 d. It is also the double tripe of a cow or ox.
D O C
DÓCIL, docible, easy to learn.

DOCILIDA'D, docibleness.
DOCTAME'NTE, learnedly.
DOCTO, learned. Lat.
DOCTOR, a doctor.
DOCTRINA, doctrine, learning, instruction.
DOCTRINA christiana, the christian doctrine, the catechise.
Doctrina común, doctrine generally receiv'd.
Niños de la doctrina, poor fatherless children that are educated and brought up by charity, and dispos'd of as they grow up.
DOCTRINA'DO, taught, instructed.
DOCTRINA'R, to teach, to instruct.
DOCUME'NTO, a document, an instruction, a lesson.
D O G
DOGA'L, a cord, a rope, an hempen halter, distinct from others they make of *esparto*.
DÓGMA, a receiv'd opinion, a tenet, a resolution of the learned.
DOGMATISTA, or *Dogmatizante*, a teacher, generally taken in an ill sense, for one that starts new erroneous opinions.
DOGMATIZA'R, to dogmatize.
DOGA'NA, Obf. vid. *Aduana*.
DÓGE, a doge of Venice or Genoa.
DÓGE, or *Dogue*, a very large dog, as bear-dog, or Irish greyhound. From the English dog.
D O L
DÓLA, an ax or hatchet.
DOLA'DO, hew'd, squar'd, cut smooth.
DOLADOR, a hewer of wood.
DOLA'R, to hew wood, to cut it smooth, or into shape with an ax. Lat.
DOLE'NCIA, sickness, a disease.
Prov. *Quién tiene dolencia, abra la bolsa, y tenga paciencia*: He that has a disease must open his purse, and have patience. Patience to endure, and open his purse to the physician.
DOLE'R; Præf. *Duolo*, Præt. *Dolé*; to ach, to feel pain, to be sorry. Lat.
DOLE'RSE, to complain.
DOLE'NTE, sick.
Doliente por una dama, in love with a lady, love-sick.
DOLO, fraud, deceit, lat.
DOLÓR, pain, grief, sorrow. Lat.
Dolor de costado, a pleurisy.
Prov. *Dolor de esposo, dolor de vi*
duéle mucho, y dura poco: Sorrow for a husband is like the pain of an elbow it is very sharp, but lasts only a short time.
DOLORÍDO, full of pain.
DOLORÍD

DOM

DOLORZILLO, a little pain or grief.
DOLOROSAMENTE, painfully, sorrowfully, grievously.
DOLOROSO, painful, sorrowful, grievous.

DOM

DOMABLE, that may be tamed.
DOMADO, tamed.
DOMADOR, a tamer, one that breaks horses.
DOMADURA, a taming.
DOMAR, to tame, to subdue, to overcome. Lat.
DOMENAR, to bear rule over; sometimes taken in the contrary sense, that is, to submit.
DOMENO, a town of about 100 houses in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain.
DOMESTICADO, tamed, made gentle or familiar.
DOMESTICAR; Præf. *Domestico*, Præf. *Domestiqué*; to tame, to make gentle or familiar.
DOMESTICO, tame, gentle, familiar; also a domestick. Lat.
DOMESTIQUE, vid. *Domesticar*.
DOMESTIQUEZ, tameness, gentleness.
DOMICILIO, a dwelling, an habitation. Lat.
DOMINACIÓN, command, sovereignty, power. Lat.
DOMINACIONES, one of the choirs of angels.
DOMINADO, lorded over, commanded.
DOMINAR, to lord it, to command, to have power. Lat.
DOMINGO, Sunday. Lat. *Dies Dominicus*.
Domingo de ramos, Palm-Sunday.
Domingo de Quisimodo, Low-Sunday.
DOMINGO, *Dominick*, the proper name of a man.
DOMINGUERO, belonging to Sunday.
DOMINGUILLO, a jack-a-lent, or a figure of straw cover'd with old rags, with a spear in its hand, like a soldier, which they set up at the bull feasts for the bull to toss.
DOMINICA, one of the *Caribby Islands*, about 12 leagues long, but not quite so broad, seated in about 15 degrees and an half of north latitude.
DOMINICOS, the Dominicans, a religious order, otherwise called *Predicadores*, or preachers, because their institution was to preach against the heresy of the Albigenes; and Dominicans from their founder St. *Dominick*. They were approved in the year 1215 by pope *Innocent* the third in the Lateran council, and afterwards confirmed by his successor pope *Honorius* the third. Their habit is all white at home, with a large round hood, but abroad they wear over it a black cloak down to the ground, and black hood. There are also nuns of the same order, who observe the same rule.
DOMINIO, dominion, rule, power, lordship.
DOMO, the dome of a church.

DON

DON, a title given to gentlemen and persons in posts of honour. Formerly restrained to some particular great families, now grown more common. From the Latin *dominus*.
DON, a gift. Lat. *donum*.
DONACION, a donation, a gift.
DONADO, given; also a lay-brother among friars.
DONADOR, a giver.
DONAR, to give.
DONATARIO, he that has the bestowing of a dole, or the like.
DONATIVO, a donative, a free gift, a dole, a distribution among many.
DONAYRE, a jest, a witty saying; also grace, good behaviour.
DONAYROSO, pleasant, witty; also graceful, well-behaved.
DONCAS, Obs. then. From the Italian *dunque*.
DONCELLA, vid. *Donzella*.
DONDE, where, or whither.
Donde quiera, wheresoever.
DOÑA, the title for a woman, as *Don* for a man. Vid. *Don*.
DOÑA MENCIA, a town seated in the plain 8 leagues from the city *Cordova* in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain, has one parish church, and one monastery of Dominicans, who have charge of the parish, and 600 houses. It belongs to the duke *de Sessa*, the country about it rich and plentiful.
DONOSAMENTE, pleasantly, wittily.
DONOSO, pleasant, witty.
DONZEL, a young lad, a page of the king's that is not yet of age to be preferred.
Pino donzél, a young tender pine-tree.
Vino donzél, pleasant wine without any harshness.
DONZELLA, a maid, a virgin.
Donzella de una señora, is what we call a lady's woman, because in Spain they are generally maids, and always well born.
Donzella casadera, a maid that is marriageable.
Donzella rancia, a stale maid.

DOR

Prov. *La donzella no la llaman, y vienesse ella*: They do not call the maid, and she comes of her self. A reproach to such as intrude without being sent for.
Prov. *Quién adama la donzella la vida trae en pena*: He who loves a maid lives an uneasy life.
DONZELLEJA, a little maid.
DONZELLEZ, virginity.
Prov. *De priésa me veés, y donzéllez me demandas*: You see I am in haste, and you charge me with your maiden-head. Used when one charges another with a thing he does not care to hear of.
DONZELLITA, a little maid.
DONZELLUECA, an old stale maid.

D O Q

DOQUIERA, for *dónde quiera*, wheresoever.

D O R

DORADERA, leaf-gold.
DORADILLA, the fish called a bream; also the herb called mules-fern. Ray, hist. plant. verb. *Hemionitis*.
DORADO, gilt.
Dorado pez, a fish call'd a dory, or gilt-head, an enemy to the flying fish, which it pursues, following the shadow in the water till it falls, and then devours it. Some call it St. Peter's fish.
DORADOR, a gilder.
DORAR, to gild. Latin *deaurere*. Met. to put a good gloss upon a thing.
DORICA, the Dorick dialect, spoken formerly in Greece.
Dórico orden, the Dorick order in architecture.
DORMIDEIRA, a poppy.
Dormidera marina, the sea poppy.
DORMIDO, slept, or asleep.
DORMIDOR, a sleeper.
DORMILÓN, a great sleeper.
DORMIR; Præf. *Duérmo*, Præf. *Dormí*, to sleep. Lat.
Dormir a sueño suelto, or *a pierna tendida*, to sleep sound without any care.
Dormir como un lirón, to sleep like a dormouse.
Dormir con muger, to lie with a woman.
Dormir un negocio, is for a business to be laid aside.
Dormir la zorra, o el vino, to sleep away drunkenness.
No dormirse en las pájars, not to be negligent or careless in one's business.
Prov. *Contigo duermé, contigo come, quién te los pone*: He or she that cuckolds you eats and lies with you. Warning to one that has an enemy in the house.
Prov.

D R A

Prov. *Quién mucho duerme, poco aprende*: He who sleeps much learns little. Sluggards are never great scholars.

DORMIRLAS, the childrens play called hide and seek; because he that hides is as it were asleep, and the other make a noise to awake him.

DORMITA'R, to nod, to slumber. Lat.

DORMITIVO, a sleeping potion.

DORMITORIO, a dormitory in religious houses, a sleeping place.

DORNA'JO, a trough.

DORNILLO, idem.

DOROTE'A, *Dorothy*, the proper name of a woman.

DOROTE'O, the same name for a man. Greek *dos*, the gift, and *Theos*, God.

D O S

Dos, two.

De dos en dos, by two and two.

Dos tanto, twice as much.

Dos vézes, twice.

Dos añal, two years old.

DOSA, or *Doso*, a dose of physick.

DOSE'L, a canopy.

DOSIS, a dose of physick.

D O T

DOTACIÓN, an endowing.

DOTA'DO, endowed.

DOTA'L, belonging to a dower or portion.

DOTA'R, to endow, to give a dowry or portion.

DOTE, a dowry, a woman's portion.

Dotes de naturaleza, endowments of nature.

DOTO, vid. *Docto*.

DOTOR, vid. *Doctor*.

DOTRINA, vid. *Doctrina*.

DOTRINA'R, to teach, to instruct.

DOTTOYA'N, a tree in the *Philippine Islands*, somewhat scarce, whose fruit is in all respects like the *Giambulon*, red, and with a white kernel, the flesh of it white, and the taste sweet and tart. *Gimelli*, v. 5. l. 2. c. 4.

D O Y

DÓY, I give. Vid. *dar*.

D O Z

DÓZE, twelve.

DOZE'NA, a dozen.

DOZE'NA'L, twelve years old.

DOZE'NO, the twelfth.

DOZIENTOS, two hundred.

D R A

DRAGA'NTE, gum dragacanth; also a loop on the shoulder to fasten a belt to.

DRA'GMA, a dram.

DRA'GO, or *Dragon*, a dragon. Latin *draco*.

D U C

Sangre de drágo, vid. *Sangre*.

BÓCA del drágo, vid. *Boca*.

DRAGOMA'N, an interpreter. Arab.

DRAGONA'L, a shrub in the *Canary Islands* bearing a cod, in which, when opened, there appears the figure of a dragon.

DRAGONE'RA, a small island in the *Mediterranean*, near the great island *Máiorca*.

DRAGONES, dragoons, musquetiers mounted, to serve either on horseback or on foot.

DRAGÓNIA, *Dragúncia*, or *Dragon-téa*, the herb taragon. Greek *dracón-tion*.

Dragúncia menor, the herb wake-robbin.

DRA'MA, a dram, used in some parts. The right Castilian word is *adúrme*.

DRA'MA, a comedy. From the Greek *dráo*, to act.

DRA'SGO de *cása*, Robin Goodfellow, a good natured sort of spirit some people imagine haunts houses.

D R E

DREYTO, Obs. for *derecho*.

D R I

DRÍZAS, the halliards, being the ropes by which they hoise all the yards in a ship, except the cross-tack and sprit-fail-yard.

D R O

DRÓGA, any sort of drug.

DROGUE'RO, or *Droguista*, a drugster.

DROMEDA'RIO, a dromedary, being a sort of camel, very swift, and has two hunches upon his back. So called from the Greek *dromos*, swiftness. There is also a light sort of barque called by this name, and a swift fish.

D R U

DRUIDAS, the Druids, priests and poets antiently in *Gaul* and *Britain*.

D R Y

DRYADAS, the nymphs of the woods and mountains. Both Greek, from *drus*, a tree or wood, because they both lived in woods.

D U A

DUA'NA, vid. *Aduana*.

DUA'R, a cottage.

DÚAS, Obs. for *dos*.

D U C

DUCA'DO, a dukedom; also a coin called a ducat.

Prov. *Si quieres ver quanto vale un ducado, búscalo prestado*: If you would know the value of a ducat, try to borrow one. The difficulty in borrowing shows how valuable money is.

DUCA'L, ducal.

DUÇA'YNA, vid. *Dulçayna*.

D U E

DÚCHO, or *Duecho*, Obs. used, accustomed, habituated.

DÚDA, a doubt. Lat. *dubium*.

DUDA'DO, doubted.

DUDA'R, to doubt. Lat. *dubitare*.

DUDOSAME'NTE, doubtfully.

DUDOSO, doubtful.

D U E

DUE'CHO, vid. *Dúcho*.

DUE'LA, a pipe-stave. In architecture, the flat panes or pannels in the work.

DUE'LE, vid. *Doler*.

DUE'LO, a duel, single combat, the point of honour which obliges men to fight. Lat. *duellum*.

DUE'LO, sorrow, mourning, grief, trouble. From *doler*, to grieve or pain.

Prov. *Duelos me hizieron negra, que yo blanca me era*: Troubles made me black, for I was white my self. A woman's plea either to hide her age or deformity, saying it is caused by grief.

Prov. *Los duelos con pan son miras*: Troubles with bread are the lighter. Sorrows without want are tolerable. We say, a fat sorrow is better than a lean.

Prov. *Duelo ageno de pelo culla*: Another man's trouble hangs by an hair. That is, we make no account of other men's troubles or misfortunes.

Duelos y quebrantos, sorrows and troubles. A phrase for callops and eggs, because it is reckoned a sorry dish for poor people, or only for a need.

DUE'NDA; as *Abéja duénda*, a bee without a sting.

DUE'NDE, a fairy. In cant the round.

DUE'NDO, tame; also a fool.

DUE'ÑA, formerly signify'd any widow lady or mistress of a family; now it is generally taken for a sort of ancient widows they keep in all great houses in *Spain* for grandeur, and not for any service they do. They are much hated by the young people, because they pry into their actions, and are often peevish and ill-natur'd. Some bad ones have given an ill name to the rest; but they are commonly decay'd gentlewomen, and are kept accordingly. At court there are *Dueñas de honor*, *Dueñas* of honour, which are widows of the first rank of the nobility. These besides the maids of honour. *Dueña* is also the feminine of *dueño*, and signifies a mistress, or the lady that owns any thing.

Prov. *Quando os pedimos, Dueña nos dezimos; quando os tenemos, como queremos*: When we ask you, we call you.

you lady; when we have you, as we please. That is, men when they ask favours give good words, when they have obtained them forget that courtship. Or more strictly, when a man courts a woman he gives her all honourable titles, but when he has her, he uses her as he pleases.

Prov. *Duēna que mucho mira, poco mira*: She that gazes much, spins but little. They do but little work whose eyes are always gazing about.

Prov. *Tú duēna, vos donzella, quién barrerá la casa*: I am a *duēna* (that is, a widow kept for state) you a maid, or lady's woman; then who will sweep the house? We have a vulgar saying, You stout and I stout, who shall carry the dirt out

DUEÑAS, a town in the kingdom of Castile, six leagues from *Valladolid*, seated at the foot of an hill, on the banks of the river *Pisuerga*, has strong walls, a castle, 400 houses, one parish, one monastery of Augustinian friars, one hospital, six chapels, and a fruitful territory.

DUEÑO, the master, owner, or proprietor of any thing, the master of the house, a master of servants.

Prov. *Qual el dueño, tal el perro*: Such as the master is, such is the dog. Like master, like man.

Prov. *Adó está su dueño, esta su dueño*: Where his master is, there his grievance is. Said of careless servants, who cannot endure to see their masters, who reprove them for their faults.

DUEÑME, *Duérmo*, vid. *Dormir*.

DUEÑA, a kneading-trough.

DUEÑO, a great river in Spain, by the Portuguese called *Douro*, and by the Latins *Durius*. Its fountains are in the mountain *Idubeda*, whence it runs down crossing all Old Castile, the kingdom of Leon and Portugal, where it falls into the ocean below the city *Porto*, having before pass'd by the towns of *Avia*, *Almaça*, *Osma*, *Aranda de Duero*, *Iryo*, *Camora*, *Miranda*, &c. taking several smaller rivers by the way.

D U L

DULÇA'YNA, a hautboy, or a sort of cornet.

DULCE, sweet. Lat.

DULCÍDUMBRE, sweetness.

DULCEMENTE, sweetly.

DULCILLO, sweetish.

DULSOR, sweetness.

DULSORA'R, to sweeten.

DULCURA, sweetness.

DULIA, a Greek word made Spanish, signifying a sort of worship or honour, such as servants pay to their masters,

from *dulos*, a servant. Divines distinguish thus: *Dulia* is the honour and servitude due to a creature; *Latria* is the honour and servitude due to God alone. They also allow a third sort, called *Hyperdulia*, which is a more than ordinary honour and servitude paid to a creature for its extraordinary excellency, as to the virgin *Mary*, for her excellency above the other saints.

DULZA'YNA, vid. *Dulçayna*.

D U N

DÚNAS, downs, the sandy shoar, or the low ground along the sea side.

D U O

DUORÍN, a small island in that part of North America called *New France*.

D U P

DÚPA, in cant a fool, an idiot.

DÚPLA, called by our musicians *duplica*, proportion; which *Holder*, p. 27, says is that which takes away half the value of every note, so that two notes of one kind answer but to the value of one.

DÚPLICA, or *Duplicado*, a duplicate.

DÚPLICA'DO, doubled.

DÚPLICA'R; Præf. *Duplico*, Præt. *Duplicué*; to double.

DÚPLIQUE', vid. *Duplicar*.

D U Q

DÚQUE, a duke. Lat. *dux*.

DÚQUE'SA, a dutchess.

D U R

DÚRA, lastingness; as, *Cosa de mucha dura*, a very lasting thing.

DURA'BLE, durable, lasting.

DURACIÓN, continuance, endurance.

DURADE'RO, lasting.

DURAME'NTE, hardly.

DURA'NGO, a town in the province of *Biscay* in Spain, five leagues from *Bilbao*, seated in a pleasant valley, encompassed with hills on the banks of a river, the territory plentiful. It is wall'd, has great iron-works, and 1400 houses. There is also a small town of this name on the isthmus of *America*, eight leagues from *Nombre de Dios*.

DURA'NTE, during.

DURA'R, to last. Latin.

DURATON, in cant, hard.

DURA'ZNO, a peach, or the peach-tree.

DURE'ZA, hardness.

DURILLO, hardish.

DURINDA'NA, in cant, justice, the officers of justice, or a sword.

DURIÓN, a sort of fruit growing in several parts of the *East Indies*, celebrated for its excellency. At the first tasting it sends up an ungrateful flavour of an onion to the nose, but

when grown familiar, becomes most delightful to all strangers. The tree is large, and the fruit grows to the thick part of the boughs, like our pine-apples. *Gemell. v. 5. l. 2. c. 4.*

DURLINES, in cant, officers of justice.

DURMIE'NDO, sleeping.

DURMIE'NTE, a sleeper, or he that sleeps.

DÚRO, hard, cruel, niggardly, unmerciful.

Prov. *Mas da el duro que el desnudo*: The niggard, or hard-hearted man, gives more than the naked man. Something may be got by an hard man who has it, better than by him that has nothing, tho' he be of a better disposition.

Prov. *Quién come las duras comera las maduras*: He that eats the hard may eat the ripe. That is, he that takes the sour may take the sweet. Or, as they say to children, he who eats most pottage shall have most meat.

DÚROS, in cant, shoes; also lashes.

DÚZA'YNA, vid. *Dulçayna*.

DUZIE'NTOS, two hundred.

E.

E, The fifth letter in the alphabet, and the second of the vowels. In old Spanish ballads they used to add this letter at the end of some words to make out a verse, or to rhyme; as, *amóre* for *amór*, *olvidáre* for *olvidár*.

E was antiently used for y; and

E for he, I have.

E A

'EA, go to.

'Eapués, go to then.

E B A

'EBANO, ebony.

E B E

EBE'N, dull, insipid. From the Latin *hebes*.

EBE'NO, ebony.

E B I

EBÍLLA, vid. *Hevilla*.

E B O

E'BORA, a city in Portugal, seated in the midst of the province of *Alentejo*, and metropolis of it, on a rising ground, encompass'd with mountains. It is walled, a league in compass, stands in a fruitful soil, has ten gates, 4000 houses, 5 parishes, 9 monasteries of friars, 7 of nuns, a house of Misericordia, and a great hospital. Its jurisdiction extends over 18 market towns; it sends deputies to the *cortes*, is an university and an archbishoprick, worth to its prelate 60000 ducats a

E C H

year, and was antiently called *Liberaltas Julia*.

E BORA MÓNTE, a town in the territory of *Estremoz* in *Portugal*, seated on a hill, wall'd, has a fort, and 300 houses.

E B R

E'BRA, vid. *Hébra*.

EBRE'RO, vid. *Febrero*.

E'BRO, one of the greatest rivers of *Spain*; it rises in the mountains of *Old Castile*, near the village and castle of *Mantillas*, from two springs, and running by the towns of *Frias*, *Miranda*, *Logroño* and *Tudela*, enters the kingdom of *Aragon*, dividing it into two parts; thence it runs into *Catalonia*, and falls into the *Mediterranean*, a little below the city *Tortosa*, after taking in many smaller rivers. It was call'd by the Romans *Iberus*, and from it all *Spain Iberia*.

Prov. *E'bro traydör, náces en Castílla, y riégas en Aragón!* False river *Ebro*, you have your rise in *Castile*, and water the country in *Aragon*. Apply'd to those who, neglecting their native country, raise monuments in others.

E B U

EBULICIÓN, an ebullition, or boiling up.

EBÚRNEO, made of ivory, or white as ivory. Lat. *eburneum*.

E C A

E'ÇA, the surname of a family in *Portugal*, descended from *D. John*, son to king *Peter* of *Portugal*, by the lady *Agnes de Castro*. *Ferdinand*, son to the said *D. John*, took the name of *Eça* from his lordship *Déça* in *Galicia*.

ECATEPE'C, a great mountain that parts the provinces of *Chiapa* and *Socomusco*, in the government of *Guatemala* in *North America*.

E C E

ECEDÉ'R, vid. *Excedér*.

ECELE'NTE, vid. *Excelénte*.

ECELENTEME'NTE, vid. *Excelenteménte*.

ECELE'NCIA, vid. *Exceléncia*.

ECELSITÚD, vid. *Excelstiid*.

ECE'LSO, vid. *Excélso*.

ECE'NTO, exempt, free. Corrupt from *exemptus*.

ECESSÍVO, excessive.

ECE'SSO, an excess.

ECETA'R, vid. *Eceptár*.

E C H

ECHACA'NTOS, a fool, a rattle-headed fellow.

ECHACUE'RVOS, a cheating, cozening fellow; so call'd from some archwags, who caught a parcel of crows, and painting them white, let them go

again, and the people admiring the white crows, they pretended to tell what they portended, and so imposed on the ignorant.

ECHADE'RO, a place to lie down.

ECHADÍZO, cast out, laid in the way designedly. Also one that is sent with a design to observe other mens words and actions, to pry into their behaviour; a spy.

ECHA'DO, cast, thrown; also laid down.

ECHADÓR, he that casts or throws.

ECHADÚRA, or *Echamiénto*, a casting or throwing.

ECHA'R, to cast, to throw, to pour out. Lat. *jacio*.

Echár al palácio, to take all in good part, to make a jest of what is said.

Echár el cuérvo, to deceive, to impose upon.

Echár suertes, to cast lots.

Echár acuéstas, to take upon one's back.

Echárle máno, to lay hold of.

Echár renuévos, to bud out, to sprout.

Echár suélas a los çapatos, to sole shoes.

Echár plúmas, to put out feathers, as birds do.

Echár suéra, to cast out.

Echár a fôndo, to sink.

Echár cantos, to rave, to be mad.

Echar a la buena barba, an expression used by fellows that sell wafers about the streets, who when a company has eaten as many as they please, are to point out the man that is to pay them. And they use these words by way of compliment, to say, they lay the expence upon his good face.

Echár máno, to lay hand on one's sword.

Echár chispas, to sparkle as hot iron beaten; met. to be so angry, as if sparks of fire flew out at one's eyes.

Echár candados, to have an house shut up with a padlock on the door by order of justice.

Echár pullas, to rally one another.

Echár china, to drop a stone; that is, to keep reckoning how often a man drinks, because the country people used to drop a pebble into a man's cap, to keep account how often he drank.

Echár de la gloriosa, to tell many boasting false tales.

Echár fama, to spread a report.

Echár grillos, to fetter, to shackle.

Echár vando, to make proclamation.

Echár la cuenta, to make the account.

Echár el sello, to seal, met. to conclude any affair.

E C H

E C I

Echár las cábras, to lay to one's charge.

Echár la brivia, to cant, as prating beggars do.

Echár a mal, to throw away.

Echár en un rinçón, to cast into a corner, to despise, to contemn.

Echár vino, to fill or pour out wine.

Echár a parte, to lay aside, to exclude.

Echár menos, to miss a thing.

Echár a máno derécha, o a la izquierda, to take the right or left hand way.

E'cha, y derruéca, a drunken expression used among sottish bullies, signifying, fill, and down with it.

Echárse a dormir, to lie down to sleep.

Echárse en la cama, to lie down in bed.

Echárse con la carga, to lie down under the burthen; met. to have more troubles than a man is able to bear.

Echárse al agua, to plunge into the water; met. to venture upon any dangerous or difficult enterprize.

Echárse con una muger, to have to do with a woman.

Echárse en la baraja; vid. *Baraja*.

Echárse los pánes, is for the corn to be lodg'd by rain, wind, &c.

Echárse de ver una cosa, is for a thing to be perceiv'd or understood.

ECHENE'IS, or *Echinéis*, a small fish otherwise called a *remora*, reported to have such a quality, that it will stop a ship under sail. Greek.

ECHINO, the *echinus* in architecture, being a bottle cut with an edge, as in *Blome* it is rudely explain'd. *Echin* says, it is a quarter round, and sometimes more, swelling above the cinctures, and commonly next to the *abacus*, carv'd with ovals and darts, which is frequently shut up with a smaller circle of beads and chaplets, or like ornaments. Greek.

ECHIZE'RO, *Echízo*; vid. *Hechizar*, *Hechizo*.

E'CHO, vid. *E'co*.

E C I

ECÍJA, a noble city in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, seated in a pleasant plain, on the banks of the river *Xenil*. Its territory is delicious, its buildings sumptuous, its walls strong with nine gates. The country about yields oil, all sorts of fruit, and produces of the earth, feeds great numbers of cattle, abounds in fowl, and produces vast plenty of corn, wine, great quantity of scarlet dye that grows on small shrubs, and much cotton. The breed

breed of horses here is of great value. It contains 8000 houses, 6 parishes, 10 monasteries of friars, 6 of nuns, 5 hospitals, and 9 chapels. *Augustus Caesar* call'd it *Augusta Firma*. Here is a famous stone gallows, for which reason the rascally sort, by way of contempt, bid one another go to the *Rollo de Ecija*; that is, the gallows of *Ecija*, as we say, go to be hang'd.

E C L

ECLÉSIA'STES, the book of *Ecclesiastes* in the bible, signifying the preacher, or he that speaks to the church.

ECLÉSIA'STICO, a church-man, an ecclesiastical person, a clergyman; also any thing belonging to the church. The book of *Ecclesiasticus* in the bible.

ECLIPSA'DO, eclipsed.

ECLIPSA'R, to eclipse.

ECLIPSE, an eclipse of the sun or moon. The first caused by the moon's interposing betwixt him and us, which hides the light from us. The latter by the earth's interposing betwixt the sun and moon, which deprives the moon of the light she receives from the sun, and so she becomes dark. So the first happens by the conjunction of the two planets, and the latter by opposition. So called from the Greek *eclipseo*, to fail.

ECLIPSIS is also a figure in rhetoric, when some word lies obscure to be understood.

ECLÍPTICO, belonging to the eclipses.

ECLÍPTICA *línea*, the ecliptick line, on which the sun finishes his yearly motion; so called, because the eclipses both of the sun and moon happen, when the moon either in conjunction or opposition is under this line. This line cuts the zodiack in two.

E C O

E'co, an echo, or the rebound of the last part of the voice, or other sound, return'd in valleys, or hollow places, caused by the sound meeting with opposition, which makes it return as a ball does. In poetry *écho* is a sort of verse, in which the last part of the last word is repeated, as the natural echo does words, as in these verses of our Saviour:

*El mas querido y inflamado, amado,
Puesto en el duro y sin consuelo, suélo,
Suíre por mí de tierra y cielo, yélo,
En un pesébre desechado, echado.*

ECONOMÍA, economy, the government of an house or family. Greek.

ECONÓMICO, belonging to the economy, or the government of an house or family.

ECONOMO, a steward, a master of an house, or that governs a family.

E C U

ECUMÉ'NICO, ecumenical, the stile given to all general councils of the church. Greek *ocumenicos*, universal.

E D A

EDA'D, age. Lat. *etas*.

E D E

EDELA'NO, a small island on the coast of the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

E D I

EDICIÓN, an edition of a book.

EDÍCTO, an edict, a proclamation.

EDICTA'R, vid. *Editar*.

EDIFICACIÓN, edification.

EDIFICA'DO, built, or edified.

EDIFICADÓR, a builder, an edifier.

EDIFICA'R; Præf. *Edifico*, Præt. *Edifiqué*; to build, to edify. Lat.

EDIFICIO, an edifice, a building, a structure.

EDIFIQUE', vid. *Edificar*.

EDÍL, an edile, or officer in *Rome*, who had formerly charge of looking to the publick buildings.

EDITA'R, to make proclamation, to establish by edict. Lat. *edicere*.

EDÍTO, an edict, a proclamation.

E D U

EDUA'RDO, *Edward*, the proper name.

EDUCACIÓN, education, bringing up. Latin.

EDUCA'DO, educated, brought up.

EDUCA'R, to educate, to bring up.

E F E

EFE'CTO, vid. *Efeto*.

EFFECTUA'DO, *Efectuár*; vid. *Efetuado*, *Efetuár*.

EFE'MERA, a quotidian, a daily ague.

EFE'MERIDES, a journal, or daily account; the calculation of the daily motions of the stars by astrologers. From the Greek *epi*, and *hemera*, a day.

EFEMINA'DO, effeminate, womanish. Lat.

EFEMINA'R, to effeminate, to make womanish.

E'FESO, the famous city *Ephesus* in the *Lesser Asia*.

Hablar ad Efesos, vid. *Hablar*.

EFE'TA, this word is corrupted both as to the way of speaking or writing, and the signification; for it is used to signify, that a man stood firm in the denial, and could never be brought to speak the truth of what was ask'd him, therefore, they say, such an one always said *Efeta*; that is, he discover'd nothing. The true word is *epipheta*, spoken by our Saviour when he cured the deaf and dumb man, and signifies be opened, commanding his mouth

and ears to be opened, to speak and hear. Therefore this word is used in baptism in imitation of our Saviour; but the generality of the people have made use of it to signify the dumbness of a man who will not confess what is ask'd of him.

EFETIVAME'NTE, effectually.

EFFECTÍVO, effectual.

EFE'TO, an effect. Lat. *effectus*.

No *túvo efeto el negocio*, tho' business did not succeed.

En efeto, in conclusion, in short.

EFETUA'DO, effected, brought to pass.

EFETUA'R, to effect, to bring to pass.

E F F

EFFRENA'DO, incorrigible.

EFFRENAMIE'NTO, incorrigibleness, extravagancy.

E F I

EFICACÍA, efficacy.

EFICA'Z, efficacious. Lat. *efficax*.

EFICAZME'NTE, efficaciously.

EFICIE'NTE, efficient, causing.

EFÍGIE, an effigies, a figure.

EFIME'RA, a fever of a day.

E F U

EFUSIÓN, a pouring out, shedding, or spilling.

E G A

E'GA, a river in *Spain* which rises in the province of *Alava*, and running through the kingdom of *Navarre*, waters the towns of *Estela* and *Villa Tuerza*, and at length falls into the river *Ebro*, between *Calahorra* and *Villa Franca*.

E G I

EGÍDIO, or *Gil*, *Giles*, the proper name of a man. Lat. *Ægidius*.

E G L

EGLO'GA, an eclogue, a pastoral ditty. Greek *aigon logos*, a discourse of pastoral affairs.

E G R

EGRE'GIO, egregious, famous, remarkable, notable. Lat. *egregius*, used most by poets.

E I

EÍLA, the name of a woman, which *Sandoval* in his history of king *Alonso* the seventh, cap. 7. says is the same as *Luisa*.

E L

EL, he. *El* is us'd in Spanish to speak to inferior persons in the third person, when he that speaks will not allow the title of *vuestra merced*, as too much, or be so blunt as to say downright *vos* or *tu*, that is, you or thou; then he says *el*, speaking in the third person,

E L E

person, which is a medium between both.

EL, is also the, as *el hombre*, the man, *el tiempo*, the weather, &c.

El mismo, or *el mismo*, the same, or he himself.

E L A

ELACÓTE, gum mastick.

ELA'DA, hoar frost.

ELA'DO, frozen.

ELADINA, any thing that is frozen to eat.

ELADURA, freezing, congealing.

EL ALGA'VA, vid. *Algava*.

ELA'R; Præf. *Telo*, Præt. *Elé*; to freeze. Lat. *gelare*.

Elarse de frío, to freeze, to starve with cold.

Elarse de miedo, or *de espanto*, to be astonish'd, or benum'd with fear, or a fright.

ELA'SRE, the maple tree.

ELA'TO, proud, haughty. Lat. *elatus*. Poetical.

E L C

EL CAMPILLO de arenas, vid. *Campillo de arenas*.

EL CA'RPIO, vid. *Carpio*.

EL CE'RRO, vid. *Cerro*.

ELCHE, a name the Moors give to Christians, signifying in Arabick, a turn-coat or renegado. See *Mudajares*.

ELCHE, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, four leagues from *Alicant*, and two from the sea, seated in a plain, wall'd, its territory delicious, and wonderful fertil, producing abundance of corn, wine, oil, and dates, feeding great store of cattle, and abounding in all sorts of fowl. One grain of barley was there found some years since to have produc'd eighteen hundred upon 56 ears, all proceeding from that one grain. The town contains a thousand houses, three parishes, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. It was antiently called *Ilice*, and now corruptly *Elche*. It is a marquise in the noble family of *Cardenas*, who are dukes of *Maqueda*, and this title given to the said duke's eldest son.

E L D

ELDA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, near the city *Alicant*, in a delicious fruitful plain, has a strong castle, 600 houses, one parish, and one monastery of Franciscans. It is an earldom in the noble family of *Coloma*.

E L E

ELEBÓRO, the herb hellebore, whereof there are two sorts, black and white. The name Greek. It is common, and therefore I say no more of it, but refer

the reader to *Dioscorides*, or to *Ray's* hist. plant. p. 697.

ELE'CHO, the most common plant in *England* call'd fern, of which there are several sorts, but the two chief the male and female, both of them enemies to women, causing them to miscarry. The root of it powder'd, and half an ounce of it drank with honey kills worms. In some parts of *England* they make round balls of the ashes of it, which serve instead of soap. Thus far *Ray's* hist. of plants, where see more of it. I must add one thing, which is, that fortune-tellers, and other such cheats pretend to have the seed of the female fern, which the wisest cannot find, and what is worse, they impose upon ignorant superstitious people, and sell them something for it, which they say will make them fortunate and belov'd, and such like follies and frauds.

ELECIÓN, or *Elección*, election, choice. Lat.

ELECTIVO, elective, to be chosen.

ELE'CTO, elected, chosen.

ELECTÓR, an elector.

ELE'CTRO, yellow amber, such as they make beads, and other small things of. Lat. *electrum*. It is generally call'd *ambar* in Spanish.

ELEFANCIA, a sort of leprosy, so call'd because it makes the skin like that of an elephant.

ELEFA'NTE, an elephant.

Prov. *Tragarse un elefante, y soplar un mosquito*: To swallow an elephant, and blow away a gnat. That is, to swallow a camel, and strain at a gnat.

ELEFANTINO, belonging to an elephant, or a young elephant.

ELEGA'NCIA, elegancy. Lat.

ELEGA'NTE, elegant.

ELEGANTE'NTE, elegantly.

ELEGIA, an elegy, a mournful song.

ELEGÍACO, elegiack, belonging to a mournful song.

ELEGIDO, chosen, elected.

ELEGIR; Præf. *Elijo*, Præt. *Eligí*; to elect, to choose. Lat. *eligere*.

ELEMENTA'L, belonging to the elements.

ELEME'NTO, an element. La.

ELEMI, gum *elemi*, improperly so call'd, as being a resin, susceptible of fire, and dissolving in oil, counted excellent for wounds in the head. *Ray*, p. 1848.

ELENA, the proper name of a woman *Helen*.

ELE'NCO, the index at the end of a book, which leads to all the principal

E L O

matters in it. Greek *elencho*, to prove; ELERE'NA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*.

ELETÓR, vid. *Electór*.

ELEVACIÓN, elevation, lifting up, raising, preferment; also pride.

ELEVA'DO, is commonly taken for one in a rapture, or beside himself, in divine contemplation; also elevated, lifted up, rais'd, prefer'd and proud.

ELEVAMIE'NTO, lifting, raising, preferment, pride; but most properly a rapture.

ELEVA'R, to raise, to lift, to elevate, to prefer, to be proud. Lat.

ELEVA'RSE, to be in a rapture, in divine contemplation.

E L I

ELÍAS, a proper name, the prophet *Elias*.

ELICHE, a small town of about an hundred houses, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Sevil*, and two from *Olivares*, has one parish, two chapels, and an hospital; its territory fruitful in wine, corn and oil, and famous for bacon. It is a marquise, and belongs to the marquis *del Carpio*.

ELÍJA, *Elíjo*, vid. *Elegir*.

ELITRO'PIO, or *Elotropio*, in Latin *Heliotropium*, an herb growing common in *Provence*, and there call'd *turnesol*, us'd by the common people to dye a purplish colour. There is also a stone so call'd of a very bright colour.

ELÍSEO, the prophet *Eliseus* or *Elisa*.

ELISION, an elision, the suppressing of a vowel.

E L L

ELLA, she.

ELLO, it.

ELLOS, they.

E L M

EL MARMÓL, vid. *Marmol*.

ELMO, vid. *Télmo*.

ELMO, vid. *Erásmo*.

E L N

ELNA, a city in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean* mountains, and on the sea coast, and banks of the river *Tech*, in a plain, is wall'd, has a strong castle, thinly inhabited, and has but one parish, and one monastery of Capuchines.

E L O

ELOE'NDRO, the rose bay tree.

ELÓGIO, an elogy, a commendation, a speech, or verses made in praise of.

ELOQUE'NCIA, eloquence. Lat.

ELOQUE'NTE, eloquent.

ELOQUENTE'NTE, eloquently. ELOQUEN-